**Supplemental Information**

Supplement 1- Test of Resident’s Ethics Knowledge in Pediatrics (TREK-P)11

This addendum consisted of TREK-P with topics including HIPAA-Privacy, emancipation of minors, disclosure of information, genetic testing, viability, parental consent, and life-sustaining therapies.

Please use your knowledge of pediatric ethics to answer the following questions

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| *According to the HIPAA Privacy Rule, which of the following actions adequately protect patient confidentiality?* | **TRUE** | **FALSE** |
| Sending an e-mail to another clinician about a patient you both provide care to |  |  |
| Faxing a prescription to a pharmacy with the patient’s name and date of birth clearly marked |  |  |

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| *Which of the following should be considered an emancipated minor* | **TRUE** | **FALSE** |
| A 16 year old patient who is financially independent and lives apart from parents |  |  |
| A 15 year old who is judged by his physician to have mature decision-making capacity |  |  |

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| *An infant’s Newborn Screen reveals him to be a carrier for Sickle Cell Disease. Which of the following are true about disclosing this finding to the baby’s parents:* | **TRUE** | **FALSE** |
| The information should not be disclosed because of the risk for social harm or stigmatization. |  |  |
| This information should be disclosed to the baby’s parents if the parents have participated in previous counseling and have given consent. |  |  |

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| *A physician is ethically justified in complying with which of the following requests for genetic testing:* | **TRUE** | **FALSE** |
| The mother of a 5 year old requests that her daughter be tested for the genetic mutation causing Huntington disease. The mother is a carrier of Huntington disease and wants to know if her child is affected. |  |  |
| After meeting with a genetic counselor, the mother of a 5 year old requests that her daughter be tested for the genetic mutation causing Huntington disease. The mother is a carrier of Huntington disease and wants to know if her child is affected. |  |  |
| The mother of 17 year old requests that her daughter be tested for the genetic mutation causing Huntington disease. The mother is a carrier of Huntington disease and wants to know if her child is affected. The 17 year old patient tells you that she does not want to be tested. |  |  |

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| *Which of the following are true regarding decisions whether to resuscitate a premature infant born at the threshold of viability:* | **TRUE** | **FALSE** |
| These decisions should be altered in the delivery room and in the perinatal period if the neonate’s condition at birth is much different than was expected prenatally. |  |  |
| These decisions must involve consultation with the hospital legal team. |  |  |

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| *Which of the following are true regarding decisions whether to provide life-sustaining medical therapies for a sick neonate:* | **TRUE** | **FALSE** |
| These decisions depend on the projected benefits and burdens of the treatment as evaluated by the medical team and the parents. |  |  |
| These decisions should generally involve consultation with the hospital’s ethics service. |  |  |

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| *A physician is ethically justified in providing care in which of the following circumstances:* | **TRUE** | **FALSE** |
| The parents of a 10 year old boy would like to use an alarm system to treat the patient’s nocturnal enuresis. The patient does not want the alarm and will not give his assent to the proposed treatment. |  |  |
| A 16 year old sexually active female with a vaginal discharge gives informed consent for a pelvic examination without involvement of her parents. |  |  |
| A 4 month old is in need of routine childhood immunizations but his parents refuse permission for the injections. |  |  |

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| **QUESTION** | **TRUE** | **FALSE** |
| Medically provided fluids and nutrition constitute a medical intervention that may be withheld or withdrawn for the same reasons that justify the medical withholding or withdrawing of other medical treatments. |  |  |
| A 16 year old with cystic fibrosis is refusing intubation in the setting of respiratory failure. Her informed decision to refuse further life-sustaining medical treatment ought to be respected. |  |  |
| In order to relieve a child’s severe and progressive symptoms related to refractory metastatic cancer, large doses of analgesics and sedatives are required. In this situation, the medications may be administered to the extent needed to ensure comfort, even if they cause the patient to become obtunded. |  |  |
| There are fundamental ethical distinctions between deciding not to start a life sustaining treatment (such as a mechanical ventilator) and deciding to stop a life sustaining treatment that has already been started. |  |  |
| A 5-year-old boy has sustained major head trauma. He is unaware of himself and his environment. His physicians diagnose him with persistent vegetative state. In this situation, the patient’s enteral nutrition (administered via gastrostomy tube) may be ethically withdrawn. |  |  |
| A physician is ethically justified in allowing a 15 year old patient diagnosed with Chlamydia to give consent to antibiotic therapy without involving a parent or guardian |  |  |
| A parent’s agreement to provide treatment to a child should be called “informed permission,” not “informed consent.” |  |  |