

Ethical and Religious Directives (ERD) Post-Test

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY: You must pass the test with a minimum score of 8/10 points in order to apply for certification.

Upon completion of the quiz, please Click on the green VIEW RESULTS button to see your score. Please note which questions you missed and re-read the ERDs associated with the missed questions.

Once you complete this test, the NACC will automatically receive your test score. If you received 7 or fewer points on your test, please take the test again after you re-read the ERDs. If you received 8 or more points, you have passed, and need to do nothing else.

Points: 10/10

1. Please enter your name: *
2. Please enter your email address. *
3. Please enter your 6-digit NACC Membership Number: *

4. The mission of Catholic Healthcare includes all the things below EXCEPT: *

- Service and advocacy to those on the margins.
- Treating people as unique persons of incomparable worth.
- Providing a cure regardless of the cost or consequences.

Feedback:Correct! Please see ERD 3 for more details.

- Caring for those vulnerable to discrimination.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

5. A female may be given emergency medication to prevent conception under which circumstances? *

- Suitable testing determines fertilization of the egg has not yet taken place.
- Medications such as these may not be given under any circumstances, even in an emergency.
- In cases of sexual assault.
- Both A and C.

Feedback:Correct!

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

6. An action or omission that, in and of itself or by intention, directly causes death in order to alleviate suffering is called: *

- Assisted suicide
- Euthanasia

Feedback:Correct!

- Death with dignity

Terminal sedation

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

7. In cases where no Priest or Chaplain is available, adults or infants in immediate danger of death may be validly baptized by: *

Anyone.

Feedback:Correct!

A licensed medical professional only.

A valid baptism cannot take place (i.e., the person dies unbaptized).

Only by a baptized Catholic in good standing with the Church.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

8. Medications used to alleviate or suppress the physical pain of a dying person may be given: *

Even if doing so inadvertently shortens the person's life.

As long as the intent is not to hasten death.

If there is a compelling reason to do so.

All of the above.

Feedback:Correct.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

9. Which of the following criteria can a patient or surrogate use in determining extraordinary or disproportionate means of preserving life? *

Further treatment does not offer a reasonable hope of benefit.

- Entails an excessive burden.
- Imposes excessive expense to the family or the community.
- All of the above.

Feedback:Correct!

 **Correct** 1/1 Points

10. Assisting couples with conception is permissible as long as: *

- The couple receives permission from the local Ordinary.
- Doctors believe heterologous fertilization is a good means to a good end.
- The intervention does not separate the unitive from the procreative.

Feedback:Correct.

- The couple obtains the Sacrament of Reconciliation afterwards.

 **Correct** 1/1 Points

11. Organ donation after death is: *

- Encouraged by the Catholic Church as long as the donation is for ethically legitimate purposes.
- Permissible after the patient has been pronounced dead in accordance with responsible and commonly accepted scientific criteria.
- Is forbidden under the concept of material cooperation.
- Both A and B.

Feedback:Correct!

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

12. Christians not in communion with the Catholic Church may receive sacraments: *

Under certain circumstances (i.e., danger of death) If their own clergy are unavailable, they ask of their own free will, manifest Catholic faith, and are properly disposed.

Feedback:Correct!

- Christians not in communion with the Catholic church may never receive Catholic sacraments.
- May not receive Catholic sacraments but can be prayed for in accordance with the rules of charity.
- Both B and C.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

13. A pregnant woman with a curable life-threatening condition: *

- Must delay treatment until the fetus is viable and can live outside the womb.
- May undergo treatment if it cannot be safely postponed, even if the death of the fetus happens unintentionally.

Feedback:Correct!

- Must be kept alive in such a way that the Fetus is protected, even if it means the death of the mother.
- Commits the sin of abortion if the fetus dies during treatment.