ETHICS IN HEALTH (EH) CARE QUESTIONNAIRE (CQ): CLINICAL PRE-ASSESSMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://ehcqclinicalpreassmt.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What role does the principle of fidelity play in healthcare?

A. To provide care that is financially beneficial

B. The commitment to keep promises and maintain loyalty to patients

C. To ensure compliance with all healthcare regulations

D. To facilitate open communication among healthcare teams

2. How can interprofessional collaboration promote ethical practices in health care?

A. By reducing costs in health care services

B. By improving patient satisfaction scores

C. By bringing diverse perspectives and expertise to ethical dilemmas, enhancing decision-making

D. By limiting the number of providers involved in patient care

3. What is a key component of patient autonomy in healthcare?

A. Encouraging patients to follow all medical advice

B. Allowing patients to make decisions about their own care

C. Providing patients with limited treatment options

D. Ensuring patients only see certain doctors

4. In the context of medical ethics, what is paternalism?

A. The practice of allowing patients to make their own treatment choices

B. The practice of making decisions for patients based on what is believed to be in their best interest, without their consent

C. Practicing medicine without patient consent

D. The emphasis on obtaining patient feedback for treatment decisions

5. What does the term "informed consent" imply in healthcare settings?

A. Patients are coerced into treatment agreements

B. Patients are given complete information to make decisions

C. Patients are only required to sign forms

D. Patients rely solely on providers' recommendations

SAMPLE

6. What strategy does a provider use when they follow a three-step approach of stop, think, and act before making a treatment decision?

A. Emotional reasoning

B. Situational awareness

C. Ethical reasoning

D. Critical thinking

7. A healthcare worker notices that emergency care is not given because a person cannot pay for it. What should the healthcare worker do?

A. Ignore the situation

B. Report this to the manager

C. Handle it themselves

D. Ask the patient to leave

8. Which component of the medical record indicates how a patient has responded to care?

A. History

B. Assessments

C. Diagnosis

D. Plan of care

9. What does "capacity" refer to in the context of informed consent?

A. A patient's ability to understand and make informed decisions about their medical treatment

B. The patient's preference for certain treatments over others

C. Doctor's assessment of patient health status

D. The understanding of medical terminologies used by physicians

10. Why is the principle of nonmaleficence crucial in healthcare ethics?

A. It encourages aggressive treatments

B. It ensures that healthcare providers do no harm

C. It prioritizes cost-effective treatment options

D. It promotes patient satisfaction over health outcomes

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What role does the principle of fidelity play in healthcare?

A. To provide care that is financially beneficial

B. The commitment to keep promises and maintain loyalty to patients

C. To ensure compliance with all healthcare regulations

D. To facilitate open communication among healthcare teams

The principle of fidelity is a fundamental ethical obligation in healthcare that emphasizes the importance of keeping promises and maintaining loyalty to patients. This principle entails honoring the commitments made to patients, whether explicitly through verbal agreements or implicitly through professional roles and responsibilities. When healthcare providers adhere to fidelity, they establish trust and a strong therapeutic relationship, which is crucial for effective patient care and outcomes. By committing to fidelity, healthcare professionals ensure that they act in the best interests of their patients, follow through on their commitments, and foster a supportive environment. This not only benefits the patient but also enhances the overall integrity of the healthcare system as it reinforces the ethical practice of caring for individuals with respect and dignity. In contrast, the other options focus on different aspects of healthcare ethics and practice that do not capture the essence of fidelity. While financial benefit, compliance with regulations, and communication among healthcare teams are all important to the functioning of healthcare, they do not directly reflect the core ethical commitment represented by fidelity to patients.

2. How can interprofessional collaboration promote ethical practices in health care?

A. By reducing costs in health care services

B. By improving patient satisfaction scores

C. By bringing diverse perspectives and expertise to ethical dilemmas, enhancing decision-making

D. By limiting the number of providers involved in patient care

Interprofessional collaboration is essential in health care because it fosters a holistic approach to patient care, particularly in navigating ethical dilemmas. When healthcare professionals from different specialties come together, they bring a variety of perspectives and areas of expertise. This diversity allows for a more comprehensive understanding of ethical issues, as various viewpoints can highlight different aspects of a dilemma. For example, a discussion among physicians, nurses, social workers, and pharmacists can lead to a more thorough exploration of a patient's needs, values, and preferences, which are crucial in ethical decision-making. By integrating different knowledge bases and experiences, the team is better equipped to engage in ethical reasoning, weigh potential outcomes, and ensure that decisions align with both clinical standards and the values of the patients they serve. In contrast, the other options do not capture the central role that diverse perspectives play in addressing ethical challenges. While reducing costs, improving patient satisfaction, or limiting the number of providers may have their own merits within the healthcare system, they do not inherently contribute to fostering an environment focused on ethical decision-making in the same way that collaborative, interdisciplinary efforts do.

SAMPLE

3. What is a key component of patient autonomy in healthcare?

A. Encouraging patients to follow all medical advice

B. Allowing patients to make decisions about their own care

C. Providing patients with limited treatment options

D. Ensuring patients only see certain doctors

Patient autonomy is a fundamental principle in healthcare that emphasizes the right of individuals to make informed decisions about their own medical care. Allowing patients to make decisions about their own care empowers them to take an active role in their treatment and respect their personal values, preferences, and beliefs. This approach fosters a trusting relationship between patients and healthcare providers, ensuring that the care aligns with the patient's individual needs and desires. A patient-centered model encourages open communication, where healthcare providers share necessary information and support patients in understanding their choices, but ultimately, it is the patient's decision that matters most. This respect for autonomy underscores the ethical obligation of healthcare professionals to support patients in their right to choose their treatment paths, enhancing their overall experience and satisfaction in the healthcare system. The other options do not align with the principle of patient autonomy. For example, encouraging patients to follow all medical advice can sometimes overlook their personal preferences and values. Providing limited treatment options restricts patients' ability to make choices that best align with their wishes. Similarly, ensuring that patients only see certain doctors limits their autonomy in selecting healthcare providers that they trust or feel comfortable with. Each of these alternatives does not prioritize patient choice, thus undermining the essence of patient autonomy.

4. In the context of medical ethics, what is paternalism?

A. The practice of allowing patients to make their own treatment choices

B. The practice of making decisions for patients based on what is believed to be in their best interest, without their consent

C. Practicing medicine without patient consent

D. The emphasis on obtaining patient feedback for treatment decisions

Paternalism in medical ethics refers to the practice of making decisions for patients, based on the belief that those decisions serve the patient's best interest, often without obtaining their consent. This approach assumes that the healthcare provider knows what is best for the patient and may override the patient's autonomy or preferences in the process. It can manifest in situations where a physician might decide on a particular course of treatment, believing it to be the most beneficial for the patient, while not fully considering or discussing the patient's own wishes or values. This concept raises significant ethical considerations, particularly around the balance between beneficence—acting in the patient's best interest—and respect for patient autonomy, which emphasizes the rights of patients to make informed decisions about their own healthcare. Although paternalism may stem from good intentions, it can undermine trust in the provider-patient relationship if patients feel they are not being heard or that their choices are not respected. Understanding this dynamic is crucial in contemporary healthcare, where patient autonomy is increasingly prioritized alongside the professional duty to provide beneficial care.

SAMPLE

5. What does the term "informed consent" imply in healthcare settings?

A. Patients are coerced into treatment agreements

B. Patients are given complete information to make decisions

C. Patients are only required to sign forms

D. Patients rely solely on providers' recommendations

The term "informed consent" in healthcare settings signifies that patients must be provided with comprehensive information about their treatment options, including the risks, benefits, and alternatives. This process ensures that patients can make educated decisions regarding their healthcare, based on a clear understanding of their diagnosis and the proposed intervention. Essentially, informed consent empowers patients by respecting their autonomy, allowing them to weigh factors that are important to them before consenting to any medical procedure or treatment. A significant aspect of informed consent is that it must be voluntary, where patients are not subjected to coercion. This contrasts sharply with a situation where patients might feel coerced into treatment agreements, which undermines the ethical principle of autonomous decision-making. It's also important to differentiate informed consent from simply signing forms. While documentation is a part of the process, true informed consent goes beyond mere paperwork—it involves a meaningful dialogue between the provider and the patient. Furthermore, informed consent does not mean that patients rely solely on their healthcare providers' recommendations. Rather, it is about equipping patients to make their own informed choices, using the information provided to them. This ensures that they are active participants in their own health care, rather than passive recipients of recommendations.

6. What strategy does a provider use when they follow a three-step approach of stop, think, and act before making a treatment decision?

A. Emotional reasoning

B. Situational awareness

C. Ethical reasoning

D. Critical thinking

The strategy of following a three-step approach of stop, think, and act before making a treatment decision aligns closely with situational awareness. This approach emphasizes the importance of assessing the current circumstances before proceeding with a decision, which is crucial in healthcare settings. In applying situational awareness, the provider takes a moment to pause and consider various aspects of a clinical scenario, including the patient's condition, potential risks, and available data. This reflective practice helps ensure that the provider does not rush into a decision but instead takes time to gather information and evaluate the context thoroughly. The other options, while relevant in different contexts, do not fit as seamlessly with the specified three-step method. Emotional reasoning focuses more on personal feelings influencing decisions rather than a systematic evaluation of the situation. Ethical reasoning involves evaluating actions based on moral principles but does not explicitly encapsulate the reflective pause suggested by "stop, think, and act." Critical thinking certainly plays a role in decision-making; however, it is broader and more comprehensive than just the specific situational awareness needed in this approach.

SAMPLE

7. A healthcare worker notices that emergency care is not given because a person cannot pay for it. What should the healthcare worker do?

A. Ignore the situation

B. Report this to the manager

C. Handle it themselves

D. Ask the patient to leave

Reporting the situation to the manager is the appropriate response because it ensures that the issue is addressed through the proper channels. Healthcare systems are built on principles that prioritize patient care and ethics, including the responsibility to provide necessary medical attention regardless of a patient's ability to pay. By informing a manager or supervisor, the healthcare worker is acting in alignment with organizational protocols designed to protect patient rights and ensure that decisions about care are made ethically. This action could lead to a resolution that might involve the hospital's financial assistance options or a review of the policies that prevent patients from receiving necessary care. Additionally, it underscores the importance of advocating for patients and ensuring that barriers to care, such as financial constraints, do not compromise their health outcomes.

8. Which component of the medical record indicates how a patient has responded to care?

A. History

B. Assessments

C. Diagnosis

D. Plan of care

The component of the medical record that indicates how a patient has responded to care is assessments. This section includes various evaluations made by healthcare professionals, reflecting the patient's progress and responses to treatments, interventions, or therapies administered. Assessments document changes in the patient's condition over time, inform ongoing care, and help determine the effectiveness of medical interventions. They are crucial for establishing an accurate representation of the patient's health status, guiding future treatment decisions, and ensuring continuity of care. While the history provides background information about the patient's previous health issues, and the diagnosis categorizes the patient's condition based on symptoms and findings, the assessments specifically focus on real-time observations and evaluations of how the patient is doing in response to care. The plan of care outlines the intended steps and treatments to be provided, but it does not inherently include evaluations of the patient's reactions to those plans. Hence, assessments are uniquely positioned to capture the dynamic nature of patient care response.

SAMPLE

9. What does "capacity" refer to in the context of informed consent?

A. A patient's ability to understand and make informed decisions about their medical treatment

B. The patient's preference for certain treatments over others

C. Doctor's assessment of patient health status

D. The understanding of medical terminologies used by physicians

Informed consent is a fundamental principle of medical ethics that ensures patients are empowered to make decisions regarding their own health care. The concept of "capacity" specifically refers to a patient's ability to understand relevant information regarding their medical treatment, weigh the risks and benefits, and make a voluntary decision based on that understanding. This includes the cognitive ability to comprehend the nature of the treatment options, the consequences of choosing or rejecting those options, and the ability to communicate a choice. In this context, the focus is on the patient's cognitive skills and the ability to process information about their health and treatment options rather than on their preferences for specific treatments, the physician's evaluation of their health status, or their familiarity with medical terminology. While preferences and understanding of terminology may be important components of the overall informed consent process, they do not specifically define what "capacity" means within this ethical framework.

10. Why is the principle of nonmaleficence crucial in healthcare ethics?

A. It encourages aggressive treatments

B. It ensures that healthcare providers do no harm

C. It prioritizes cost-effective treatment options

D. It promotes patient satisfaction over health outcomes

The principle of nonmaleficence is crucial in healthcare ethics because it is fundamentally concerned with the obligation of healthcare providers to avoid causing harm to patients. This principle underscores the moral imperative to protect patients from risks associated with medical interventions and to ensure that any potential harm is minimized in the pursuit of health benefits. By adhering to nonmaleficence, healthcare professionals are guided to carefully evaluate the risks and benefits of treatment options and to prioritize patient safety above all else. It fosters an environment where the well-being of patients is the primary focus, helping to build trust in the provider-patient relationship. When this principle is respected, it ensures that care decisions are made judiciously, keeping the patient's safety at the forefront of healthcare delivery. In contrast, options that might suggest prioritizing aggressive treatments, focusing solely on cost-effectiveness, or prioritizing patient satisfaction without regard to actual health outcomes could lead to inappropriate care decisions that do not align with the ethical commitment to do no harm. Nonmaleficence thus serves as a foundational concept in ensuring that patient welfare is always the central concern in healthcare practices.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://ehcqclinicalpreassmt.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE