

# MFFLM Part 1 and DLM Sample Questions

## Format

The format for the MFFLM Part 1 and DLM examinations is Single Best Answer. Each question contains five possible answers, of which there is only **one** single best answer.

Candidates should note that the answers to questions were correct at the time the examination question was used but legislation may have subsequently changed such that some questions/answers may not reflect current legislation/practice.

After full investigation by the GMC Fitness to Practise panel, a doctor is found to be at fault.

1. Which option does the GMC have within its legal power to direct a doctor to undertake?

- A. Apologise to the patient
- B. Make a financial payment to the patient
- C. Pay a fine directly to the GMC
- D. Provide specific treatment to the patient
- E. Undertake further work only under supervision

2. A 45-year-old male patient attends a doctor's surgery requesting a new medication for blood pressure. The medication is contraindicated in asthma because it may trigger a severe episode of that condition. The patient has moderate asthma. The patient offers to sign a disclaimer waiving any legal rights against the doctor. The doctor refuses to prescribe because of the risk that the patient may suffer a severe asthma attack.

Which principle of medical ethics best supports the doctor's decision-making?

- A. Aristotle's formal principle of justice
- B. Distributive justice
- C. Non-maleficence
- D. Respect for autonomy
- E. Respect for persons

3. The Mental Health Act (1983) specifies a hierarchy of kinship (re nearest relative) for signing the form for recommendation for medical assessment.

Which relative is highest in the hierarchy, as directed by the current legislation?

- A. Brother
- B. Civil Partner
- C. Father
- D. Nephew
- E. Son

4. As a doctor, you think that you might have a serious condition that you could pass on to patients, and your judgement or performance could be affected by the condition or its treatment,

Within the framework of Good Medical Practice published by the GMC, what course of action is required from you?

- A. You must consult a suitably qualified colleague for advice
- B. You must immediately contact your medical indemnity organisation
- C. You must immediately stop practising upon exposure to a potential infectious disease
- D. You must rely on your own clinical assessment as to the risk posed to patients
- E. You must report it immediately to your own GP

5. You are called to ITU to perform a forensic examination on a patient who is in a coma, having been seriously assaulted.

What condition must be met in order for you to proceed with the examination?

- A. Appropriate police authorisation has been obtained for any samples to be taken
- B. Consent for the forensic examination has been obtained from the patient's next of kin
- C. The hospital registrar, caring for the patient, has given consent
- D. The police have requested forensic examination
- E. You judge it to be in the best interests of the individual patient

6. You have received a request to disclose information about a patient without their consent.

To whom may you legitimately disclose information in these circumstances?

- A. Social services
- B. The patient's insurance company
- C. The patient's solicitor
- D. The police
- E. Their spouse

7. A 55-year-old male patient with capacity decides to refuse a further orthopaedic procedure which he is advised may offer a good outcome. He is concerned about post-operative pain after undergoing multiple procedures in the past.

Which ethical principle is best demonstrated in this scenario?

- A. Consequentialism
- B. Deontology
- C. Kantian Theory
- D. Principlism
- E. Virtue Ethics

8. Your sister, who suffers from intermittent renal colic, is visiting but has left her medication at home. According to the GMC Guidance, under what circumstances may it be permissible to prescribe a controlled drug to someone close to you?

- A. Where that treatment is immediately necessary to avoid serious deterioration in the patient's health
- B. Where that treatment may avoid patient's unnecessary suffering
- C. Where the patient is suffering from opiate withdrawal
- D. Where the patient states that they immediately require controlled drugs to relieve uncontrollable pain
- E. Where the patient's closest relative has given consent on their behalf

9. An appeal has been lodged from a matter heard in the Crown Court in Wales.

In which court will this appeal be heard?

- A. The Central Criminal Court
- B. The County Court
- C. The Court of Appeal
- D. The High Court of Justice
- E. The Supreme Court

10. You see a detainee who has been arrested under Section 47 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861. What type of offence is he alleged to have committed?

- A. Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm
- B. Attempt murder
- C. Causing Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent
- D. Common Assault
- E. Malicious wounding

11. A 17-year-old has been accused of raping his 10 year-old step-sister.

In which court will his trial take place?

- A. Crown Court
- B. Family Court
- C. Juvenile Court
- D. Magistrate's Court
- E. Supreme Court

12. Which description exemplifies a teleological ethical system?

- A. Autonomy over-rides beneficence
- B. Doctors should abide by the Hippocratic oath
- C. Human life is sacred
- D. Lying is always wrong
- E. The ends justify the means

13. You decide to prescribe a medicine off-label.

Under what circumstances are you allowed to do this?

- A. A suitably licensed medicine has more side effects
- B. A suitably licensed medicine is declined by the patient
- C. A suitably licensed medicine is not available at the local chemist
- D. A suitably licensed medicine is too expensive

E. A suitably licensed medicine would not meet the patient's need

14. The police request information in order to identify a patient alleged to have committed an offence.

Under which piece of legislation would the doctor have a statutory obligation to provide this information?

- A. The Data Protection Act 1998 Section 29 (1)
- B. The Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003
- C. The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971
- D. The Road Traffic Act 1988
- E. The Sexual Offences Act 2003

Answers: 1: E      2: C    3: B    4: A    5: E    6: A    7: D    8: A    9: C    10: A    11:  
A

12: E    13: E    14: D