

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Blackboard Learn interface. The browser's address bar shows the URL: https://classes.uaa.alaska.edu/webapps/portal/frameset.jsp?tab_tab_group_id=2_1&url=%2Fwebapps%2Fblackboard%2Fexecute%2Fflaun. The user is logged in as Rebecca Porter. The main content area is titled "Preview Survey: Course 3 FASD Knowledge Test" and includes a description, instructions, and three multiple-choice questions. The left sidebar contains navigation links for course management, and the bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock indicating 2:57 PM on 2/28/2012.

Preview Survey: Course 3 FASD Knowledge Test

Description

Instructions

Multiple Attempts Not allowed. This Survey can only be taken once.

Force Completion This Survey can be saved and resumed later.

▼ Question Completion Status:

Save All Answers Save and Submit

Question 1 Save Answer

The best public health message related to alcohol consumption by women of childbearing age is:

- a. Women who know they are pregnant should not consume alcohol.
- b. Women who are pregnant or could become pregnant should not consume alcohol.
- c. All sexually active women should not consume alcohol.
- d. Women of childbearing age should not consume alcohol.
- e. Alcohol use, in moderation, is safe for all women.

Question 2 Save Answer

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- a. Some women expose their fetus to alcohol because of alcohol dependence or addiction.
- b. Health providers seek the best outcomes for women and fetuses by efforts to increase foreseeable benefits and minimize foreseeable harms.
- c. Most medical societies advocate coercive methods as a first intervention for women who expose a fetus to alcohol.
- d. Health providers have an ethical duty to respect their patients.
- e. Confidentiality is an essential aspect of the health provider-patient relationship.

Question 3 Save Answer

The public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to - CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer; 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia 30333 ATTN: PRA (XXXX-XXXX)

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Question 3 Save Answer

Which organ system is primarily susceptible to damage or alteration caused by prenatal alcohol exposure?

- a. The circulatory system
- b. The skeletal system
- c. The central nervous system
- d. The reproductive system
- e. The digestive system

Question 4 Save Answer

Which of the following best describes beneficence?

- a. Do no harm.
- b. Minimize undue harm to others.
- c. Seek the benefit of the patient/client.
- d. Consider a person's right to self-determination in making health decisions.
- e. Honor each person's dignity and interests.

Question 5 Save Answer

Which of the following is an exception to confidentiality in the health provider--patient relationship?

- a. A case where the provider learns the patient has had a prior child who was prenatally exposed to alcohol.
- b. When a sexually active woman of childbearing age reveals a binge-drinking pattern and the provider also learns that she is not using contraception.
- c. When a pregnant woman admits to her health care provider that she has a recent history of alcohol addiction.
- d. A case where the provider learns of alcohol exposure by a pregnant patient, indicating serious bodily harm to herself and potentially her fetus.
- e. There are never exceptions to confidentiality in health care.

Question 6 Save Answer

When working with a woman at risk for an alcohol-exposed pregnancy, good ethical decision making includes which of the following considerations:

- a. Relevant city, state, and federal laws.

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Question Completion Status:

e. There are never exceptions to confidentiality in health care.

Question 6 Save Answer

When working with a woman at risk for an alcohol-exposed pregnancy, good ethical decision making includes which of the following considerations:

- a. Relevant city, state, and federal laws.
- b. Reviewing conflicting cases of ethical and legal restrictions.
- c. Weighing the rights of a pregnant woman.
- d. Protecting the health of the fetus.
- e. All of the above.

Question 7 Save Answer

Which of the following best describes personhood:

- a. At conception.
- b. When the fetus develops a heartbeat.
- c. When the fetus is able to survive outside the mother's body.
- d. At birth, when physical separation from the mother occurs.
- e. The status of personhood has not yet been settled by society.

Question 8 Save Answer

Punitive approaches towards pregnant women who are at risk for having an alcohol-exposed pregnancy:

- a. Build trust in the practitioner/patient relationship.
- b. Violate principles of autonomy and justice.
- c. Have been shown to decrease the incidence rate of FASDs.
- d. Enhance maternal-child attachments.
- e. Provide revenue for the legal system.

Question 9 Save Answer

Limits on how health care providers at public hospitals can intervene to prevent fetal alcohol exposure was decided by which of the following U.S. Supreme Court cases?

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Question Completion Status:

Question 8 Save Answer

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Question 9 Save Answer

Limits on how health care providers at public hospitals can intervene to prevent fetal alcohol exposure was decided by which of the following U.S. Supreme Court cases?

- a. *Whitner v. State of South Carolina (1997)*
- b. *Roe v. Wade (1973)*
- c. *Ferguson v. City of Charleston (2001)*
- d. *Gonzales v. Carhart (2007)*
- e. *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey (1992)*

Question 10 Save Answer

Which of the following includes an ethical and effective response to the risks of an FASD:

- a. Recognition that addiction is an illness that requires treatment.
- b. Understanding that women do not intend to expose their fetuses to the risks of compulsive and abusive drinking.
- c. Consideration that forced restraint from alcohol upon a woman can contribute to mistrust of health care providers when prenatal care is needed.
- d. Acknowledging that women who abuse alcohol during pregnancy may not be able to readily stop, nor are they morally culpable.
- e. All of the above.

Save and Submit

Save All Answers Save and Submit

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