

Virtual Mentor

Ethics Journal of the American Medical Association
March 2005, Volume 7, Number 3

Test Questions

1. When parents request a drug screen for an asymptomatic teen patient, the physician should:
 - A. Discuss the fact that a urine test is not conclusive evidence of drug use or nonuse.
 - B. Recommend counseling and drug evaluation.
 - C. Perform the test at the parents' request without the patient's consent.
 - D. All of the above.
 - E. A and B.
2. A physician who is managing the care of a teen with an eating disorder faces the ethical dilemma of:
 - A. Protecting patient autonomy in vulnerable populations.
 - B. Obtaining informed consent from a minor.
 - C. Limits of confidentiality in treating a minor patient.
 - D. Evidence for use of medication in treating eating disorders.
3. Appropriate steps to take when transferring care for a patient from pediatric or adolescent teams to adult subspecialists include:
 - A. Early emphasis on independent management of illness.
 - B. Introducing transition of care several years before it is to occur.
 - C. Giving the adult team responsibility for all communication with the patient.
 - D. All of the above.
 - E. A and B.
4. According to the *JAMA* study reviewed in this month's issue, which of the following are appropriate treatments for adolescents with depression?
 - A. Antidepressant medication.
 - B. Cognitive behavior therapy.
 - C. Both.
 - D. Neither.
5. Which societal change in the 20th century contributed to the establishment of adolescent medicine as a subspecialty of its own?
 - A. Rise in death rates from disease among the adolescent population.
 - B. Rising rates of teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, and accidents.
 - C. Increase in percentage of teens who remained in school and college rather than seeking jobs and becoming independent.
 - D. Reluctance of pediatricians to treat adolescent patients.
 - E. All of the above.

6. Adolescent medicine can be incorporated into medical school curricula:
 - A. In behavioral science courses in MS1 and 2.
 - B. In communications courses in MS1 and 2.
 - C. As an adolescent medicine rotation in MS 4.
 - D. By exposing medical students to adolescent patients on ER, family practice, OB/GYN, internal medicine and pediatric rotations.
 - E. All of the above.

7. Ethical concerns faced by physicians who care for incarcerated adolescents include:
 - A. Caring for pregnant teens in states that have restrictive laws governing minors and abortion services.
 - B. Some jurisdictions do not have a mandate to provide medical care for incarcerated adolescents that meets local standards.
 - C. The American Academy of Pediatrics has no published position paper on care of juveniles in correctional facilities.
 - D. All of the above.
 - E. B and C.

8. Physicians advising adolescents who seek cosmetic plastic surgery should:
 - A. Inquire whether the teens' parents are in favor of the surgery.
 - B. Understand that postponing plastic surgery for a disfigurement can expose the teen to harmful ridicule.
 - C. Understand that teens may request plastic surgery that they will later regret.
 - D. Inform teens that body image satisfaction is known to improve between adolescence and adulthood among those who don't have surgery as well as among those who do.
 - E. All of the above.
 - F. A, C, and D.

9. In the HEADSS mnemonic for interviewing adolescents, all of the following are correct EXCEPT:
 - A. D stands for driving.
 - B. H stands for home.
 - C. E stands for education/employment.
 - D. A stands for activities.
 - E. S stands for sex and suicidality.

10. Many states have exceptions to the requirement for parental consent when it comes to providing medical care for:
 - A. Emancipated minors.
 - B. Pregnant teens.
 - C. Teens who seek advice about substance abuse.
 - D. Teens who request contraception.
 - E. All of the above.

11. Which methods can doctors use to diagnose gender identity disorder in teenagers:
 - A. Ask the patient about his or her sexual orientation and activity.

- B. Consult the DSM-IV for criteria that match patient's reports and the doctor's observations.
- C. Notice signs of bullying, depression, avoidance of school/classes, hesitancy surrounding dating.
- D. All of the above.
- E. B, C, and D.

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