

*Preparing the Adult Mental Health Workforce to Succeed  
in a Transformed System of Care*

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*Module 5: Ethics, Rights and Professional Practice Codes*

*Post-test*

- 1) The primary purpose of ethics codes include: (check all that apply)
  - a. To educate professionals about sound ethical conduct
  - b. To provide a guide to improve practices
  - c. To safeguard the welfare of clients
  - d. To protect staff
  
- 2) All professional organizations, representing licensed and unlicensed staff have ethics codes:
  - True
  - False
  
- 3) Ethics code statements are very specific and always easily defined:
  - True
  - False
  
- 4) Ethics codes are based on important principles including: (check all that apply)
  - a. Beneficence
  - b. Non-maleficence
  - c. Retribution
  - d. Justice
  
- 5) Violating ethics codes can: (check all the apply)
  - a. Violate the law
  - b. Violate the standards of practice
  - c. Violate the oath taken to uphold the values of the discipline
  - d. Commonly occur and is always ignored in health settings

- 6) Staff that do not have to worry about ethics codes include unlicensed staff:
- True
  - False
- 7) Typical ethics codes always include the staff members *responsibilities to clients including treating all patients with respect and dignity*:
- True
  - False
- 8) Patients are also protected by laws and the U.S. Patient's Bill of Rights that includes being offered the opportunity to develop an advanced directive, review their medical record, to fully participate in health care decisions and to refuse treatment:
- True
  - False
- 9) Informed consent is a another patient right and includes several legal parameters such as: (check all that apply)
- a. Informed consent includes providing comprehensive information in a clear manner and checking to be sure the client understands this information
  - b. Person who is giving consent to the procedure or intervention is acting of their own free will and is competent to make decisions.
  - c. Informed consent does not need to be done if the patient, upon learning of side effects or adverse affects, might decide to refuse treatment.
- 10) Physicians or other advanced practitioners formally determine the patient's legal capacity and competence to make an informed decision. Staff should ask questions or notify a senior administrator, however, if they think the patient's rights are being violated and deserve a clear answer from administration on any of their concerns:
- True
  - False