Instructor’s Resource Manual
to accompany

Medical Law
and Ethics

Third Edition

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Preface

Thank you for adopting *Medical Law and Ethics, 3/e*. Answers to the textbook questions are provided, and additional questions are included that can be used to determine students’ comprehension of the material.

The study of law, and particularly ethics, is not always black and white. The discussion questions, exercises, and cases used within the textbook are meant to stimulate the student’s awareness of this subject. They are not meant to offer definitive answers in all situations. The students do not have to memorize the case names or legal citations. All the cases are based on real situations that either the author or the legal community have observed. However, not all the cases ended up in court.

By selecting *Medical Law and Ethics, 3/e* as your textbook you have given yourself access to a wide variety of excellent text-specific instructional tools. In the pages of this preface that follow, I will introduce you to these resources.

**Instructor’s Resource Manual**

The goal of this manual is to help you synthesize all of the resources you now have at your disposal in connection with your adoption of *Medical Law and Ethics, 3/e*. The manual is designed not only to aid your course preparation, but also to help you truly shine in the classroom.

Each chapter includes the following features:

- Short Case
- Learning Objectives
- Glossary
- Introduction
- Med Tips
- Points to Ponder
- Discussion Questions
- Practice Exercises
  - Matching Questions
  - Multiple-Choice Questions
  - Fill-in-the-Blanks Questions
- Put It Into Practice
- Web Hunt
- Case Study
- Bibliography

**Learning Objectives**

Objectives that can be used by the student as a review are included for every chapter.
Glossary

The major glossary terms used in the chapter are listed alphabetically at the beginning of each chapter. Glossary terms are printed in bold the first time they are defined in the text. There is a complete glossary at the end of the book.

Short Case

A brief case is included at the beginning of each chapter to stimulate discussion as the student begins to read the chapter material. After reading the chapter, the students can then go back to the beginning case to determine if their original case answers have changed.

Introduction

A brief introduction discusses the major topic of each chapter.

Med Tips

These helpful hints and useful information are placed at strategic points throughout the narrative to stimulate the student’s interest in the topic.

Points to Ponder

Several thought-provoking questions are included at the end of each chapter. These are meant to stimulate classroom discussion and promote critical thinking. The Points to Ponder do not always have clear solutions, since ethical questions do not always have a clear right or wrong answer. The author has purposely not added the ”right answer” to these since they are only meant as discussion questions.

Discussion Questions

End-of-chapter discussion questions are included to serve as a wrap-up to test the student’s comprehension of the chapter material.

Practice Exercises

A variety of matching and multiple-choice questions are included to test the student’s understanding of the chapter material. The questions are meant to include a wide-range of average to moderately difficult questions. Instructors may wish to adjust the questions to the level of learning of their own student populations. The individual instructor is the best judge of his or her students’ ability.

Matching Questions

The ten matching questions found at the end of each chapter are given to test the student’s understanding of vocabulary used within the chapter.

Multiple-Choice Questions

The ten multiple-choice questions are similar to those questions found on certification exams.
Fill-in-the-Blanks Questions
These ten questions are meant to reinforce the glossary terms.

Put It Into Practice
This brief exercise found at the end of each chapter increases the student’s understanding of the topic by seeking information that is found outside of the classroom setting. In some cases, the student is asked to interview a practicing healthcare professional to discuss current ethical dilemmas and situations.

In order not to overwhelm or frustrate students, the instructor may wish to assign the exercise to just one or two students and then have them report their findings back to the class. The entire class can then submit a brief written report on the topic. Many office managers are happy to help students with class assignments since they are helping to train the next generation of healthcare professionals. Student responses to this exercise will vary.

Web Hunt
This Internet activity is meant to increase the student’s awareness of the usefulness of the Internet in medical practice. Using an Internet address, given at the end of each chapter, the student searches for solutions to an exercise or question that is related to topics discussed within the chapter. Student responses to this exercise will vary according to their interpretation of the Web site information.

Case Study
The case studies given at the end of each chapter are taken from real-life situations. Students may question the importance of including cases that seem to be simplistic, such as stealing textbooks from the books store (Chapter 1) or “reading” a patient’s EKG results when the physician is unavailable (Chapter 5). However, these situations have happened, and continue to happen, even though it seems to be common sense not to do this.

For some cases, the student may need to refer to a medical dictionary for assistance with terminology. Possible solutions to the cases are included in the instructor’s resource manual. However, the instructor may add additional solutions by drawing upon personal experience.

Bibliography
A list of current references is included that can be used by the instructor or student to gain additional information about the topics discussed within the chapter.

Other components of this manual include:
• Test questions that measure student mastery of pertinent objectives are provided in a variety of formats for use in quizzes and examinations. An electronic version of the test bank can be found in the Instructor’s Media Library.
• Worksheets and tests provide you with a comprehensive list of unique assignment options directly correlated to the chapter content.
Instructor’s Resource CD-ROM

The Instructor’s Resource CD-ROM (0-13-515067-1) is available upon adoption and gives you access to a number of powerful tools in electronic format.

• A 625-question test bank allows instructors to design customized quizzes and exams using our award-winning TestGen 7.0 test-building engine. The TestGen wizard steps you through the creation of a simple test with drag-and-drop or point-and-click transfer. You can select test questions either manually or randomly and use online spellchecking and other tools to quickly polish your test content and presentation. You can save your test in a variety of formats both locally and on a network, print up to 25 variations of a single test, and publish your tests in an online course. For more information go to www.prenhall.com/testgen.

• A PowerPoint lecture package contains key discussion points, along with color images for each chapter. This feature provides dynamic, fully designed, integrated lectures that are ready to use and allow instructors to customize the materials to meet their specific course needs. These ready-made lectures will save you time and ease the transition into your use of Medical Law and Ethics.

• A sample curriculum, which includes the following features for each chapter:
  • Lesson Overview provides a short summary of the essential content covered within the chapter.
  • Detailed Lesson Plans provide teaching strategies that will meet the needs of students with various learning styles.
  • An electronic version of this Instructor’s Resource Manual in PDF and Word formats.

Other Components of the Teaching and Learning Package

OneKey is Prentice Hall’s online course system. Those instructors wishing to facilitate online courses will be able to access a premium online course management option, which is available in WebCT, Blackboard, or CourseCompass formats. OneKey is an integrated online resource that brings a wide array of supplemental resources together in one convenient place for both students and faculty. OneKey features everything you and your students need for out-of-class work, conveniently organized to match your syllabus. OneKey’s online course management solution features interactive modules, text and image PowerPoints, animations, videos, and more. OneKey also provides course management tools so faculty can customize course content, build online tests, create assignments, enter grades, post announcements, communicate with students, and much more. Testing materials, gradebooks, and other instructor resources are available in a separate section that can be accessed by instructors only. OneKey content is available in three different platforms. A nationally hosted version is available in the reliable, easy-to-use CourseCompass platform. The same content is also available for download to locally hosted versions of BlackBoard and WebCT. Please contact your Pearson Prentice Hall Sales Representative for a demonstration or go online to www.prenhall.com/onekey.
Sample Syllabus

The following sample syllabi use the textbook to teach either a sixteen-week course or a ten-week course.

Sample Syllabus (16 weeks, 48 hours)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Introduction to Medical Law, Ethics, and Bioethics</th>
<th>Chapter 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>The Legal System</td>
<td>Chapter 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>The Legal System</td>
<td>Chapter 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>Importance of the Legal System for the Physician</td>
<td>Chapter 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 5</td>
<td>Medical Practice and Allied Health Professionals</td>
<td>Chapter 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 6</td>
<td>The Physician–Patient Relationship</td>
<td>Chapter 5</td>
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<td>Week 7</td>
<td>Professional Liability and Medical Malpractice</td>
<td>Chapter 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 8</td>
<td>Professional Liability and Medical Malpractice</td>
<td>Chapter 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 9</td>
<td>Public Duties of the Physician</td>
<td>Chapter 7</td>
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<td>Week 10</td>
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<td>Chapter 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 11</td>
<td>The Medical Record</td>
<td>Chapter 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 12</td>
<td>Confidentiality in Medical Practice</td>
<td>Chapter 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 13</td>
<td>Ethical and Bioethical Issues in Medicine</td>
<td>Chapter 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 14</td>
<td>Ethical Issues Relating to Life</td>
<td>Chapter 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 15</td>
<td>Death and Dying</td>
<td>Chapter 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 16</td>
<td>Review</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Final Examination

Sample Syllabus (10 weeks, 40 hours)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Introduction to Medical Law, Ethics, and Bioethics</th>
<th>Chapter 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 2</td>
<td>The Legal System</td>
<td>Chapter 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 3</td>
<td>Importance of the Legal System for the Physician</td>
<td>Chapter 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Practice and Allied Health Professionals</td>
<td>Chapter 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>The Physician–Patient Relationship</td>
<td>Chapter 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 5</td>
<td>Professional Liability and Medical Malpractice</td>
<td>Chapter 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 6</td>
<td>Public Duties of the Physician</td>
<td>Chapter 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 7</td>
<td>Workplace Law and Ethics</td>
<td>Chapter 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 8</td>
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<td>Chapter 9</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Death and Dying</td>
<td>Chapter 13</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Final Examination
Related postgraduate specialisms include Medical Ethics. Entry requirements usually include an undergraduate degree in a relevant undergraduate Law discipline. Why study a Masters in Medical Law? Courses in this field encourage you to build your understanding of the regulation of the individuals and institutions providing medical care, and to represent those receiving it. There are many opportunities for specialisation, such as private or public sector healthcare, or the policies involved with different kinds of procedures, such as cosmetic surgery and enhancements. You may examine the different Medical ethics is founded on a set of core principles. Autonomy. Respect patients as individuals (e.g., respecting their privacy by maintaining confidentiality and being truthful about their medical care). Provide the information and opportunity for patients to make their own decisions regarding their care (e.g., informed consent). Durable medical power of attorney: a document through which an individual designates a surrogate health care decision-maker in the event that he/she lacks decision-making capacity or competence. Living will. Should the durable medical POA and the living will be in conflict, the POA can override the living will only if such a decision is in line with the patient’s most recently expressed wishes. Next of kin. Spouse. Medical Law and Ethics. TOPICS. Key Terms Legal responsibilities in health care Ethics Professional Standards. Law & Ethics in HC. The law affects all health care careers Awareness of the law protects you, your co-workers, your patients and your employer Slideshow 4259073 by danica. Medical Law and Ethics. TOPICS. Key Terms Legal responsibilities in health care Ethics Professional Standards. Law & Ethics in HC. The law affects all health care careers Awareness of the law protects you, your co-workers, your patients and your employer.
Lawyers and law graduates joining the programme will be able to develop a much broader understanding of medical law and ethics than simply the specialist practice areas of medical negligence and personal injury. The programme will be of interest if you are interested in specialising or changing career to work in the following areas: medical law or health policy; advising medical professionals and/or patients; risk management and regulatory affairs, including in health research or in the pharmaceutical or medical devices industries.

Research environment. We aim to provide challenging, researched Medical Law and Ethics is written in straightforward language that is aimed at the nonlawyer health professional who must be able to cope with multiple legal and ethical issues. This text is appropriate for those studying in a college or university who are working toward careers in the allied health field in a variety of settings, such as medical offices, hospitals, clinics, laboratories, and skilled-nursing facilities. This text provides an overview of medical law and ethics.

Practicing health care professionals should know the legal requirements in their own jurisdictions. Finally, many educators have offered thoughtful comments as reviewers of this text. Medical ethics is closely related to law, but law and ethics are not identical. Many times, ethics provides a higher standard of behavior than laws. In addition, laws vary from country to country, while ethics applies regardless of national boundaries. Medical ethics. Let us recall that, from the very beginning of the development of medicine, and until recently, paternalism has ruled in medicine. Paternalism has put the interest of the health of a person in front of the interests of the person to decide for himself/herself what is best for him/her. The LLM in Medical Law and Ethics (Online Learning) is an internationally focused, interdisciplinary programme at The University of Edinburgh that combines flexible learning with the most up-to-date teaching on all of the important issues affecting medicine, law and ethics today. The University of Edinburgh Multiple locations.

Overview. Medical law is a fascinating field of study as advances in medical research and new technologies shift the boundaries of medicine. New health issues are emerging and patient rights are increasingly taking centre stage. New and complex medico-legal dilemmas arise in clinical practice, in the realities of human health, and in the relationships between patients and healthcare professionals. Medical law is the body of laws concerning the rights and responsibilities of medical professionals and their patients. The main areas of focus for medical law include confidentiality, negligence and other torts related to medical treatment (especially medical malpractice), and criminal law and ethics. Confidentiality. Criminal law and ethics have taken a very large role in medical law in recent years. The rise of so-called “pill mills” have raised issues about the role of medical professionals in the trafficking of controlled substances, both from a criminal and an ethical standpoint. Other examples have included famous cases involving the euthanasia of terminally ill patients and sexual assaults against anesthetized patients. More Information.