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ETHICAL DECISION MAKING IN CLINICAL EDUCATION

(1 CE HOUR)

FINAL EXAM

1. The addition of a terminology section is one of the largest changes to the ASHA Code of Ethics (2016). For the purposes of clinical supervision, ________.
   a. No term specifically addresses students or student issues, and thus the terminology section can be discounted when discussing the Code with students
   b. Several terms specifically address students or student issues
   c. Several terms specifically address supervisors or supervisory issues
   d. While no term specifically addresses students or student issues, the terminology section taken as a whole helps clarify the entire document

2. Where in the ASHA Code of Ethics is the following statement found? “Individuals shall not misrepresent the credentials of aides, assistants, technicians, support personnel, students, research interns, Clinical Fellows, or any others under their supervision, and they shall inform those they serve professionally of the name, role, and professional credentials of persons providing services.”
   a. Principle I, Rule D
   b. Principle I, Rule F
   c. Principle II, Rule D
   d. Principle IV, Rule G
3. Where in the ASHA Code of Ethics is the following statement found? “Individuals shall not knowingly allow anyone under their supervision to engage in any practice that violates the Code of Ethics.”
   a. Principle I, Rule E
   b. Principle II, Rule E
   c. Principle IV, Rule I
   d. Principle IV, Rule L

4. Per Principle I, Rule G, “Individuals who hold the Certificate of Clinical Competence may delegate to students tasks related to the provision of clinical services that require the unique skills, knowledge, and judgment that are within the scope of practice of their profession only if those students are adequately prepared and are appropriately supervised. The responsibility for the welfare of those being served _______.”
   a. Is shared between the certified individual and the student's university
   b. Is shared between the student and the certified individual
   c. Remains with the certified individual
   d. Rests with the student

5. Per Principle II, Rule E, “Individuals in administrative or supervisory roles shall not require or permit their professional staff to provide services or conduct research activities that exceed the staff member’s ______.”
   a. Certification status
   b. Experience
   c. Training
   d. All of the above

6. A clinical supervisor requires his/her graduate students to run personal errands for him/her, in addition to their formal training, in order to receive high ratings. Is the supervisor in violation of the ASHA Code of Ethics?
   a. No, this is permissible behavior
   b. Possibly; it depends on whether or not the students have the time
   c. Possibly; it depends on whether or not the students object
   d. Yes: Principle IV, Rule G

7. Irwin, Pannbacker, Powell, and Vekovius (2007) cited six steps in effective ethical decision making that can be used with students to prepare them to go to an external site. Step 3 states _______.
   a. Identify and gather relevant information
   b. Identify possible courses of action
   c. Select a plan of action
   d. Implement the plan of action

8. The clinical supervisor models unethical behavior, then discusses with the students how it made them feel, whether and/or how they recognized that it was unethical, and how to convert the situation into an ethical one. This is an example of _______.
   a. Interviewing current professionals across employment settings
   b. Negative practice
   c. Special lecture
   d. Standardized patients/standardized professionals

9. The clinical educator is in constant communication with faculty who teach the academic classes, making sure that the professors have current, logical examples of ethical issues related to the major clinical categories. This is an example of _______.
   a. Incorporate ethics into each disorders class
   b. Negative practice
   c. Reading assignments
   d. Special lecture

10. The clinical supervisor walks students through his/her own process step by step as they observe him/her working with clients, talking to them about how what is being proposed is ethical, and guiding them through the considerations he/she uses to ensure that a specific service is being provided in an ethical manner. This is an example of _______.
    a. Analysis of each aspect of ethical decision making
    b. Interviewing current professionals across employment settings
    c. Special lecture
    d. Standardized patients/standardized professionals
Ethical Decision Making In Clinical Education

Final Exam

1. A B C D
2. A B C D
3. A B C D
4. A B C D
5. A B C D
6. A B C D
7. A B C D
8. A B C D
9. A B C D
10. A B C D

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