

Ethics in Health (EH) Care Questionnaire (CQ): Clinical Pre-Assessment Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What are Qualified Medical Personnel (QMP) required to do when a person asks for emergency help for an injury?**
 - A. Perform a medical screening exam (MSE)**
 - B. Refer the person to a specialist**
 - C. Provide immediate treatment regardless of injury**
 - D. Call for an ambulance**
- 2. Which ethical principle emphasizes fairness in healthcare delivery?**
 - A. Veracity**
 - B. Nonmaleficence**
 - C. Justice**
 - D. Beneficence**
- 3. What is essential for ensuring patient autonomy in healthcare decisions?**
 - A. Providing patients with a list of their rights**
 - B. Engaging patients in informed decision-making regarding their treatment options**
 - C. Deciding treatment without patient input for efficiency**
 - D. Assuming patients agree with all medical advice given**
- 4. The HIPAA Privacy Rule obliges healthcare providers to update the Notice of Privacy Practices (NPP) when which circumstance occurs?**
 - A. A patient requests a change**
 - B. The law or policies change**
 - C. A new administrator is appointed**
 - D. The facility undergoes an audit**
- 5. Why is understanding ethical dilemmas important for healthcare professionals?**
 - A. It allows them to avoid all difficult situations**
 - B. It equips them to make informed decisions within complex scenarios**
 - C. It simplifies their day-to-day tasks**
 - D. It keeps them focused on financial aspects of care**

6. What is the goal of ethics training in healthcare settings?

- A. To teach standard medical procedures**
- B. To enhance ethical decision-making and awareness**
- C. To reduce the number of healthcare workers**
- D. To increase profit margins for healthcare organizations**

7. Which of the following is a primary goal of health care ethics?

- A. To maximize profit for healthcare organizations**
- B. To prioritize patient welfare and rights**
- C. To limit patient access to care**
- D. To promote competition among healthcare providers**

8. What ethical issues arise with long-term care facilities?

- A. Cost containment and profit maximization**
- B. Autonomy, quality of care, and the rights of residents**
- C. Bureaucracy bias and scheduling conflicts**
- D. Hospitality and recreational activities**

9. Why is confidentiality essential in healthcare settings?

- A. It reduces operational costs**
- B. It helps maintain professional reputation**
- C. It protects patient privacy**
- D. It guarantees patient satisfaction**

10. What ethical considerations surround the concept of surrogate decision-making?

- A. Surrogates should make decisions purely based on personal preferences**
- B. Ensuring that surrogates respect the patient's wishes and best interests**
- C. Surrogates must always consult with family members before making decisions**
- D. Surrogates are not held accountable for their decisions**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are Qualified Medical Personnel (QMP) required to do when a person asks for emergency help for an injury?

- A. Perform a medical screening exam (MSE)**
- B. Refer the person to a specialist**
- C. Provide immediate treatment regardless of injury**
- D. Call for an ambulance**

Qualified Medical Personnel (QMP) are required to perform a medical screening exam (MSE) when a person asks for emergency help for an injury. This step is crucial because the MSE allows medical personnel to assess the urgency and type of care that is needed. It helps identify whether the injury is life-threatening or requires immediate intervention or can be treated on-site. The MSE is a standard procedure in emergency situations that ensures the patient's safety and proper treatment path is established. Engaging in an MSE is aligned with ethical standards in healthcare, as it demonstrates the commitment to providing adequate care based on the patient's condition. While referral to specialists, immediate treatment, or calling an ambulance may be appropriate in certain circumstances, they follow after the proper assessment is made during the MSE. This ensures that any actions taken are based on a thorough understanding of the patient's needs.

2. Which ethical principle emphasizes fairness in healthcare delivery?

- A. Veracity**
- B. Nonmaleficence**
- C. Justice**
- D. Beneficence**

The ethical principle that emphasizes fairness in healthcare delivery is justice. This principle is grounded in the notion that all individuals should have equal access to healthcare resources, services, and treatments, regardless of their background, socioeconomic status, or personal characteristics. Justice seeks to ensure that the distribution of healthcare is equitable and that all patients receive fair treatment. In the context of healthcare, this translates to striving for equality in the provision of care, addressing disparities, and advocating for marginalized or vulnerable populations. The application of justice in healthcare promotes a systemic approach where policies and practices are designed to eliminate biases and ensure that everyone receives the care they need without discrimination. Other principles like veracity, nonmaleficence, and beneficence are crucial in healthcare ethics, but they focus on different aspects. Veracity pertains to truthfulness and honesty in the patient-caregiver relationship, nonmaleficence emphasizes the obligation to avoid harm to patients, and beneficence highlights the duty to promote good and act in the best interest of patients. While these principles contribute significantly to ethical practice in healthcare, they do not specifically encompass the concept of fairness in the same way that justice does.

3. What is essential for ensuring patient autonomy in healthcare decisions?

- A. Providing patients with a list of their rights**
- B. Engaging patients in informed decision-making regarding their treatment options**
- C. Deciding treatment without patient input for efficiency**
- D. Assuming patients agree with all medical advice given**

Engaging patients in informed decision-making regarding their treatment options is crucial for ensuring patient autonomy in healthcare decisions because it empowers individuals to actively participate in their own care. This approach respects the patient's right to make choices based on their values, preferences, and individual circumstances. Informed decision-making involves providing patients with comprehensive information about their condition, potential treatment options, risks, benefits, and possible outcomes, allowing them to weigh these factors and make decisions that align with their personal goals and beliefs. The other options do not effectively support patient autonomy. Providing a list of rights can be helpful, but it does not actively involve patients in the decision-making process. Deciding treatment without input undermines autonomy by disregarding patients' preferences and needs, while assuming agreement with all medical advice fails to acknowledge the importance of individual choice and informed consent. Overall, engaging patients in decision-making fosters a collaborative relationship between healthcare providers and patients, which is essential for upholding autonomy.

4. The HIPAA Privacy Rule obliges healthcare providers to update the Notice of Privacy Practices (NPP) when which circumstance occurs?

- A. A patient requests a change**
- B. The law or policies change**
- C. A new administrator is appointed**
- D. The facility undergoes an audit**

The HIPAA Privacy Rule mandates that healthcare providers must update the Notice of Privacy Practices (NPP) when there are changes in the law or policies that affect the privacy practices. This is essential to ensure that patients are accurately informed about their rights and the ways in which their health information may be used or disclosed. When there are legal updates or shifts in policy, the existing NPP may no longer reflect the current standards and requirements for protecting patient information. Keeping the NPP current is crucial for compliance with HIPAA regulations and for maintaining transparency with patients regarding their health information. This update process helps to build trust between healthcare providers and patients, ensuring that patients are fully aware of their privacy rights and the provider's obligations under the law.

Circumstances such as a patient's request for a change, appointment of a new administrator, or facility audits, while important aspects of healthcare operations, do not automatically trigger the need for an update to the NPP under HIPAA guidelines. The specific focus is on changes in laws or policies that fundamentally alter how healthcare providers manage and protect patient information.

5. Why is understanding ethical dilemmas important for healthcare professionals?

- A. It allows them to avoid all difficult situations
- B. It equips them to make informed decisions within complex scenarios**
- C. It simplifies their day-to-day tasks
- D. It keeps them focused on financial aspects of care

Understanding ethical dilemmas is crucial for healthcare professionals because it equips them to make informed decisions within complex scenarios. Ethical dilemmas often involve conflicting values and principles, such as patient autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice. When faced with these challenging situations, healthcare professionals must navigate the complexities of moral reasoning and consider the implications of their decisions on patient care and outcomes. By having a solid grasp of ethical principles, healthcare professionals can better analyze the various factors involved in a dilemma, engage in thoughtful discussions with colleagues, and arrive at decisions that not only comply with legal and institutional standards but also prioritize patient welfare. This competence ultimately leads to improved patient care and enhances trust in the healthcare system. The other choices do not accurately reflect the necessity of understanding ethical dilemmas. For instance, avoiding difficult situations is unrealistic, as healthcare professionals often encounter complex problems that require thoughtful engagement. Simplifying day-to-day tasks overlooks the inherent complexities of patient care that necessitate a nuanced understanding of ethics. Lastly, focusing solely on financial aspects could deprioritize essential ethical considerations, undermining the quality and integrity of patient care.

6. What is the goal of ethics training in healthcare settings?

- A. To teach standard medical procedures
- B. To enhance ethical decision-making and awareness**
- C. To reduce the number of healthcare workers
- D. To increase profit margins for healthcare organizations

The goal of ethics training in healthcare settings primarily focuses on enhancing ethical decision-making and awareness among healthcare professionals. This training is essential to instill a strong ethical framework that guides practitioners as they navigate complex moral dilemmas in their daily work. In a field where values such as patient autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice are critically important, fostering an understanding of these principles enables healthcare workers to make informed, principled decisions that positively impact patient care and promote trust in the healthcare system. This training often includes discussions about real-world scenarios, ethical theories, and the implications of healthcare policies on patient outcomes. By improving the capacity for ethical deliberation, healthcare professionals are better equipped to address challenging situations that may not have clear-cut answers. This ultimately leads to better patient care, improved teamwork, and a more ethically sound workplace environment. In contrast, the other options do not align with the primary goals of ethics training; teaching standard medical procedures focuses on technical skills, while reducing the number of healthcare workers or increasing profit margins are operational or financial concerns that do not address the ethical dimensions of patient care and professional conduct.

7. Which of the following is a primary goal of health care ethics?

- A. To maximize profit for healthcare organizations**
- B. To prioritize patient welfare and rights**
- C. To limit patient access to care**
- D. To promote competition among healthcare providers**

The primary goal of health care ethics is to prioritize patient welfare and rights. This focus stems from a commitment to the principle of beneficence, which encourages healthcare professionals to act in the best interest of their patients. Health care ethics emphasizes the importance of ensuring that patients receive care that is not only effective but also respectful of their rights and dignity. This aspect of ethics helps guide healthcare providers in making decisions that support the health and well-being of individuals while recognizing their autonomy. In contrast, maximizing profit for healthcare organizations, limiting patient access to care, and promoting competition among healthcare providers do not align with the fundamental principles of health care ethics. These elements might prioritize financial interests or operational efficiency over the essential focus on patient-centered care and ethical obligations toward patients.

8. What ethical issues arise with long-term care facilities?

- A. Cost containment and profit maximization**
- B. Autonomy, quality of care, and the rights of residents**
- C. Bureaucracy bias and scheduling conflicts**
- D. Hospitality and recreational activities**

The focus on autonomy, quality of care, and the rights of residents captures the core ethical issues present in long-term care facilities. Autonomy is critical in healthcare ethics, and it relates to the residents' rights to make decisions about their care and lifestyle. Long-term care facilities must respect the individual preferences and choices of residents, which can often be challenging when dealing with cognitive impairments or decreased capacity to make decisions. Additionally, the quality of care is paramount; it encompasses the standard of services provided to residents, ensuring that their physical, emotional, and psychological needs are met. Ethical concerns arise when facilities prioritize profit over providing high-quality care, which can result in neglect or inadequate services. Moreover, the rights of residents are central to ethical considerations, emphasizing the need to protect vulnerable individuals in these settings. This includes safeguarding their dignity, privacy, and access to information about their care. Addressing these ethical issues is essential to fostering an environment where residents are treated with respect and receive care that aligns with their personal values and identities. While other options may touch upon relevant topics related to long-term care, they do not encapsulate the primary ethical concerns as effectively as the issues pertaining to autonomy, quality of care, and the rights of residents.

9. Why is confidentiality essential in healthcare settings?

- A. It reduces operational costs**
- B. It helps maintain professional reputation**
- C. It protects patient privacy**
- D. It guarantees patient satisfaction**

Confidentiality is essential in healthcare settings primarily because it protects patient privacy. Patients entrust healthcare professionals with sensitive personal information, including medical history, diagnoses, and treatment plans, with the expectation that this information will remain private. Maintaining confidentiality fosters a trusting relationship between patients and healthcare providers, encouraging patients to share vital information that can facilitate proper diagnosis and treatment. When patients feel confident that their information is secure, they are more likely to seek care and communicate openly with their healthcare providers. This, in turn, contributes to better health outcomes. The essence of confidentiality also aligns with ethical principles of respect for autonomy, beneficence, and non-maleficence, ensuring that the dignity and rights of patients are upheld. While factors like operational costs, professional reputation, and patient satisfaction can be influenced by confidentiality, the core reason for its significance lies in the fundamental requirement to protect patient privacy.

10. What ethical considerations surround the concept of surrogate decision-making?

- A. Surrogates should make decisions purely based on personal preferences**
- B. Ensuring that surrogates respect the patient's wishes and best interests**
- C. Surrogates must always consult with family members before making decisions**
- D. Surrogates are not held accountable for their decisions**

The ethical consideration that centers around the concept of surrogate decision-making is that surrogates must prioritize the wishes and best interests of the patient they are representing. This principle is grounded in the notion of autonomy, which emphasizes that individuals have the right to make decisions about their own healthcare. When a patient is unable to make decisions for themselves—due to incapacitation or lack of decision-making capacity—surrogates are appointed to step in and act on behalf of the patient. In this role, surrogates are expected to understand and reflect the values, preferences, and previously expressed wishes of the patient when making healthcare decisions. This means that their decisions should not stem from personal bias or preference but rather from a deep understanding of what the patient would choose if they were able to communicate their desires. The role of surrogates involves a significant fiduciary duty, requiring them to act in good faith and to place the patient's interests above their own. This ethical standard is crucial in ensuring that patients receive care that respects their dignity and their rights as individuals, even when they cannot advocate for themselves. Thus, the emphasis on surrogates respecting the patient's wishes is vital because it not only aligns with ethical norms in healthcare but also upholds the values of

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!

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