

# PT 460 -Pastoral Care to the Dying

## Exam Instructions

**Thank you for enrolling into PT 460 - Pastoral Care to the Dying. This is your online examination. Please follow these instructions:**

- Before attempting, carefully read the question text.
- Then choose the correct answer.
- Click on **"Next"** to go to the next question.
- Use the **"Next"** and **"Previous"** buttons to navigate between questions.
- Bookmark difficult questions to return to them later.
- Click the **"Submit All"** button to submit your exam for grading.
- Use the Question List in the upper left corner to view and jump to a certain question.
- Within 24-48 hours, you will receive from us via e-mail, a copy of your graded examination.

If you have any questions, please contact us at: [info@aihcp.org](mailto:info@aihcp.org)

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1. In the United States, most pain sufferers are inadequately treated for a variety of reasons

- A) True
- B) False

2. End of life care entails treating patients with chronic diseases when the disease just begins.

- A) True
- B) False

3. \_\_\_\_ is the traversing of pain signals eventually to the brain after a series of exchanges

- A) expression
- B) transmission
- C) cognition
- D) modulation

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the verbal or non-verbal communication of pain

- A) nociception
- B) transmission
- C) expression
- D) cognition

**5.** Physicians and nurses both tend to focus heavily on the pharmacologic management of pain

- A) True
- B) False

**6.** Most patients with chronic pain including at end of life do best with just long acting opiate formulation to prevent pain

- A) True
- B) False

**7.** According to the Compassion in Dying Federation physicians must

- A) must help patients survive at any cost
- B) treat pain to the best of their ability
- C) treat pain to the best of their ability or be held accountable
- D) be more compassionate in their bed side manner

**8.** The Self Determination Act of 1990, allowed terminally ill patients

- A) the right to refuse treatment
- B) the right to assisted suicide
- C) the right to accept extraordinary means to prolong life
- D) the right to deny ordinary means to prolong life

**9.** The DEA has shifted from a monitory agency to a policing agency in regards to physicians and how they prescribe narcotics to patients.

- A) True
- B) False

**10.** The United States Supreme Court ruled that patients suffering from terminal illness have a right to palliative care even if such treatment hastens death.

- A) True
- B) False

**11.** The Pain Relief Promotion Act was initially met with resistance by the American Medical Association until wording was later introduced that encouraged the appropriate standards of palliative care.

- A) True
- B) False

**12.** If someone is unduly suffering beyond the hope of cure, the usage of narcotics can be applied even if knowing so will hasten death. The ethical standard utilized for this reasoning is the Double Effect.

- A) True

B) False

**13.** When dying, people usually fear most....

- A) thoughts of hell
- B) loss of control
- C) pain
- D) loss of dignity

**14.** Hypnotic therapy can be a potential therapy for some suffering from dyspnea

- A) True
- B) False

**15.** In Anorexia as a symptom of end of life stages in a disease, exhibits the following...

- A) lack of sleep
- B) fatigue
- C) loss of appetite
- D) hard time breathing

**16.** Treatment for skin ulcers is easier prevented than treated

- A) True
- B) False

**17.** Disease orientated care focuses on comfort and quality of life of the patient

- A) True
- B) False

**18.** Hospice derives from the Latin word, Hospitium, which means hospitality

- A) True
- B) False

**19.** In most states, Medicaid does not cover hospice.

- A) True
- B) False

**20.** In a 1996 Gallop Poll, \_\_\_ % of terminally ill patients preferred end of life care in the home or by a family member than at a hospital.

- A) 100 percent
- B) 96 percent

- C) 50 percent
- D) 88 percent

**21.** Under an attending physician, hospice supplies registered nurses

- A) True
- B) False

**22.** A chaplains are also a pivotal part of the hospice team and provide pastoral care assessment and spiritual guidance

- A) True
- B) False

**23.** Eligibility for hospice for dependent patients does not require a designated care giver.

- A) True
- B) False

**24.** Respite Care includes

- A) standard hospice services
- B) five days within a hospice unit to provide relief for primary care givers
- C) care for severe unrelenting symptoms that require more intensive management
- D) extra services that mobilize and help keep the person at home with RN services during his/her final hours of life
- E) None of the above

**25.** Hospice only cares for the elderly that are dying

- A) True
- B) False

**26.** Once a patient is delivered to hospice, they then take charge over the attending physician.

- A) True
- B) False

**27.** The primary physician does not have to continue to remain being involved once hospice begins.

- A) True
- B) False

**28.** Hospice patients die sooner

- A) True

B) False

**29.** The NHPCO sets guidelines for hospices to follow.

A) True

B) False

**30.** In hospice, the treatment of pneumonia involves

A) symptom management and disease management

B) disease management only

C) symptom management only

D) ignores symptom and disease management and allows the person to die naturally

**31.** Terminally ill people can remain in hospice for years if...

A) their expected life prognosis is six months or less

B) their expected life prognosis is a year or less

C) their expected life prognosis is over year but they experience great pain

D) their expected life prognosis is 18 months or less

**32.** Primary care givers are at risk for chronic health problems because they are less likely to engage in preventative health behaviors

A) True

B) False

**33.** Most caregivers are older spouses or middle aged adult children

A) True

B) False

**34.** Caregivers are not concerned with the bedside manner of a physician.

A) True

B) False

**35.** A physician should utilize the entire health care team of social workers, chaplains and counselors in understanding the needs of the care giver.

A) True

B) False

**36.** The quality of the doctor patient relationship is based on trust

A) True

B) False

**37.** HR5139 was a bill that wanted to

- A) give patients the right to assisted suicide
- B) give doctors the right to prescribe medications without the DEA monitoring
- C) give a tax credit for primary care givers
- D) force doctors to take courses for better bedside manner

**38.** The World Health Organization confirms that the patient and primary care giver

- A) should both be given special attention to their particular needs
- B) should both be seen as a single unit in the relationship with the physician
- C) should both remain apart in their relationship with the physician
- D) None of the above

**39.** The leading cause of death of people over age 65 is acute and chronic lower-respiratory disease

- A) True
- B) False

**40.** When a physician understands what a patient would want, he is fulfilling what patient-centered medical decision in the four step process?

- A) Understanding and communicating medical prognosis
- B) Identifying patient preferences
- C) Defining goals of care
- D) Implementing a management plan

**41.** The durable power of attorney for health care is a health care proxy

- A) True
- B) False

**42.** Living wills can afford legal security for physicians

- A) True
- B) False

**43.** Physicians should ask terminally ill patients about their fears, hopes and values to better assess treatment.

- A) True
- B) False

**44.** Muriel Gillick and colleagues at the Hebrew Home for the Aged has developed five pathways for nursing-home patients. In the Comprehensive Pathway, these three goals are followed in what order of importance below.

- A) life prolongation, maintenance of physical and cognitive function and comfort
- B) comfort and the other two secondary
- C) comfort only and all other treatments to alleviate symptoms
- D) physical and cognitive function, life prolongation, comfort

**45.** EPEC has set an eight step protocol to guide in the discussion of treatment preferences. Response to emotions is one of these steps.

- A) True
- B) False

**46.** In chronic heart or lung disease, a patient who initially started out on the Intensive Pathway, may wish to divert to focusing primarily on function and comfort over life prolongation

- A) True
- B) False

**47.** Symptom management is important in cancer treatment because there are over ten different symptoms that one can suffer from cancer.

- A) True
- B) False

**48.** When a physician offers end of life choices to family members about their loved one, it would be cruel and agonizing to the family

- A) to give all the details and information of what they are about to face
- B) to show no emotion
- C) to not state his/her professional opinion and choice
- D) None of the above

**49.** Health Care Professionals and patients share similar attitudes with their patients and the patient's family

- A) True
- B) False

**50.** In the U.S., health care directives have embraced the ideals of the autonomy of the patient

- A) True
- B) False

- 51.** In the 1990 Cruzan Versus Director, Missouri Department of Health, the Supreme Court...
- A) permitted assistant suicide in the case of Nancy Cruzan
  - B) forbade the removal of a feeding tube for Nancy Cruzan
  - C) permitted and allowed the removal of a feeding tube for Nancy Cruzan
  - D) ruled that the state had the right to determine what was extraordinary means of preservation of life
- 52.** In response to the Cruzan case, the US Congress passed the Patient Self Determination Act
- A) True
  - B) False
- 53.** In Japan, decisions about the patient are based on a paternalistic model
- A) True
  - B) False
- 54.** If disruption between patient and physician's relationship is imminent over a variety of issues, then the physician should
- A) consider a new provider
  - B) continue treating the patient without any thought
  - C) ignore the patient's concerns
  - D) refer to the family
- 55.** The Hippocratic oath allows mercy killing
- A) True
  - B) False
- 56.** So far, only Oregon and Washington have been successful in passing state wide referendums for assisted suicide
- A) True
  - B) False
- 57.** Active Euthanasia is forbidden in most European countries
- A) True
  - B) False
- 58.** Switzerland allows active assisted suicide as long the person assisting has nothing to gain from the death of the patient
- A) True
  - B) False



**59.** There is a cross cultural consensus that overly aggressive nonindicated treatment should be encouraged to preserve life at all costs

- A) True
- B) False

**60.** African American patients tend to place higher value on longevity of life and request more life sustaining treatments than white patients

- A) True
- B) False

**61.** A patient and family's attitude is one of the ABCDE model that a physicians should look for in his/her interaction with the family during treatment.

- A) True
- B) False

**62.** Kubler Ross described the event of one dying as

- A) very frightening
- B) as a falling star
- C) as the sunset
- D) as sad

**63.** When dying hope is defined as

- A) wishing something happens
- B) coping within the field of reality that whatever happens will make sense no matter what happens
- C) coping within the field of reality that all will go well
- D) that a miracle will happen

**64.** The first stage of hope for a terminally ill patient is

- A) prolongation of life
- B) a cure
- C) treatment
- D) peaceful death

**65.** Kubler Ross, in her work, On Death and Dying, laid the groundwork of hospice care

- A) True
- B) False

**66.** According to Feifel, Patients need to be told they are dying.

- A) True
- B) False

**67.** Using theater as a metaphor, hospice achieves the transition of sick patient to dying patient via props, management and setting to create a new paradigm of thought

- A) True
- B) False

**68.** Miracles over new meanings are critical for the terminally ill

- A) True
- B) False

**69.** According to Deborah Mitchell, three promises of hope should be given to a dying patient by a physician. The third promise is...

- A) the patient will be remembered
- B) no extraordinary means will be used to prolong life
- C) they will not die alone
- D) none of the above

**70.** Repairing or rebuilding broken relationships give the terminally ill an essential life meaning in their final phases of life

- A) True
- B) False

**71.** Spiritual issues have been found to be the most common discussion among hospice patients

- A) True
- B) False

**72.** The core values of Hospice can be traced to Matthew, chapter 25

- A) True
- B) False

**73.** Dame Cicely Saunders defines total pain as...

- A) just the physical pain
- B) physical and spiritual
- C) physical, psychological, and spiritual
- D) physical, psychological, social and spiritual

- 74.** Patients rank coming to peace with God as their number one concern in their final phases of life, even to pain control
- A) True
  - B) False
- 75.** For many, \religion is important in coping with stress of medical illness.
- A) True
  - B) False
- 76.** Some depression symptoms in dying patients can be related to spiritual issues
- A) True
  - B) False
- 77.** The purpose of a spiritual history of a patient helps the physician...
- A) Discuss religion and theology with the patient
  - B) Understand if one needs a priest, rabbi, imam or minister if they about to die
  - C) Identify how a person pursues meaning in his or her life and what underlying hopes he/she may have for life
  - D) Determine if he/she should utilize extraordinary procedures to prolong life of the patient
- 78.** What percentage of physicians take a spiritual history of their patient?
- A) 25 percent
  - B) 10 percent
  - C) 50 percent
  - D) 35 percent
- 79.** A physician should NOT pray with a patient if
- A) the patient is religious
  - B) the patient requests prayer
  - C) the patient and physician share similar beliefs
  - D) the physician feels the patient needs God
- 80.** A physician should discuss end of life care with the patient
- A) during a hospital visit for acute care
  - B) during a regular doctor visit
  - C) when the patient becomes terminally ill
  - D) during an out patient follow up

**81.** The most common written advance directive is a living will

- A) True
- B) False

**82.** According to Lynn and Goldstein, Continuity refers to

- A) documentation being available for all providers
- B) the maintaining of the same health care team in all clinical settings
- C) the review of advance care plans by all health care systems who care for the same patient
- D) a routine that includes emergency providers investigating what advance care plans are in cases of patients with high risk of death

**83.** With recent advancements in medicine, the question of prolonging life is not whether it can be done but whether the quality of prolonged life coincides with an acceptable quality of life

- A) True
- B) False

**84.** Pellegrino's model of futility is based on two criteria which includes benefit and burden.

- A) True
- B) False

**85.** Patients are not ethically justified to demand upon physicians to provide treatments that are proven to be medically ineffective.

- A) True
- B) False

**86.** Medical training encourages professional detachment from a patient for the sake of objectivity

- A) True
- B) False

**87.** One of the Seven Corporal Works of Mercy is to visit the sick

- A) True
- B) False

**88.** According to Mr. Moran in his article on the Metaphysics of the Brain, abstract emotions are not created by the brain but are manifestations of the soul through chemical reactions.

- A) True
- B) False

- 89.** All NDE experiences must be viewed as spiritual in origin
- A) True
  - B) False
- 90.** Within the Judeo-Christian tradition, suffering should be viewed as
- A) something that should be escaped
  - B) something that has no intrinsic value
  - C) something that should be accepted and endured
  - D) something that is only meant to serve as punishment for sin
- 91.** St. Augustine believes that sin and suffering entered into the world ultimately because of man's
- A) sin
  - B) free will
  - C) passions
  - D) pride
- 92.** The theistic tradition of Christianity differs from Islam and Judaism in regards to suffering in that
- A) it believes suffering should be endured and accepted
  - B) it is a result of free will
  - C) it believes suffering is a result of Original Sin
  - D) it believes that God teaches us about suffering but does not suffer with us
- 93.** In Christianity, it is believed that suffering when tied to Christ can have supernatural and redemptive value for the person and other sinners
- A) True
  - B) False
- 94.** Christians do not have the option to deny extraordinary measures for prolonging of life
- A) True
  - B) False
- 95.** In Catholic circles, Anointing of the Sick is a sacrament for the dying.
- A) True
  - B) False
- 96.** Sick faith involves praying for miracles as a contract and NOT a covenant between God and man.
- A) True
  - B) False

**97.** Christian burial is forbidden by those who commit suicide.

- A) True
- B) False

**98.** Euthanasia is seen as a passive and indirect form of suicide

- A) True
- B) False

**99.** Charlie was diagnosed with cancer 2 years ago. He has suffered greatly and has gone through all ordinary measures of treatment with little success. There is a new but unproven treatment that may prolong life but with no guarantees. Charlie chooses instead to go home and live out his remaining days despite this treatment but still has hope of a miracle from God. This is an example of what type of suicide (hint: it is not contrary to Christian teaching)

- A) active and direct
- B) active and indirect
- C) passive and direct
- D) passive and indirect

**100.** Lynn has suffered greatly through an illness. She is surviving on what medical experts call extraordinary means. Without these means, she would die but die so naturally. The family of Lynn asks for your expert opinion whether Lynn should be allowed to expire naturally or not and if that was in conformity with Christian doctrine. Your response is within the confines of the Church, she may be taken off extraordinary means but ultimately it is up to her wishes and the family. If you answered in this fashion, you answered theologically and ethically correctly.

- A) True
- B) False

