

Law & Ethics: Professional Liability and Medical Malpractice Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. What can be a consequence of healthcare fraud on patient care?**
 - A. Improved quality of healthcare services**
 - B. No change to patient care**
 - C. It may lead to malpractice claims if patients are harmed**
 - D. Enhanced transparency in medical practices**

- 2. What is meant by the term 'privileged communication'?**
 - A. Info shared in a public space**
 - B. Confidential info exchanged within a professional relationship**
 - C. Information about clinical trials**
 - D. Data used for statistics and reports**

- 3. In what situations can restitution be pursued in medical malpractice claims?**
 - A. When a healthcare provider benefits financially**
 - B. When a patient seeks to recover losses incurred due to negligent medical practices**
 - C. When a patient is dissatisfied with their treatment**
 - D. When a lawsuit is filed for emotional distress**

- 4. What is a common consequence of not adhering to continuing medical education requirements?**
 - A. Decreased patient satisfaction**
 - B. Increased risk of malpractice claims**
 - C. Higher employee turnover rates**
 - D. More efficient patient workflow**

- 5. What legal mechanism allows beneficiaries to collect for loss to the estate due to negligence resulting in death?**
 - A. Estate recovery law**
 - B. Wrongful death statutes**
 - C. Beneficiary readiness laws**
 - D. Liability compensation statutes**

6. What are the four Ds of negligence?

- A. Duty, Danger, Dereliction, Damage**
- B. Duty, Dereliction, Direct Cause, Damages**
- C. Duty, Dereliction, Disclosure, Damages**
- D. Duty, Denial, Dereliction, Damages**

7. In the context of professional liability, which of the following is a key component?

- A. Strict adherence to personal opinions in decision-making.**
- B. Expectation of competence in providing services to patients or clients.**
- C. Lower standards for professional judgment based on experience.**
- D. Avoidance of any form of liability in professional practices.**

8. How is "duty" defined in a medical malpractice case?

- A. The expectation that patients will report issues**
- B. The legal requirement for healthcare providers to maintain a standard of care**
- C. The responsibility of patients to follow medical advice**
- D. The obligation of healthcare organizations to regulate their staff**

9. In which phase of a lawsuit is a plea made for the case to be reviewed by a higher court?

- A. Trial phase**
- B. Appeals phase**
- C. Interrogatory phase**
- D. Pre-trial phase**

10. What term describes the performance of a totally wrongful and unlawful act?

- A. Malpractice**
- B. Misfeasance**
- C. Nonfeasance**
- D. Malfeasance**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What can be a consequence of healthcare fraud on patient care?

- A. Improved quality of healthcare services**
- B. No change to patient care**
- C. It may lead to malpractice claims if patients are harmed**
- D. Enhanced transparency in medical practices**

The consequence of healthcare fraud on patient care often manifests in the form of malpractice claims if patients are harmed. When fraudulent activities occur, such as billing for services not rendered or unnecessary treatments, it compromises the integrity of medical care. Patients may receive substandard treatment or suffer from adverse health outcomes due to misrepresented or inadequately performed services. Malpractice claims arise when a healthcare provider fails to meet the standard of care, and in instances of fraud, this breach of duty is significant. If patients experience harm due to fraudulent actions, they may seek legal recourse to hold the providers accountable. This connection emphasizes the importance of ethical practices in healthcare, as fraudulent behavior can lead to direct and harmful consequences for patients, both in terms of their health and their trust in the medical system. The other options suggest outcomes that do not align with the realities of healthcare fraud. Improved quality of healthcare services and enhanced transparency are contrary to the nature of fraud, which typically erodes trust and quality. Additionally, claiming that there would be no change to patient care fails to recognize the negative implications that such unethical practices can have on overall patient wellbeing and safety.

2. What is meant by the term 'privileged communication'?

- A. Info shared in a public space**
- B. Confidential info exchanged within a professional relationship**
- C. Information about clinical trials**
- D. Data used for statistics and reports**

The term 'privileged communication' refers specifically to confidential information that is exchanged within a professional relationship, particularly between a client and a professional, such as an attorney or a healthcare provider. This privilege is designed to protect the privacy of the individual, ensuring that certain communications made in the context of seeking advice or treatment remain confidential and cannot be disclosed without the consent of the person who provided the information. This concept is crucial in fields like law and medicine, as it encourages open and honest communication, allowing clients and patients to share sensitive information without fear of it being used against them. Such protections help foster trust in the professional relationship, which is essential for effective functioning in these fields. The other options do not accurately capture the essence of privileged communication. Information shared in a public space lacks the confidentiality necessary for it to be considered privileged. Similarly, information about clinical trials or data used for statistics and reports are not inherently protected under the concept of privileged communication, as these do not pertain to confidential exchanges within a specific professional-relation framework.

3. In what situations can restitution be pursued in medical malpractice claims?

- A. When a healthcare provider benefits financially
- B. When a patient seeks to recover losses incurred due to negligent medical practices**
- C. When a patient is dissatisfied with their treatment
- D. When a lawsuit is filed for emotional distress

Restitution can be pursued in medical malpractice claims primarily when a patient seeks to recover losses incurred due to negligent medical practices. This means that if a healthcare provider's negligent action has resulted in financial losses for the patient, the patient is entitled to seek restitution to cover those specific losses. This aligns with the core principle of medical malpractice law, which is to hold healthcare providers accountable for harm caused by their negligence. In this context, restitution is aimed at returning the patient to their pre-injury economic position, compensating them for any out-of-pocket costs, lost wages, or other financial damages directly linked to the negligent care. This form of compensation is distinct from other potential remedies, such as damages for pain and suffering, which may not be quantifiable in monetary terms. Other options focus on scenarios that do not directly connect to the principles of restitution. For instance, while financial benefits received by a healthcare provider may be relevant in cases of unjust enrichment, it does not directly translate to restitution from a patient's perspective. Similarly, dissatisfaction with treatment or filing for emotional distress typically falls under different legal considerations that do not specifically address the notion of restitution for economic losses resulting from negligent practices. Thus, the focus on recovering losses due to negligent medical practices underscores why

4. What is a common consequence of not adhering to continuing medical education requirements?

- A. Decreased patient satisfaction
- B. Increased risk of malpractice claims**
- C. Higher employee turnover rates
- D. More efficient patient workflow

Not adhering to continuing medical education (CME) requirements can lead to an increased risk of malpractice claims. Continuing education is crucial for healthcare professionals to stay current with the latest medical knowledge, best practices, and evolving standards of care. When providers fail to engage in ongoing education, their clinical skills may stagnate, and they may not be aware of new treatments, technologies, or changes in guidelines that could impact patient outcomes. This knowledge gap can result in errors, suboptimal treatment decisions, or failure to recognize critical symptoms, all of which can contribute to an increase in adverse patient events. Consequently, these shortcomings can lead to higher instances of malpractice claims as patients may experience harm due to inadequate care. In contrast, the other options do not inherently reflect the direct consequences of not pursuing ongoing education in the same critical way that risk of malpractice does. For instance, decreased patient satisfaction might occur due to various factors beyond just the provider's educational status, while employee turnover rates and patient workflow efficiency are influenced by a broader array of organizational and systemic issues.

5. What legal mechanism allows beneficiaries to collect for loss to the estate due to negligence resulting in death?

- A. Estate recovery law**
- B. Wrongful death statutes**
- C. Beneficiary readiness laws**
- D. Liability compensation statutes**

The correct answer relates to wrongful death statutes, which are specific legal provisions that allow beneficiaries of a deceased person to seek compensation for losses that arise from the negligent or intentional actions of another party that led to the death. These statutes recognize that the death of an individual can result in significant financial and emotional loss for their surviving family members, thus allowing them to claim damages not only for the loss of the deceased's income but also for loss of companionship, care, and emotional distress. Wrongful death statutes vary by jurisdiction, but they typically provide the framework for who can file a claim (such as immediate family members), what damages can be recovered (such as lost wages, funeral expenses, and pain and suffering), and the period within which a claim must be filed after the death occurs. This legal mechanism is essential in enabling beneficiaries to hold negligent parties accountable, ensuring that the impact of negligence is addressed within the legal system. The other options do not apply in this context. Estate recovery laws pertain to the recovery of funds from the estates of individuals who received government assistance and do not pertain directly to wrongful death claims. Beneficiary readiness laws are not established legal frameworks that enable claims for loss due to negligence. Liability compensation statutes could encompass a broader range of

6. What are the four Ds of negligence?

- A. Duty, Danger, Dereliction, Damage**
- B. Duty, Dereliction, Direct Cause, Damages**
- C. Duty, Dereliction, Disclosure, Damages**
- D. Duty, Denial, Dereliction, Damages**

The correct set describing the four Ds of negligence in the context of professional liability and medical malpractice includes Duty, Dereliction, Direct Cause, and Damages. This framework helps in assessing a negligence claim: 1. **Duty** refers to the obligation a professional has to adhere to a standard of care and protect the interests of their patients or clients. 2. **Dereliction** indicates a breach of this duty, meaning that the professional failed to meet the expected standard of care in their actions or treatment. 3. **Direct Cause** establishes a direct link between the dereliction of duty and the harm suffered by the patient or client, showing that the breach directly resulted in the damages. 4. **Damages** represent the actual harm or injury that the patient suffered, which can be quantified in terms of economic losses, physical injuries, or emotional distress. This four-part framework is crucial for legal practitioners and healthcare professionals alike as it enables them to understand the essential components that must be proven in a negligence lawsuit. Other options may contain terms that do not align with the legal definitions used in assessing negligence, which could lead to confusion in understanding how these principles apply in real-world scenarios. For instance, "danger," "disclosure," and "

7. In the context of professional liability, which of the following is a key component?

- A. Strict adherence to personal opinions in decision-making.**
- B. Expectation of competence in providing services to patients or clients.**
- C. Lower standards for professional judgment based on experience.**
- D. Avoidance of any form of liability in professional practices.**

In the context of professional liability, the expectation of competence in providing services to patients or clients is a fundamental principle. This expectation requires professionals, such as healthcare providers, to maintain a certain standard of care, which is generally defined by the knowledge, skills, and diligence that a reasonably competent professional would exhibit in similar circumstances. Competence encompasses not only the technical skills required for performing professional duties but also the ability to make sound judgments, stay informed about advancements in the field, and understand the needs of patients or clients. When a professional fails to meet this standard of care, they may be held liable for negligence or malpractice if their actions or lack of action directly result in harm to a patient or client. Emphasizing the need for competence underscores the responsibility professionals have to continuously improve their skills and knowledge, thereby protecting the well-being of those they serve. This component is critical in ensuring trust in professional relationships and maintaining the integrity of the profession itself.

8. How is "duty" defined in a medical malpractice case?

- A. The expectation that patients will report issues**
- B. The legal requirement for healthcare providers to maintain a standard of care**
- C. The responsibility of patients to follow medical advice**
- D. The obligation of healthcare organizations to regulate their staff**

In a medical malpractice case, "duty" refers to the legal requirement imposed on healthcare providers to adhere to a certain standard of care while treating patients. This standard is generally defined by what is considered acceptable and appropriate care within the medical community under similar circumstances. It establishes a framework within which healthcare professionals must operate to avoid negligence. When a healthcare provider has established a duty to a patient, it means they are obligated to provide care that meets the established standards. If a provider fails to meet this duty, and the patient suffers harm as a result, this could lead to a finding of malpractice. Recognizing and defining this duty is crucial because it sets the foundation for establishing whether negligence has occurred. The other choices address different aspects of the healthcare system and the relationships within it but do not accurately capture the definition of "duty" as it relates to medical malpractice. For instance, expecting patients to report issues or follow medical advice are important components of patient care but do not reflect the provider's obligation. Similarly, while healthcare organizations do have roles in regulating staff, this concept does not align with the direct legal responsibilities of individual healthcare providers toward their patients in the context of malpractice.

9. In which phase of a lawsuit is a plea made for the case to be reviewed by a higher court?

- A. Trial phase**
- B. Appeals phase**
- C. Interrogatory phase**
- D. Pre-trial phase**

The appeals phase is the stage in a lawsuit where a party seeks to have a higher court review the decision made by a lower court. This phase is critical in the judicial process as it allows for the examination of legal errors that may have occurred during the trial. When a party believes that the trial court's decision was unjust or based on incorrect legal interpretations, they file an appeal to contest that ruling. The higher court will then review the case based on the record from the trial court, arguments from both parties, and relevant legal principles, potentially leading to a reversal, modification, or affirmation of the lower court's decision. The trial phase involves the presentation of evidence and arguments before a judge or jury, while the interrogatory phase pertains to the pre-trial discovery process where parties exchange information relevant to the case. The pre-trial phase includes activities such as pleadings and motions, but it does not involve the higher court review. Thus, the appeals phase is the only stage in which a plea is made for the review of a case by a higher court.

10. What term describes the performance of a totally wrongful and unlawful act?

- A. Malpractice**
- B. Misfeasance**
- C. Nonfeasance**
- D. Malfeasance**

The term that describes the performance of a totally wrongful and unlawful act is malfeasance. This concept refers specifically to the act of performing a lawful act in a wrongful or unlawful manner, which can lead to harm or injury. In a legal context, malfeasance is often associated with a breach of duty, where an individual or professional acts in a way that is not just negligent but intentionally harmful or unlawful. In contrast, malpractice typically refers to professional misconduct or lack of skill in a professional setting, and it does not necessarily involve the inherently unlawful nature that malfeasance implies. Misfeasance involves performing a lawful act in a negligent way, and nonfeasance refers to the failure to act when there is a duty to do so. Therefore, malfeasance precisely captures the essence of executing an act that is not only wrong but also illegal, making it the correct term for the situation described.

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://proliabilitymedicalmalpractice.examzify.com>

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

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