



# DENTAL PRACTICE ACT

## Unit 3: Ethical Principles TOPIC A: Patient Autonomy, Nonmaleficence, and Beneficence

1. The five parts of dental ethics according to the ADA Code of Ethics are:
  - a. Patient \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The basic concept of patient autonomy is that they have the right to \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is the patient's right to self-determination absolute?    Yes    No    Explain: \_\_\_\_\_
4. The ADA's definition of patient autonomy includes the concept that we need to \_\_\_\_\_ in treatment decisions in a \_\_\_\_\_ way.
5. Patient records must be kept \_\_\_\_\_ however, patients have a right to \_\_\_\_\_ access (according to HIPAA law).
6. Your fee for a copy of the patient's records must be either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "Obligation to inform" means that we have the \_\_\_\_\_ to inform the patient of their \_\_\_\_\_ status even if they have been seeing another dentist regularly.
8. Informing patients of the status of their oral health must be done in such a way as to \_\_\_\_\_ which implies mistreatment.
9. We should \_\_\_\_\_ with the patient's previous dentist instead of just assuming that they have been providing substandard care.
10. Confidentiality can be breached on purpose (maliciously), or \_\_\_\_\_ (by accident).
11. Nonmaleficence means \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The three basic concepts under the topic of nonmaleficence include:
  - a. Keeping \_\_\_\_\_ current
  - b. Knowing one's own limitations. This means we need to \_\_\_\_\_ a patient to a \_\_\_\_\_ when treatment needed is outside the scope of our skills/knowledge.
  - c. Knowing when and under what circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ of pt. care to \_\_\_\_\_ is appropriate.

13. A licensed auxiliary should always be allowed to do the duties in their license when the opportunity is available. True False (circle one)
14. It is unethical for licensed dental professionals to neglect to take continuing education classes. True False (circle one)
15. In addition to ensuring that we are not practicing while abusing controlled substances, it is our ethical obligation to:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
16. A licensed dental professional must not practice when they have become \_\_\_\_\_ in a way that might \_\_\_\_\_ patients or dental staff.
17. We must \_\_\_\_\_ inform any patient who may have been \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ or OPIM in the dental office of the need for \_\_\_\_\_ evaluation and follow-up.
18. We must inform the patient of their exposure to blood or OPIM even if the exposure is from the dentist or an employee of the practice. True False (circle one)
19. Patient \_\_\_\_\_ refers to discontinuing treatment of a patient of \_\_\_\_\_ without notice.
20. Dentists should avoid interpersonal relationships that could impair their \_\_\_\_\_ judgment or risk the possibility of \_\_\_\_\_ the confidence placed in them by a patient.
21. Beneficence means to "do good". The most important aspect of this concept is the \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ delivery of dental care whether or not \_\_\_\_\_.
22. A patient could sue a dentist for \_\_\_\_\_ if they do not send the patient to a specialist when indicated.
23. We need to know how to recognize \_\_\_\_\_ of abuse and neglect and \_\_\_\_\_ that abuse when we have reasonable suspicion.
24. It is unethical for a dentist or licensed dental professional to participate in health education initiatives with the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ new patients to their private practice.

**GOOD JOB! NEXT UP: Unit 3 Topic B: Justice and Veracity**