

**Test Bank for Research Methods for Counseling 1st Edition Wright**  
**1452203946 9781452203942**

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**Chapter 2: Ethical Research Practices**

1. Which of the following statements best describes the attitude of the American public toward biomedical and mental health research during the 20th century?
  - a. There has never been much concern about how researchers actually did their work
  - \*b. The attitude of the public underwent a major shift in the 1960s toward the need for a high standard for ethical practice
  - c. As human subjects are now and have been in the past protected by both criminal and civil law, there is no need for special ‘ethical treatment’ standards
  - d. There is now much more concern with the treatment of laboratory animals than toward how human subjects are treated
  
2. In 1847, the American Medical Association established the first set of principles for physicians to follow in the treatment of their patients. Which of the following was **not** included in that statement?
  - \*a. Need to avoid experimenting on one’s patients against their expressed wishes
  - b. Need for indulgence when treating imbeciles
  - c. Need for civil courts to protect the rights of physicians
  - d. Need for discretion with information about a patient’s condition or life-style
  
3. Which of the following statements about the ethical treatment of laboratory animals is **not** true?
  - a. The American Psychological Association published a statement on the ethical treatment of laboratory animals in 2013
  - b. Each species of vertebrate animals has a different set of treatment guidelines in the OLAW regulations
  - \*c. The American Counseling Association has included the treatment of infra-human (simians including primates) in the use of laboratory animals in research
  - d. The U.S. federal government strictly controls laboratory animal research through research funding regulations
  
4. Which of the following statements about Eugenics in America is true?
  - a. This was a home-grown movement that began in the psychology laboratories of Columbia and Stanford universities in the 1880s
  - b. It was looked upon by most scientists in Europe as another ‘cracked-pot’ idea from the United States
  - c. Eugenics was something of a side-show at state fairs from 1900 to the 1940’s that never did any real harm
  - \*d. Goals for the American Eugenics Society were to teach race hygiene, and the danger of race-crossing

5. Which of the following statements is true about the principle of forced sterilization in the United States?

- a. This was widely practiced on African-Americans in the Southern part of the United States and rare in places like California or the northeast
- b. The process was informed by the “racial purity acts” of Nazi Germany

- c. In the United States it was reserved exclusively for use with convicted sexual predators
- \*d. It was upheld as an appropriate practice by the U.S. Supreme Court

6. The discussion of medical ethics prior to the Second World War was frequently focused on which of the following issues?

- a. Patient privacy and what can be told to relatives of the individual being treated
- b. When to tell a patient that he/she is nearing the end-phase of a deadly illness
- \*c. Patient referrals and fee sharing, and how physicians treated each other
- d. Health care cooperatives vs. private practice

7. Which of the following is true of biomedical research carried out in Germany between 1933 and 1945?

- \*a. All restraints and ethical limitations were removed on researchers when studying individuals from “undesirable” groups within German society
- b. Research work between 1933 and 1945 with human subjects was tolerated but not supported with public funds and grants to the researchers
- c. Records of human subject experimentation in that era in Nazi Germany were destroyed when it was obvious that Germany was losing the war
- d. Severe punishment was suffered by German biomedical researchers after the war at the Nuremberg Trials

8. Which of the following is true of human subject experimentation during the era of World War II?

- a. The American Army Judge Advocate General’s office condemned and executed Lt.General. Shiro Ishii and leaders of his team of researchers (Imperial Army Unit 731) after Japan lost the war
- \*b. Advocates of human rights and dignity were disappointed at the outcome of the “doctors trial” at Nuremberg
- c. After the second Italo-Abyssinian War (1936-1943) Pietro Badoglio was tried at Nuremberg for biological warfare experiments conducted on Ethiopians
- d. The Declaration of Helsinki on human subject research was used to craft the “Ten Points” of the Nuremberg Code

9. Which of the following is **not** one of the “Ten Points” of the original Nuremberg Code?

- a. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons
- b. The research must be only possible through the use of humans
- c. Informed consent by the subjects or guardians of their welfare to be part of the research
- \*d. A cost-benefit analysis of the risks to be taken must prove they exceed the humanitarian importance of the work

10. When did the United States finally develop a national policy guiding the ethical treatment of human subjects in research?

- a. 1847
- b. 1933
- \*c. 1978
- d. 1996

11. Which of the following is **not** true of the “Tuskegee Study”?

- \*a. The study’s subjects were told they would be infected, but would receive free medical care for participating
- b. Three hundred ninety-nine poor, mostly minority adults were deliberately infected with syphilis in order to study the progression of the disease in an otherwise healthy individual
- c. Infected subjects were not given the new antibiotic ‘penicillin’ when it was available, about 15 years after initial infections were created
- d. The experimental project started in 1932 during the Hoover administration and was not completed until its final report in 1996

12. Which psychological variable did Stanley Milgram study in a research project famous for its ethical problems?

- a. Prisoner of war syndrome
- \*b. Obedience to authority
- c. Learning secondary fears
- d. Learned helplessness

13. Which of the following themes was **not** included in the Belmont Report?

- a. Justice
- b. Respect
- \*c. Munificence
- d. Beneficence

14. What was the immediate impetus for the development and publication of the Belmont Report?

- a. The commissioning of a committee on ethics by the American Medical Association in 1975
- b. As part of the out of court settlement with survivors and family members of the victims of the Tuskegee Study
- c. At the behest of the United Nations World Health Organization
- \*d. A requirement of the National Research Act of 1974

15. The term “respect for persons” as used in the 1979 report of the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (PL 93-348) includes which of the following concepts?

- \*a. Protection of individual autonomy
- b. Minimization of risk for subjects
- c. Benefits for individuals far beyond the limits of the study
- d. Diversity and fair treatment for all subjects

16. The concept of justice as included in the 1979 report of the National Commission for the protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (PL 93-348) includes which of the following concepts?

- a. Protection of individual autonomy
- b. Minimization of risk for subjects
- c. Benefits for individuals far beyond the limits of the study

\*d. Diversity and fair treatment for all subjects

17. Kitchener's concept of "fidelity" as a needed addition for the Belmont Report involves which of the following concepts?

a. Honoring and supporting all participants for their help

\*b. The need to honor all commitments made to participants and institutions

c. Making it possible for a subject to withdraw from the research at any point in the project

d. Compensating participants for their time and efforts

18. Which of the following is **not** true of Institutional Review Boards in the United States?

a. It must have at least 5 members representing various disciplines

b. It has the responsibility to assure that all points of the Belmont Report have been met

\*c. It must meet at least once a month while the institution is in session

d. IRB members must be diverse and include minorities and both genders

19. The operation of the IRB requires that which of the following policies be followed?

\*a. All decisions of the IRB must be maintained in a file for a period of at least 3 years

b. All decisions by the IRB may be made in oral or written form to the principle researcher

c. IRB reviews are not needed in the case of research that is not funded with federal or state funding sources

d. Undergraduate research supervised by a faculty mentor does not need IRB review

20. Which of the following is **not** true of the IRB process?

a. An exemption to the IRB requirement is research conducted with public documents and data

b. Most research journals in counseling and psychology require authors have IRB approval of their work

c. The researcher must be able to document how the identity of subjects is protected

\*d. Only licensed laboratories, basic education institutions and universities can establish IRB approval processes

21. Dr. Jonas Salk the inventor of a vaccine to prevent polio also tested a flu vaccine on hospitalized, mentally incompetent, patients by first infecting them without any type of informed consent from the patients or their guardians.

\*a. True

b. False

22. There are no wavers of the process, and all research in counseling and counselor education should be vetted through the IRB process.

a. True

\*b. False

23. The IRB must include a minimum of three members.

a. True

\*b. False

24. The Institution Review Board process is one outcome of the dictates of the Belmont Report.

- \*a. True
- b. False

25. Informed consent requires that all elements of the proposed study or treatment, including possible risks, must be disclosed and explained to potential participants.

- a. True
- \*b. False

26. Munificence is a core requirement of the Belmont Report.

- a. True
- \*b. False

27. The requirement for “justice” is one of three central themes of the Belmont Report.

- \*a. True
- b. False

28. A provision of the Belmont Report requires that all benefits from research funded with public tax monies should benefit all classes and individuals.

- \*a. True
- b. False

29. The flexibility of “action research” projects makes it easier for them to meet the ethical guidelines of the Belmont Report.

- a. True
- \*b. False

30. Unlike in Europe, physicians in the United States have had a statement of ethical research principles since the 1840s.

- a. True
- \*b. False

31. Severe punishments were meted out to researchers of Japan and Germany in 1945-1946 who participated in unethical human subject research.

- a. True
- \*b. False

32. The dictum, “First of all do no harm,” is thought to be from the teachings of Hippocrates.

- \*a. True
- b. False

33. Patent medicines and cosmetics were commonly tested for human tolerance on incarcerated individuals in the 1950s and 1960s.

- \*a. True
- b. False

34. A new direction for the development of ethical standards in the 21st century is the care and treatment of laboratory animals.

\*a. True

b. False

35. The American Counseling Association does not have a policy or ethical position on the care of laboratory animals including primates and other infra-human vertebrates.

\*a. True

b. False

36. Fear of devastating diseases like the influenza pandemic of 1918 caused public opinion to focus on scientific outcomes at the expense of the niceties of ethical research practice.

\*a. True

b. False

37. German medical research after 1933 and prior to the Nuremberg Tribunal was secretive and hidden from the population.

a. True

\*b. False

38. "Better baby contests" were a normal activity for proud parents from all ethnic backgrounds at state fairs from 1900 onward.

a. True

\*b. False

39. The goals of the American Eugenics Society were directed to the tasks of improving health and cleanliness of American children.

a. True

\*b. False

40. The Supreme Court of the United States declared state laws forcing some individuals to be castrated or otherwise sterilized to be unconstitutional in 1927.

a. True

\*b. False

Type: E

41. What happened to the Japanese doctors that tested biological and chemical weapons on human subjects during World War II?

a. Varies

Type: E

42. What occurred in 1933 to change the course of biomedical research in Europe?

a. Varies

Type: E

43. Describe the appropriate make up of a university IRB.

a. Varies

Type: E

44. What type of informed consent is needed for a mental patient?

a. Varies

Type: E

45. What additional ethical principle would Kitchener like to see addressed in the Belmont Report?

a. Varies

Type: E

46. What type of research can have a waiver and not be required to pass an IRB approval process?

a. Varies

Type: E

47. Which principle of the Belmont Report is most aligned with the dictum of Hippocrates, "First of all do no harm"?

a. Varies

Type: E

48. Today, where do patent medicine and cosmetic companies test their products in development for human tolerance?

a. Varies

Type: E

49. How can a researcher explain possible risks to potential participants prior to actually doing the research?

a. Varies

Type: E

50. What principles are described as showing 'respect for persons' as defined by the Belmont Report?

a. Varies

Type: E

51. When did the attitude of the American public make a marked change toward the need for scientists to use ethical research practices?

a. Varies

Type: E

52. Briefly stated, what were the goals of the American Eugenics Society?

a. Varies



Type: E

53. Describe the concept of Beneficence as it is used in the Belmont Report.

a. Varies

Type: E

54. What is an IRB, who sits on it, and what are its tasks and obligations?

a. Varies

Type: E

55. What was the result for biomedical and mental health researchers of the Nuremberg Tribunal and the Nuremberg Code?

a. Varies

Type: E

56. What were the goals and methods of the American Eugenics Society and the eugenics movement in the United States?

a. Varies

Type: E

57. Describe the medical research initiated in 1932 that became known as the Tuskegee Study. Who were the subjects? Who were the agencies involved, and what was actually done and not done?

a. Varies