SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH SCIENCE 20 · UNIT A

Health Care Philosophies and Ethics — Practice Test

Saskatchewan Health Science 20 • 25 questions

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Health of the whole person, including physical, mental, emotional and spiritual parts is called**

- A holistic health
- B ethics
- C informed consent
- D confidentiality

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Informed consent requires that a patient is given**

A no information

B clear information about risks and benefits

C only the cost

D a guarantee of success

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Out of 150 students surveyed, 30 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is ____**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **An active state of good health and balance is called**

A informed consent

B confidentiality

C wellness

D autonomy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Breaking patient confidentiality is allowed only when**

A a friend asks

B it is convenient

C the patient is famous

D required by law or to prevent serious harm

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Out of 180 students surveyed, 45 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is _____**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Principles about right and wrong that guide decisions is called**

A ethics

B confidentiality

C autonomy

D beneficence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **A holistic approach to health considers**

A only blood tests

B the whole person

C only diet

D only exercise

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Out of 240 students surveyed, 60 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is ____**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Agreement to treatment after the risks and benefits have been explained is called**

A autonomy

B beneficence

C informed consent

D nonmaleficence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Which is an example of autonomy**

A a doctor deciding without telling the patient

B a family deciding in secret

C a clinic refusing all choices

D a patient choosing between treatment options

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Beneficence and nonmaleficence differ because beneficence is about**

- **A** doing good for the patient, while nonmaleficence is about avoiding harm
- **B** avoiding harm only, with no duty to do good
- **C** treating everyone the same
- **D** keeping information private

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Keeping a patient personal health information private is called**

- **A** confidentiality
- **B** beneficence
- **C** nonmaleficence
- **D** justice in health care

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Treating all patients fairly regardless of background is an example of**

A beneficence

B justice

C confidentiality

D autonomy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **A patient is told a treatment may fail and may cause pain, then agrees to it. The agreement is valid because the patient was**

A given clear information about risks and benefits

B given no information

C forced to agree

D paid to agree

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **A patient right to make their own health decisions is called**

A nonmaleficence

B justice in health care

C autonomy

D cultural competence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **A hospital gives the same care to every patient regardless of income. This is an example of**

A justice

B confidentiality

C autonomy

D beneficence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18

Acting for the good of a patient is called

A justice in health care

B cultural competence

C holistic health

D beneficence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19

Which situation breaks confidentiality

A telling a friend a patient secret for fun

B reporting a serious risk of harm as required by law

C discussing a case with the care team

D keeping records locked away

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Avoiding harm to a patient is called**

- A nonmaleficence
- B cultural competence
- C holistic health
- D wellness

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A doctor prescribes a drug the patient does not need because the clinic profits from it. This goes against**

- A ethics
- B holistic health
- C wellness
- D cultural competence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A health system gives care based on need rather than ability to pay. This principle is called**

A Holistic health

B Justice

C Wellness

D Ethics

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Holistic health differs from treating only a disease because holistic health also considers a patient**

A mental, emotional, social and spiritual health

B blood type only

C age only

D address only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Respectful care that takes a patient culture and beliefs into account is called**

- A wellness
- B ethics
- C cultural competence
- D informed consent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **A patient refuses a treatment that the doctor recommends. The doctor should**

- A respect the refusal and explain the options
- B force the treatment at once
- C refuse to see the patient again
- D decide without telling the patient

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	C	**19.**	A
2.	B	**11.**	D	**20.**	A
3.	20	**12.**	A	**21.**	A
4.	C	**13.**	A	**22.**	B
5.	D	**14.**	B	**23.**	A
6.	25	**15.**	A	**24.**	C
7.	A	**16.**	C	**25.**	A
8.	B	**17.**	A		
9.	25	**18.**	D		

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.