Care CEUs

Ethics In Long-Term Care

1. Which ethical principle is primarily focused on respecting the autonomy of long-term care residents?

A. Beneficence
B. Justice
C. Autonomy
D. Fidelity

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2. When dealing with advance directives, a nursing home administrator must prioritize which aspect of resident care?

A. Cost efficiency over resident preferences
B. Resident autonomy and decision-making capacity
C. Staff convenience
D. Legal obligations entirely over resident wishes

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3. As an ethical administrator, which strategy is appropriate for addressing a complex dispute involving family members, respecting resident rights, and potential legal challenges?

A. Encourage open communication and seek mediation while respecting privacy norms
B. Immediately prioritize legal obligations over resident autonomy
C. Allow family members to decide without mediation
D. Focus solely on organizational policies without considering legal advice

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4. In preventing elder abuse, what approach should a nursing home administrator prioritize?

A. Focus solely on identifying abuse after it occurs
B. Implement comprehensive systems that include prevention, identification, and response
C. Rely on staff intuition rather than training
D. Exclude external partners from the prevention process

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5. When considering the implementation of telehealth services in a long-term care facility, an administrator should prioritize which ethical consideration?

A. Cost-cutting over resident access
B. Ignoring external stakeholder opinions
C. Exclusively focusing on technological efficiency
D. Maintaining resident privacy and dignity

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6. What is the primary role of the Nursing Home Administrator (NHA) when working with boards of directors according to the course content?

A. To prepare comprehensive reports for board review and ensure compliance.
B. To enforce operational realities upon non-healthcare governance members.
C. To educate governance on long-term care industry trends without regulatory compliance.
D. To prioritize the board's directives over daily operations.

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7. Which principle is most aligned with ensuring that all residents receive fair and equitable healthcare, regardless of their background?

A. Fidelity
B. Nonmaleficence
C. Justice
D. Veracity

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8. In navigating the complexities of resource allocation in long-term care, which ethical framework focuses on achieving the greatest good for the greatest number of residents?

A. Deontological ethics
B. Virtue ethics
C. Care ethics
D. Utilitarian ethics

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9. In the context of elder abuse prevention, what is the primary focus of a comprehensive system designed by the NHA?

A. To protect staff from resident complaints.
B. To identify potential legal liabilities and reduce them.
C. To prevent, identify, and respond to elder abuse while enhancing ethical practice.
D. To enhance the facility's financial gains through ethical marketing.

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10. When interpreting and implementing an advance directive, what should be the NHA's primary consideration?

A. Ensuring the document aligns with the facility's operational efficiency.
B. Respecting resident autonomy and their decision-making capacity.
C. Prioritizing staff convenience in implementing the directive.
D. Maximizing the facility's resource allocation for residents.

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11. When addressing ethical dilemmas in long-term care, what is the primary consideration an administrator should keep in mind regarding resident autonomy?

A. Resident autonomy should be prioritized over all other considerations, including safety and risk management.
B. Resident autonomy means allowing residents to make decisions only in areas where staff feels comfortable.
C. Resident autonomy involves balancing safety concerns with the residents' right to make informed decisions about their own care.
D. Resident autonomy requires universal adherence to established routines for efficient facility operations.

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12. Which approach is recommended to balance ethical concerns in decision-making for residents with cognitive impairments?

A. Applying a blanket policy restricting all residents with cognitive impairments from making decisions.
B. Implementing defensive practices to avoid potential liability and protect the facility’s interests.
C. Utilizing a decision-specific assessment to determine the resident's capacity, alongside supported decision-making.
D. Relying primarily on the opinions of direct care staff to assess resident capacity for healthcare decisions.

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13. How should nursing home administrators address potential cultural differences in care practices?

A. Standardizing care practices across all residents to promote equality and avoid discrimination.
B. Introducing cultural adaptations only after quantitative research mandates a change in routine procedures.
C. Adopting cultural practices only if they have been proven to reduce operational costs.
D. Providing training that encourages staff to adapt care practices to respect diverse cultural values and preferences.

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14. In scenario analysis, when both a resident and a legal surrogate have conflicting views, what ethical framework helps guide decision-making?

A. Prioritizing family wishes if they believe they understand the resident’s needs better than the resident.
B. Utilizing federal and state guidelines and respecting any documented advance directives or established resident preferences.
C. Deferring decisions to the most outspoken family member or legal surrogate regardless of resident preference.
D. Always siding with the nursing home's policies to ensure uniform decision-making across all cases.

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15. What strategy should administrators employ to handle ethical challenges related to emerging trends like telehealth in long-term care settings?

A. Evaluate the specific needs and preferences of each resident while addressing privacy and autonomy in telehealth implementation.
B. Implement telehealth unilaterally to enhance efficiency and reduce the need for in-person consultations.
C. Limit telehealth to residents without complex health conditions to streamline operations.
D. Encourage maximum usage of telehealth regardless of its impact on resident autonomy or personal preferences.

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16. When addressing complex ethical dilemmas in long-term care administration, which approach best respects a resident's autonomy?

A. Consulting with the medical team for medical advisability of the resident's wishes
B. Prioritizing the family's emotional needs in decision-making
C. Following the resident's informed and competent wishes explicitly
D. Deferring to legal power of attorney for all healthcare decisions

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17. How should nursing home administrators navigate ethical challenges involving diverse stakeholders such as residents and their families?

A. Ensure that resident preferences are consistently placed above all other stakeholders' opinions
B. Facilitate open dialogues and mediate to align treatment goals among all parties
C. Adhere strictly to family requests and legal documents, overriding resident expressed preferences
D. Use a hierarchical approach by prioritizing external partners' recommendations

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18. Which of the following best describes the role of advance directives in respecting resident autonomy?

A. They override any future verbal expressions by residents regarding their care
B. They serve as a tool for decision-making capacity assessment only
C. They need to be updated annually to remain valid
D. They provide a clear expression of resident preferences and should guide care decisions when applicable

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19. In preventing, identifying, and responding to elder abuse, which strategy should nursing assistants prioritize?

A. Immediate reporting of suspected abuse following facility protocols to appropriate authorities
B. Complete confidentiality around all resident interactions
C. Counseling suspected abusers within the organization to ensure understanding of consequences

D. Direct confrontations with the alleged abuser to gather firsthand information

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20. What is a critical ethical consideration for nursing home administrators when integrating emerging technologies like telehealth into resident care?

A. Prioritizing technological advancement to minimize human error in all scenarios
B. Ensuring resident familiarity with technology as the sole criteria for telehealth involvement
C. Balancing technological integration with maintaining personal, compassionate aspects of care
D. Permitting unrestricted access to telehealth services irrespective of resident consent

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