Quiz: Introduction to Ethics
ISHA Webinar

1. Which Principle of Ethics within the ASHA Code of Ethics focuses on professional competence?
   A. Principle of Ethics I
   B. Principle of Ethics II
   C. Principle of Ethics III
   D. Principle of Ethics IV

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the Chabon and Morris (2004) Ethical Decision Making Model?
   A. One should consider professional norms and ethical principles, clients’ and clinicians’ cultural heritages and the influence of diverse values.
   B. One should state the dilemma clearly in order to fully analyze the potential ethical dilemma.
   C. The goal is to achieve 100% unanimity.
   D. Reflecting on all of the possible courses of action that one could take is essential.

3. Which of the following statements related to social media are true?
   A. Social Media is open to the public.
   B. Clinicians that run social media sites, brands, or blogs are experts and all information on social media is accurate and evidenced based.
   C. Posting information on social media that misrepresents your services or credentials, or products you have created or offer for sale, may violate the ASHA Code of Ethics.
   D. A and C

4. What are possible conflicts associated with posting a tough patient case on social media?
   A. HIPPA Violation
   B. Violation of the ASHA Code of Ethics
   C. Violation of the State Practice Act and/or a violation of your organization's policies and procedures.
   D. All of the above

5. Which two considerations are most relevant when deciding to accept current school-based students to your private practice?
   A. Travel/distance and personal materials for therapy.
   B. Need for expanded services privately and appropriate informed consent.
   C. Sharing IEP goals and alternating days of service.
   D. None of the above
6. What are the possible consequences for recruiting students for your private practice unethically?
   A. Termination from your primary place of employment.
   B. Increased building responsibilities (such as bus duty, recess/lunchroom duties).
   C. Loss of CCCs
   D. A and C

7. Which social role is most relevant to the webinar’s ethical diversity scenario?
   A. The interpreter, used as a cultural informant, as they can share cultural beliefs about disability, assessment, and treatment.
   B. Family members, as they may resist the use of an interpreter.
   C. Family members, as they may have a difficult time accepting the SLP’s diagnosis.
   D. The SLP, as the SLP may not be able to provide an appropriate diagnosis without an understanding of the client’s cultural background.

8. What question/s related to issues of informed consent are relevant to the webinar’s diversity scenario?
   A. Does the client adequately understand to what they are consenting?
   B. Is the use of other professionals ensuring quality services are being provided?
   C. Does the client adequately understand benefits/possible risks of assessment and/or treatment?
   D. A and C

9. One ethical principal that needs to be considered in a business-related dilemma is:
   A. We are held to delivering a basic and sufficient level of care.
   B. Professionals are not always required to maintain collaborative and harmonious interpersonal and interprofessional relationships.
   C. Individuals shall honor their responsibility to hold paramount the welfare of the persons they serve professionally.
   D. Conflicts of interest may arise but they are not relevant in ethical issues.

10. The key people involved in an ethical school-based business dilemma could be:
    A. The clinician’s students and their families.
    B. The school districts special education team members.
    C. The clinician’s current employer or potential new employer.
    D. All of the above