

QUEENSLAND HEALTH LAW PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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. Under the Criminal Code 1899 (Qld), what can happen if a healthcare professional breaches their duty?**
 - A. They may be fined only
 - B. They can be held liable for manslaughter if it results in death
 - C. They can provide services without consequence
 - D. They are not accountable for negligent actions
- 2. What is confidentiality in the context of healthcare?**
 - A. Revealing patient information to anyone upon request
 - B. Non-disclosure of information shared by the patient
 - C. Publicizing patient records for educational purposes
 - D. Sharing general patient data with the media
- 3. What is the main purpose of the Queensland Mental Health Act 2016?**
 - A. To create more mental health hospitals
 - B. To establish a legal framework for mental health treatment and care
 - C. To increase funding for mental health research
 - D. To regulate the insurance policies for mental health services
- 4. Which statement accurately defines death according to the Transplantation and Anatomy Act?**
 - A. Temporary loss of consciousness
 - B. Permanent irreversible cessation of cardiac and respiratory function
 - C. Death can only be confirmed after 24 hours
 - D. Only brain death is considered as legal death
- 5. How should health care providers manage risk according to Queensland health law?**
 - A. By minimizing the number of patients
 - B. By implementing safety protocols and conducting training
 - C. By avoiding controversial treatments
 - D. By limiting staff training to essential skills only

- 6. What does Gillick competence relate to?**
- A. A child's understanding of financial matters
 - B. A child's ability to consent to medical treatment
 - C. A child's capacity to refuse education
 - D. A child's maturity in legal contracts
- 7. Which of the following best defines a tort?**
- A. A civil wrong
 - B. A contractual obligation
 - C. A crime
 - D. A regulatory infraction
- 8. What is a core requirement for a person's attorney under the Enduring Power of Attorney?**
- A. To solely manage financial matters
 - B. To make decisions regarding health care
 - C. To ensure compliance with legal notifications
 - D. To represent the person in legal battles
- 9. Where are notes compiled by healthcare providers in a healthcare facility owned?**
- A. By the patient
 - B. By the healthcare provider
 - C. By the healthcare facility
 - D. By the government
- 10. What does the Doctrine of Necessity allow medical practitioners to do?**
- A. Elect to not provide treatment
 - B. Operate without consent in emergencies
 - C. Refer patients without consent
 - D. Prescribe medication freely

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Under the Criminal Code 1899 (Qld), what can happen if a healthcare professional breaches their duty?

- A. They may be fined only
- B. They can be held liable for manslaughter if it results in death**
- C. They can provide services without consequence
- D. They are not accountable for negligent actions

If a healthcare professional breaches their duty under the Criminal Code 1899 (Qld), they can indeed be held liable for manslaughter if that breach results in the death of a patient. This reflects the high standards of care expected within the healthcare profession and acknowledges that failure to provide adequate care can have severe consequences, including loss of life. In this context, a breach of duty implies negligence or actions taken that fall below the accepted standard of care, which can lead to criminal charges if the outcome is serious, such as a patient's death. The law recognizes that healthcare professionals have a significant responsibility to their patients, and when that responsibility is not met, it can lead to severe legal ramifications. In contrast, other options such as facing only a fine or having the freedom to provide services without consequences do not align with the legal framework guiding healthcare responsibilities. These options fail to acknowledge the accountability expected from healthcare professionals, especially concerning serious outcomes like manslaughter.

2. What is confidentiality in the context of healthcare?

- A. Revealing patient information to anyone upon request
- B. Non-disclosure of information shared by the patient**
- C. Publicizing patient records for educational purposes
- D. Sharing general patient data with the media

Confidentiality in the context of healthcare refers specifically to the principle of non-disclosure of information shared by the patient. This means that healthcare providers have a legal and ethical obligation to protect patient information from being disclosed to unauthorized individuals. Patients trust healthcare professionals to keep their personal health information secure and private. This trust is essential for effective communication between patients and providers, as it encourages patients to provide complete and accurate information regarding their health, which is necessary for appropriate care and treatment. While the other options involve various forms of sharing or disclosing patient information, they do not align with the core tenet of confidentiality. Revealing patient information to anyone upon request undermines this trust and violates privacy laws. Publicizing patient records or sharing general patient data without consent can also infringe upon privacy rights and is typically subject to strict regulations. In healthcare, maintaining confidentiality is crucial for fostering a safe environment for patients and ensuring adherence to legal standards.

3. What is the main purpose of the Queensland Mental Health Act 2016?

- A. To create more mental health hospitals
- B. To establish a legal framework for mental health treatment and care**
- C. To increase funding for mental health research
- D. To regulate the insurance policies for mental health services

The Queensland Mental Health Act 2016 primarily aims to establish a legal framework for the treatment and care of individuals with mental illness. This framework is designed to ensure that individuals receive appropriate care while also protecting their rights and maintaining their dignity. The legislation provides guidelines for the assessment, treatment, and support of people experiencing mental health issues, ensuring that these processes are conducted in a manner that respects the rights of the individuals involved and promotes their well-being. The Act also emphasizes principles such as respect for the person's autonomy and the necessity for involuntary treatment only when absolutely required. By creating a robust legal structure, it seeks to balance the needs of those with mental health conditions with the overarching public health and safety concerns. While options related to creating more hospitals, increasing research funding, and regulating insurance policies may play roles in the broader context of mental health services, they do not encapsulate the foundational legal purpose of the Mental Health Act itself. The Act's focus is squarely on creating a statutory basis for how mental health care is delivered and managed, which is why the correct option stands out as the most relevant and accurate.

4. Which statement accurately defines death according to the Transplantation and Anatomy Act?

- A. Temporary loss of consciousness
- B. Permanent irreversible cessation of cardiac and respiratory function**
- C. Death can only be confirmed after 24 hours
- D. Only brain death is considered as legal death

The accurate definition of death according to the Transplantation and Anatomy Act is a permanent irreversible cessation of cardiac and respiratory function. This definition emphasizes that death is not a temporary condition but rather a state that is permanent and cannot be reversed. This understanding is crucial when considering organ donation and transplantation, as the determination of death must be made with certainty before any medical procedures can be performed. The notion of irreversible cessation signifies that once the heart and breathing have stopped, and these functions cannot be restarted or restored, a person is considered dead. This legal definition plays a key role in medical practice and the ethical frameworks surrounding organ transplants, ensuring that medical professionals adhere to a standardized understanding of when a patient is deemed deceased. The other choices do not accurately reflect this legal definition; for example, the idea of temporary loss of consciousness does not equate to death, and the requirement to confirm death only after 24 hours is not aligned with legal and medical standards. Similarly, limiting legal death only to brain death overlooks the broader, legally defined criteria that include the irreversible cessation of all heart and respiratory functions.

5. How should health care providers manage risk according to Queensland health law?

- A. By minimizing the number of patients
- B. By implementing safety protocols and conducting training**
- C. By avoiding controversial treatments
- D. By limiting staff training to essential skills only

Health care providers in Queensland are required to manage risk effectively to ensure patient safety and the quality of care. Implementing safety protocols and conducting training is fundamental in this context. These measures are designed to mitigate potential risks associated with medical care, such as errors or adverse events. By establishing clear protocols, health care providers can create a structured environment where best practices are followed, thereby reducing the likelihood of harm to patients. Training is equally critical as it equips health care professionals with the necessary skills and knowledge to recognize and respond to potential risks. Ongoing education ensures that staff remain current with the latest safety practices, treatment guidelines, and legal obligations, reinforcing a culture of safety within the health care setting. This comprehensive approach not only fosters a safer environment for patients but also supports the health care provider in fulfilling their legal and ethical responsibilities, contributing to better health outcomes and minimizing liability.

6. What does Gillick competence relate to?

- A. A child's understanding of financial matters
- B. A child's ability to consent to medical treatment**
- C. A child's capacity to refuse education
- D. A child's maturity in legal contracts

Gillick competence refers specifically to a child's ability to consent to their own medical treatment when they are deemed sufficiently mature and capable of understanding the nature, purpose, and potential consequences of the treatment. This legal principle emerged from the UK case *Gillick v West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority*, which established that adolescents, under certain circumstances, can make their own decisions about medical care without the need for parental consent. This concept emphasizes the importance of assessing the individual child's understanding and maturity rather than relying solely on their age. Therefore, it highlights a child's rights in healthcare contexts, allowing them to have an active role in decisions affecting their health. The other options, while related to aspects of a child's autonomy and rights, do not pertain to the healthcare context and the legal framework governing medical consent specifically like Gillick competence does.

7. Which of the following best defines a tort?

- A. A civil wrong**
- B. A contractual obligation
- C. A crime
- D. A regulatory infraction

A tort is best defined as a civil wrong, which distinguishes it from other legal categories such as contracts or crimes. In the legal context, a tort involves a violation of a duty that results in harm or injury to another person, for which the injured party may seek compensation. This may include various types of misconduct, such as negligence, defamation, or assault, where the breach of duty does not arise from a contractual agreement but rather from the obligation not to harm others in society. The other options represent different legal concepts: a contractual obligation pertains to agreements between parties, a crime involves actions that violate state laws leading to criminal prosecution, and a regulatory infraction refers to violations of specific regulations set by governmental entities. Each of these is distinct from a tort, which is solely focused on civil liability and compensation for harm caused. Understanding that a tort is fundamentally about addressing civil wrongs helps clarify the role it plays within the broader legal system.

8. What is a core requirement for a person's attorney under the Enduring Power of Attorney?

- A. To solely manage financial matters
- B. To make decisions regarding health care**
- C. To ensure compliance with legal notifications
- D. To represent the person in legal battles

The core requirement for a person's attorney under the Enduring Power of Attorney is to make decisions regarding health care. This legal provision allows the appointed attorney to make healthcare decisions on behalf of the principal when they are unable to make those decisions themselves. The purpose of this arrangement is to ensure that an individual's health care preferences are respected and carried out, aligning with what they would want if they were able to express their wishes. While managing financial matters is an important aspect of the powers granted under an Enduring Power of Attorney, the designation specifically outlines the attorney's role in health care as a critical and core component. The other choices, while potentially relevant to different legal contexts or documents, do not capture the primary focus of the Enduring Power of Attorney, which clearly includes the authority to make health care decisions on behalf of someone who can no longer advocate for themselves.

9. Where are notes compiled by healthcare providers in a healthcare facility owned?

- A. By the patient
- B. By the healthcare provider
- C. By the healthcare facility**
- D. By the government

Healthcare provider notes compiled in a healthcare facility are owned by the healthcare facility itself. This ownership reflects the legal principle that medical records created as part of patient care are the property of the institution that employs the healthcare providers. The facility is responsible for the storage, maintenance, and confidentiality of these records, adhering to regulations regarding access and disclosure. While patients have a right to access their own medical records, the legal title to the original documents rests with the facility. This structure ensures accountability and compliance with relevant health laws, protecting both the rights of the patients and the operational integrity of the healthcare institution. Ownership by the healthcare facility also allows for systematic management of records, which is crucial for ongoing quality improvement, legal compliance, and effective patient care. This aligns with broader regulatory frameworks that guide how patient information is handled within the healthcare system.

10. What does the Doctrine of Necessity allow medical practitioners to do?

- A. Elect to not provide treatment
- B. Operate without consent in emergencies**
- C. Refer patients without consent
- D. Prescribe medication freely

The Doctrine of Necessity permits medical practitioners to operate without consent in emergency situations when immediate action is required to prevent significant harm or injury to a patient. This legal principle is grounded in the understanding that in certain dire circumstances, obtaining consent may not be feasible, and the priority becomes the health and safety of the patient. For example, if a patient is unconscious and requires urgent surgery to save their life, the healthcare provider can proceed without explicit consent because the need for intervention takes precedence over consent protocols. This doctrine is particularly relevant in emergency medical care where delays in treatment could lead to severe consequences. It protects healthcare professionals from legal liabilities associated with performing medical procedures in life-threatening scenarios without prior consent, as the rationale is that a reasonable person would consent to needed treatment in order to save their own life.

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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://queenslandhealthlaw.examzify.com>

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

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