Objectives, Pre, and Post Test Questions
for an Informed Consent and Confidentiality Educational Activity

OBJECTIVES
After completing this educational activity in Informed Consent and Confidentiality, you should be able to:

• Identify the four principle components of informed consent.
• Discriminate between acceptable and unacceptable exclusion of information presented as part of the informed consent process.
• Identify barriers to effective informed consent.

PRE TEST QUESTIONS
1. What information must be included in the informed consent discussion?
   A. The cost of the procedure
   B. The risks, benefits, and alternatives of the procedure
   C. The education background of the operating ophthalmologist

2. Under what conditions should a complete informed consent process be followed?
   A. When the recommended treatment is more complex than an x-ray
   B. For every medical procedure that the patient may not otherwise have time outside the office to consider
   C. Any time a patient expresses confusion or lack of understanding about a recommended procedure

3. Who is the appropriate person to perform the informed consent discussion with the patient?
   A. The ophthalmologist
   B. Ancillary staff in the ophthalmologist’s office
   C. The health care provider who referred the patient

POST TEST QUESTIONS
1. What are the four principle components of informed consent?
   A. Pretreatment assessment, outcomes, postoperative care, other opinions
   B. Competence, disclosure, comprehension, voluntariness
   C. Autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, justice

2. Which of the following is the strongest barrier to an effective informed consent?
   A. The patient misunderstanding an informed consent video
   B. The patient’s native language being different than the ophthalmologist’s
   C. The patient’s family, including children, in the exam room

3. Acceptable exclusions to the information presented as part of the informed consent are:
   A. Complications known to occur, but not experienced by the operating ophthalmologist
   B. Minor, rare, or inconsequential risks
   C. Identification of the postoperative care provider, if different from the
operating ophthalmologist