

# Module 1: Single best answer questions

# Single best answer questions

Instructions:

For each question select the single most appropriate answer from the 5 options listed

*Tip: Look at the question. Take your time , answer the question before going on to the next slide where the answers will be given.*



**In the United Kingdom a person is considered incapable of giving consent to sexual intercourse if she is less than:**

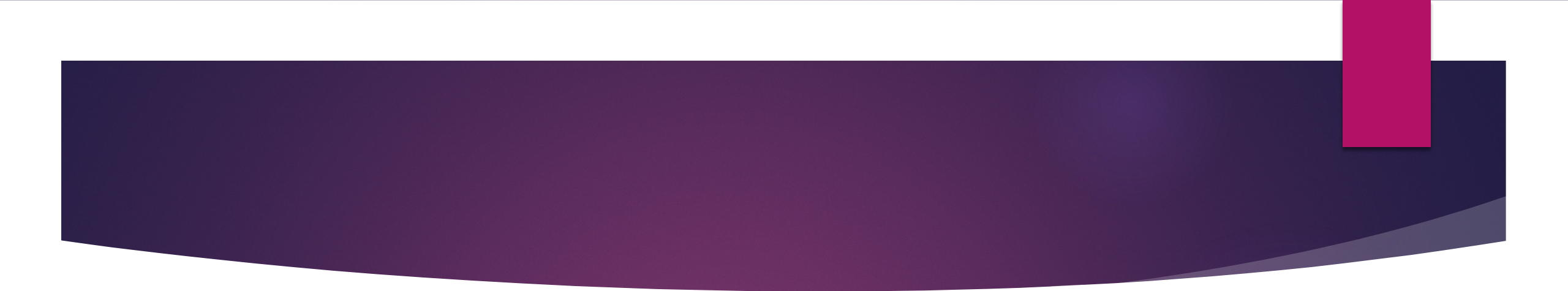
- ▶ A 10 years
- ▶ B 12 years
- ▶ C 13 years
- ▶ D 15 years
- ▶ E 16 years

# Answer

**In the United Kingdom a person is considered incapable of giving consent to sexual intercourse if she is less than:**

- ▶ A 10 years
- ▶ B 12 years
- ▶ **C 13 years**
- ▶ D 15 years
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*This is under Sexual Offences Act 2007*



**Mrs. X a 36 year old para 2 has been diagnosed with advanced cancer of the ovary. She suffers from intermittent lapses of memory because of a neurological condition. She is determined that in the event she becomes terminal she does not want any form of life–saving measures. However, she fears that at that moment she may not be able to enforce and ensure her request because of lack of capacity. The best option for her is :**

- ▶ A apply to the Court for a specific performance
- ▶ B tell her husband to enforce that request in writing
- ▶ C write her signed request down in the clinical notes
- ▶ D give an advanced decision in writing and give that power to an attorney
- ▶ E write a signed request to the consultant in charge

# Answer

**Mrs. X a 36 year old para 2 has been diagnosed with advanced cancer of the ovary. She suffers from intermittent lapses of memory because of a neurological condition. She is determined that in the event she becomes terminal she does not any form of life-saving measures. However, she fears that at that moment she may not be able to enforce and ensure her request because of lack of capacity. The best option for her is :**

- ▶ A apply to the Court for a specific performance
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This is a provision under the Mental Capacity Act



**Miss X a 15 year old girl has been diagnosed with a bleeding ectopic pregnancy. She has refused consent to a laparoscopic salpingectomy on the grounds that it will compromise her future fertility. The best option for the health authorities is:**

- ▶ A get a consent from the consultant
- ▶ B apply to the Courts for permission to proceed
- ▶ C get the consent from the parents
- ▶ D leave her alone because it is an affront to her autonomy
- ▶ E get the consultant's permission to proceed with the surgery by sedating her first

# Answer

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*A refusal for treatment in a minor can be overridden by parental consent if it is in the best interest of the minor*





The Fraser ruling states that a girl under 16 may consent to treatment provided she can show that she have sufficient understanding and intelligence to fully understand what is involved in a proposed treatment. However this ruling is specific to the following areas **EXCEPT:**

- ▶ A undergoing a termination of pregnancy
- ▶ B undergoing treatment for sexually transmitted disease
- ▶ C using the oral contraceptives
- ▶ D receiving a depo injection for contraception
- ▶ E taking psychiatric drugs

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**A registrar wishes to warn a patient about the risks of a procedure she is to undergo. The accepted incidence for that complication is estimated to be 10%. The most appropriate way to quantify and communicate that risk to her is:**

- ▶ A one in ten mothers will have that complication
- ▶ B the risk of the procedure is 10%
- ▶ C the risk is high
- ▶ D the risk is low
- ▶ E if a hundred women were to undergo that procedure, about ten women will sustain that complication

# Answer

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- ▶ *From RCOG Guidelines*

**Miss Y, a 28 year old para 1 is scheduled for a laparoscopic sterilization and is being wheeled into theatre. She has given prior written consent to the new intern. Dr. X the operating surgeon wishes to take the consent again. The most appropriate action is:**

- ▶ A Dr X can dispense with the consent because she has consented prior
- ▶ B Dr X should take the consent but discuss the issues involved with Ms Y
- ▶ C Dr X should defer the surgery and give Ms Y an opportunity to reappraise the situation in a clinic setting
- ▶ D Dr X should defer the surgery indefinitely
- ▶ E Dr X should defer the surgery and get an independent surgeon to obtain the consent

# Answer

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*NB: if prior discussion has taken place it must be done by a person well versed with the procedure, e.g. risks involved, complications etc. An intern will not suffice.*



**In 2015 the Supreme Court made a decision on the scope of consent to medical treatment. This has now come to be known as the “Montgomery ruling”. In essence it states that:**

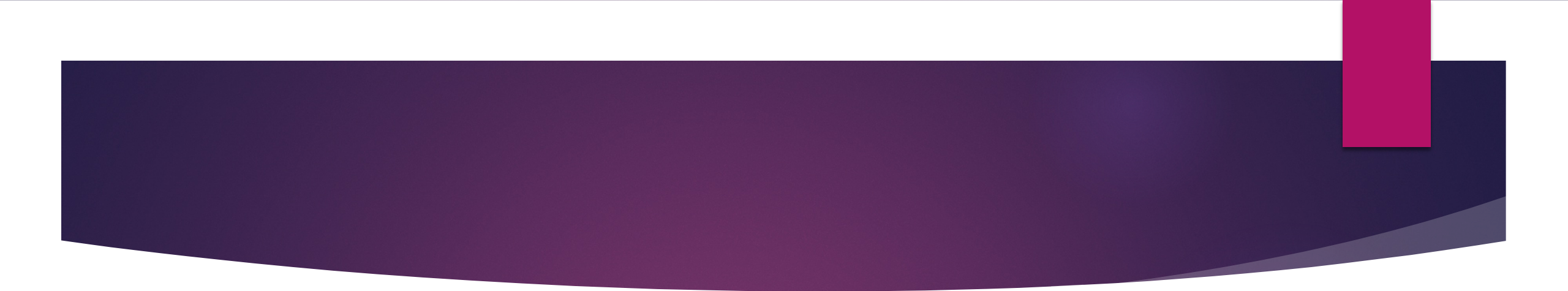
- ▶ A to ensure that the patient understands the seriousness of her condition, and the anticipated benefits and risks of the proposed treatment
- ▶ B all serious, frequently occurring and unavoidable risk must be discussed
- ▶ C taking a consent may be delegated provided it is appropriate
- ▶ D girls under 16 are now competent to consent to termination of pregnancy
- ▶ E all risks that may be reasonably anticipated must be discussed

# Answer

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**A registrar is taking a consent from a patient for a hysterectomy for uterine fibroids. He wishes to inform her of the risks of a urinary fistula but he wants to reassure her that it is a rare complication. The best way to inform her is to state that the risks are:**

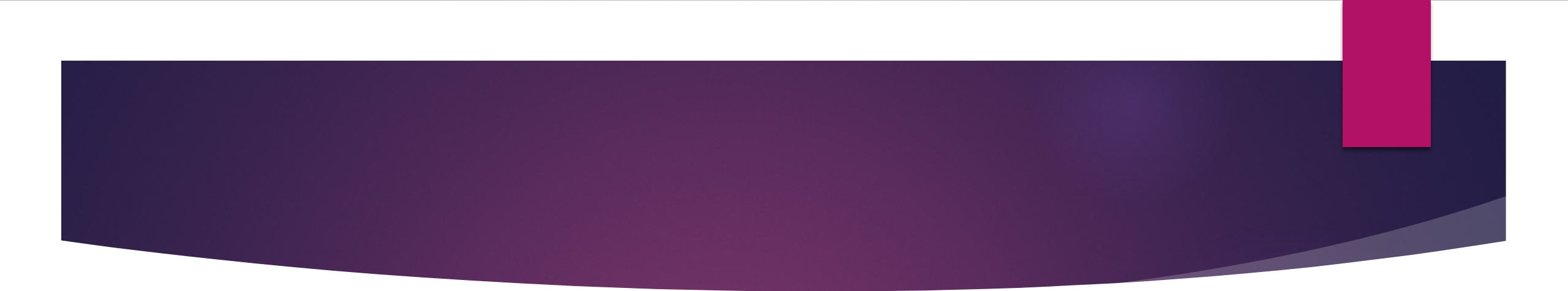
- ▶ A 1 in 10
- ▶ B. 1 in 10 to 1 in 100
- ▶ C. 1 in 100 to 1 in 1000
- ▶ D. 1 in 1000 to 1 in 10,000
- ▶ E 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 100,000

# Answer

A registrar is taking a consent from a patient for a hysterectomy for uterine fibroids. He wishes to inform her of the risks of a urinary fistula but he wants to reassure her that it is a rare complication. The best way to inform her is to state that the risks are:

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Source: RCOG: Clinical Governance Advice No. 6 January 2015



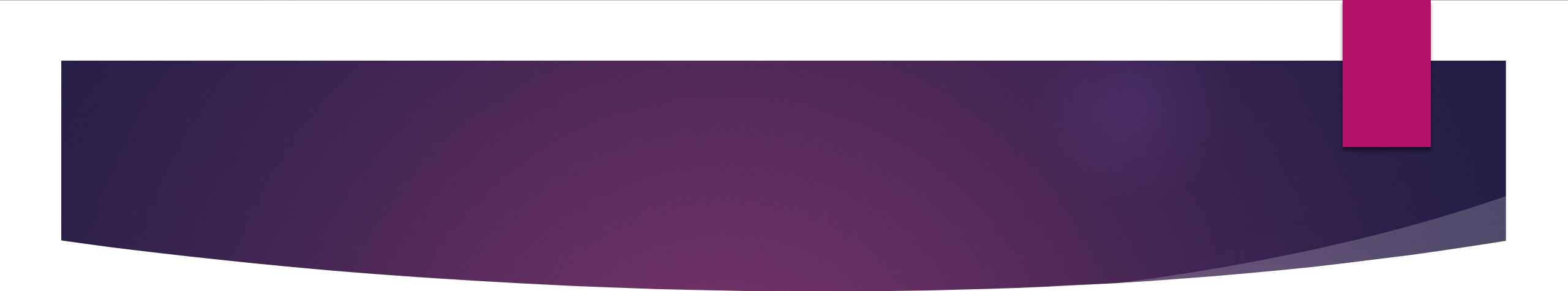
**Dr. X has completed taking a history from a patient with suspected endometrial cancer and now wishes to do an examination which involves both a vaginal and rectal examination.**

- ▶ A no consent is needed as consent is implied if she voluntarily gets on to the couch
- ▶ B a verbal consent will be sufficient
- ▶ C a verbal consent should be taken and the recorded in the notes
- ▶ D a verbal consent should be taken in the presence of a chaperone and recorded in the notes
- ▶ E a written consent is needed

# Answer

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**A 26 year old para 1 has been admitted to the labour ward but she is unconscious. A diagnosis of abruptio placenta is made and she is in shock. You have come to know from the person that has brought her is that she is a Jehovah's witness and she has signed an advance decision to not accept a blood transfusion under any circumstances. The most appropriate action to take is:**

- ▶ A transfuse her with blood as it is the only option to save her
- ▶ B transfuse her with only colloids and crystalloids
- ▶ C contact her husband for a consent to transfuse her
- ▶ D contact the welfare attorney appointed by her
- ▶ E get the consent of two consultants and transfuse her blood

# Answer

**A 26 year old para 1 has been admitted to the labour ward but she is unconscious. A diagnosis of abruptio placenta is made and she is in shock. You have come to know from the person that has brought her in that she is a Jehovah's witness and she has signed an advance decision to not accept a blood transfusion under any circumstances. The most appropriate action to take is:**

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- ▶ C contact her husband for a consent to transfuse her
- ▶ **D contact the welfare attorney appointed by her**
- ▶ E get the consent of two consultants and transfuse her blood

Note: Mental Capacity Act 2005

**You have been asked to obtain consent from a 36-year-old woman with pelvic pain for a diagnostic laparoscopy under general anaesthesia. What would you advise her regarding the overall risk of a serious complication?**

- ▶ A. 1 in 50
- ▶ B. 1 in 100
- ▶ C. 1 in 250
- ▶ D. 1 in 500
- ▶ E. 1 in 1000

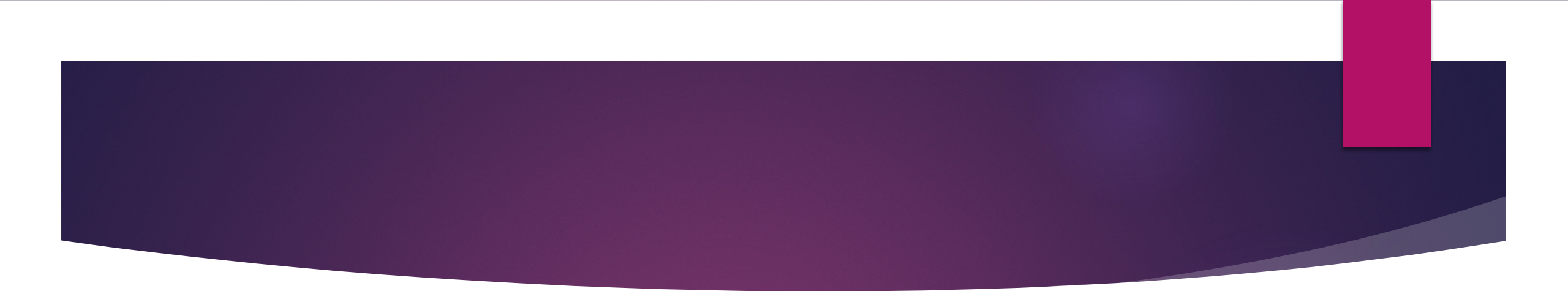
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NB: Source: RCOG sample question for Part 2





**Miss X a 15 year old girl has been scheduled for a termination of pregnancy. Though she is less than 16 years of age she has passed the Gillick test of a mature minor and is firm about the decision. However the putative father now objects to the termination. The proper action to take is:**

- ▶ A do not proceed with the termination
- ▶ B seek a Court order
- ▶ C refer the case to the social worker
- ▶ D you can go ahead with the termination
- ▶ E discuss the issue with the putative father's parents before proceeding

# Answer

**Miss X a 15 year old girl has been scheduled for a termination of pregnancy. Though she is less than 16 years of age she has passed the Gillick test of a mature minor and is firm about the decision. However the putative father now objects to the termination. The proper action to take is:**

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Thank you