APPLIED ETHICS · STUDY GUIDE

Final Exam Study Guide

The final covers all fourteen chapters. Each chapter here is shorter than in the exam guides: four paragraphs of what to know, the points to lock in, the chapter diagram, one table, two short worked cases, the traps and six new self-test items. If a chapter feels shaky, go back to its exam guide for the full version. Finish with the cram sheet.

WHAT THIS GUIDE COVERS

- Foundations: chapters 1 and 2 (what ethics is; moral reasoning and argument).
- The theories: chapters 3 to 6 (consequentialism, deontology, virtue ethics, care, rights and justice).
- Disagreement and bioethics: chapters 7 and 8 (relativism and objectivity; the four principles).
- Ethics at work: chapters 9 and 10 (consent, confidentiality and the end of life; professional and business ethics).
- The wider world: chapters 11, 12 and 13 (social justice; environmental and animal ethics; technology, data and AI).
- Practice: chapter 14 (methods, speaking up, just culture and moral distress).
- Every chapter carries what to know, a diagram, a table, two worked cases, the traps and a six-item self-test, and the cram sheet holds the names, dates and frameworks.

CHAPTER 1

What Ethics Is, and What It Is Not

Read it in full: **Chapter 1 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Is-Ought Bridge** and **The Deontic Sorter**.

What to know

Ethics is the systematic study of how we ought to act and whom we ought to become. Morality is the norms we live by; ethics is reflection on them. Four branches: descriptive (what people do), normative (what is right), metaethics (what moral claims are) and applied (this case).

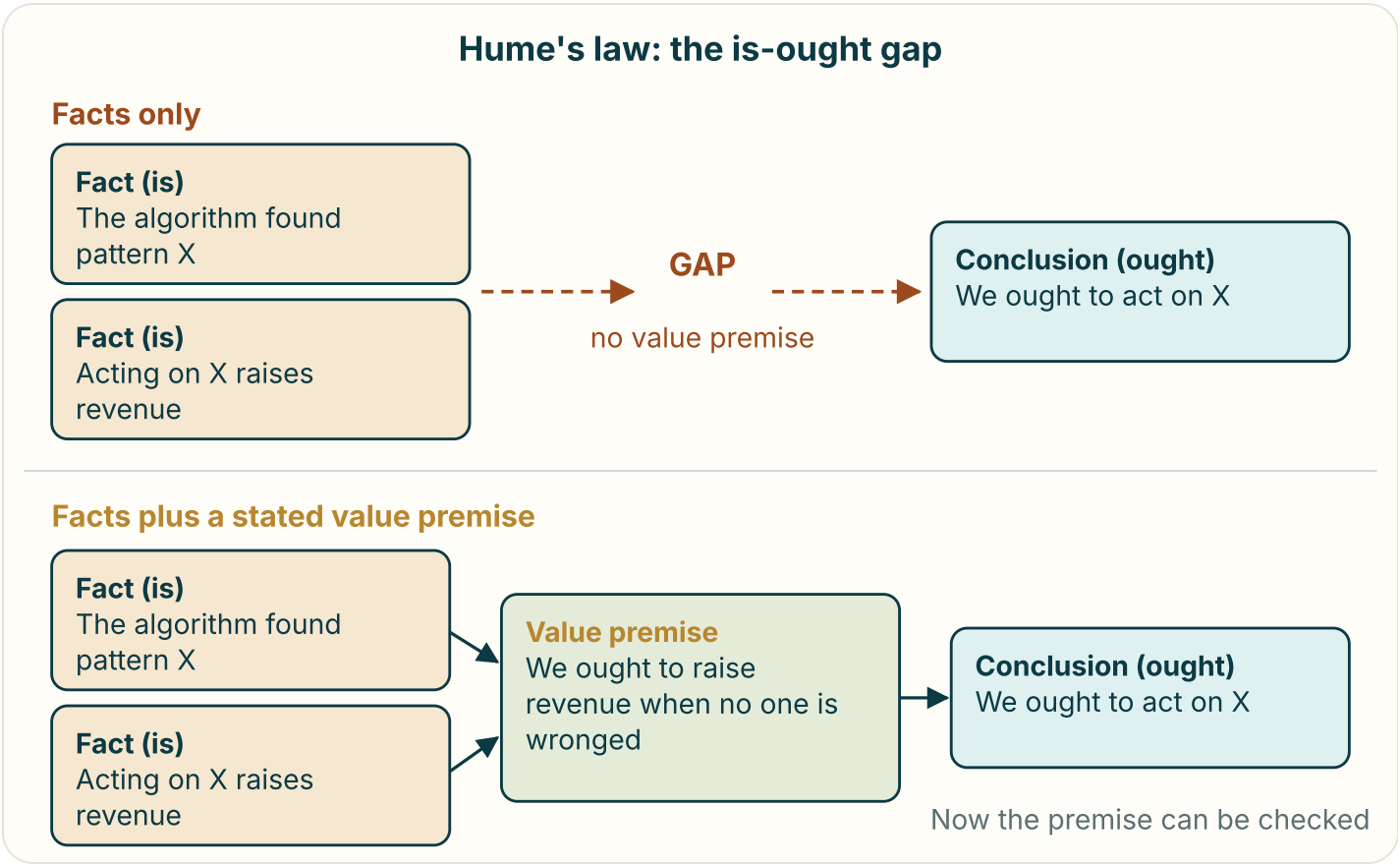
Hume's law (1740) says no ought follows from facts alone. Moore (1903) named the naturalistic fallacy and the open question test. Facts are necessary, never sufficient. Ethics is not law, compliance, religion, feeling, custom or etiquette; Euthyphro shows that authority alone cannot end a moral argument.

Consequentialism (Bentham, Mill), deontology (Kant) and virtue ethics (Aristotle), plus care ethics, are lenses. The vocabulary: obligatory, forbidden, permissible, supererogatory; prima facie duties (Ross, 1930) that leave moral residue.

Knowing is not doing. Rest's four components can each fail. Tuskegee (1932 to 1972) and Challenger (1986) were system failures. Moral distress (Jameton, 1984) is being blocked from the right act. Codes are floors.

LOCK THESE IN

- Four branches; name the branch first.
- No ought from is alone.
- Ethics is not law, compliance, religion, feeling, custom or etiquette.
- Theories are lenses, not switches.
- Supererogatory: praise if done, no blame if not.
- Distress is blocked action; uncertainty is not knowing.



Find the bridge. Facts alone leave a gap before any ought. Add a stated value premise and the argument becomes valid, and now that premise can be tested.

Chapter 1 terms

Term	Meaning
Hume's law	No ought from purely factual premises
Naturalistic fallacy	Defining good as a natural property (Moore, 1903)
Euthyphro dilemma	Loved because holy, or holy because loved?
Prima facie duty	Real but outweighable; leaves moral residue
Moral distress	Knowing the right act but blocked (Jameton, 1984)

Worked cases

CASE 1.1 · THE HIDDEN PREMISE

"It is natural, so it is fine." Repair and test it.

STEP 1 · SPLIT

Fact: it is natural. Conclusion: it is fine.

STEP 2 · ADD THE PREMISE

"Whatever is natural is fine."

STEP 3 · TEST

Disease is natural. The premise is false, so the argument is unsound.

CASE 1.2 · BRANCH SORTING

"Is cruelty wrong in fact, or only in our attitudes?" Which branch?

STEP 1 · WHAT IS ASKED

Whether a moral claim can be true at all.

STEP 2 · ANSWER

That is **metaethics**, the subject of Chapter 7.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Facts are irrelevant.** Hume says they are necessary but not enough.
- **Legal means right.** Unjust laws exist.
- **Every hard case is a dilemma.** Most are costly, not dilemmas.
- **Codes are ceilings.** They are floors.

Chapter 1 self-test · six items

1. A study of how often clinicians withhold diagnoses at a family's request is an example of what?

A. Descriptive ethics
B. Normative ethics
C. Metaethics
D. Applied ethics

A. Descriptive ethics It reports behavior and settles nothing about what is right.

2. "Everyone on the unit does it, so it cannot be wrong." What is the main flaw?

A. It confuses rules of etiquette with the binding rules of law
B. It relies on a divine command without giving any reason
C. It moves from a fact to an ought with no stated value premise
D. It confuses a prima facie duty with an absolute

C. It moves from a fact to an ought with no stated value premise That is a straight is-ought leap. The hidden premise (whatever is common is right) is false.

3. Which pair is matched correctly?

A. Virtue ethics and Bentham, 1789
B. Deontology and Kant, 1785
C. Utilitarianism and Aristotle, c. 340 BCE
D. Care ethics and Mill, 1861

B. Deontology and Kant, 1785 Kant's Groundwork (1785) grounds deontology. Bentham and Mill are utilitarians; Aristotle is virtue ethics.

4. Most people divert the trolley but refuse to push the stranger. What does the gap reveal?

A. That most people cannot do simple arithmetic
B. That feelings settle every moral question
C. That consequences are all that really count
D. A constraint against using a person as a means

D. A constraint against using a person as a means The numbers are the same, so the difference comes from a deontological constraint.

5. Which is a prima facie duty on Ross's list?

A. Supererogation
B. Fidelity
C. Etiquette
D. Compliance

B. Fidelity Ross listed fidelity, reparation, gratitude, justice, beneficence, self-improvement and non-maleficence.

6. Who ended the Tuskegee study's secrecy by going outside the chain of command?

A. Peter Buxtun, through the Associated Press
B. Roger Boisjoly, through a NASA hearing
C. Andrew Jameton, through a nursing journal
D. Hannah Arendt, through a trial report

A. Peter Buxtun, through the Associated Press Buxtun objected internally in 1966 and 1968, then gave the story to the AP; it ran 25 July 1972.

Moral Reasoning and Argument

Read it in full: **Chapter 2 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Argument Dissector** and **The Counterexample Workshop**.

What to know

An argument is premises offered for a conclusion. Standard form exposes the suppressed premise (an enthymeme), which in ethics is usually the moral principle. Toulmin's six parts are claim, grounds, warrant, backing, qualifier and rebuttal; the warrant is where disagreement hides.

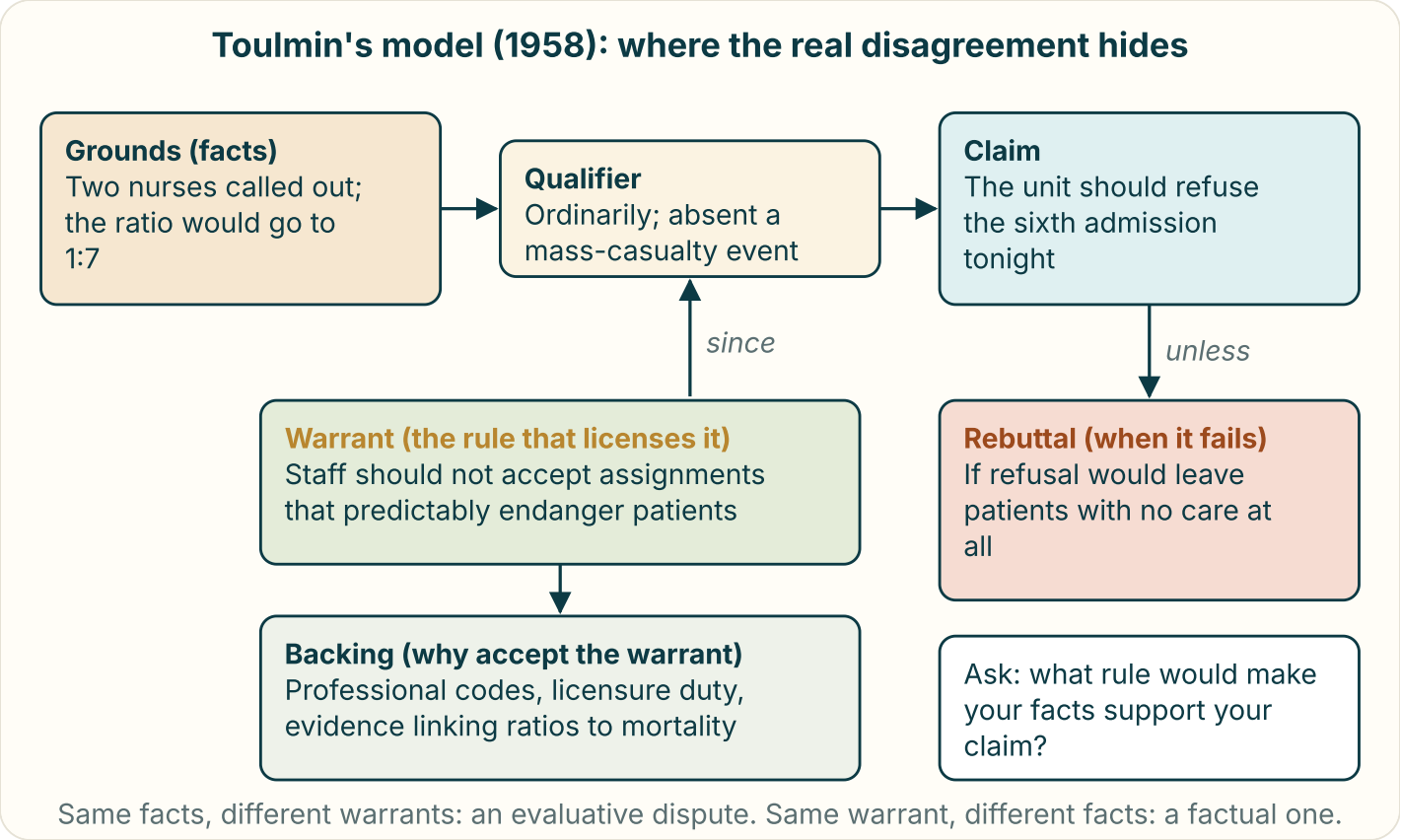
Deductive, inductive and abductive reasoning mix in moral arguments. Hume's gap (entailment), Moore's naturalistic fallacy (definition) and the appeal to nature (natural as good) are three different errors. The standard moral syllogism (Singer, 1972) is principle, fact, conclusion.

Valid concerns form; sound adds true premises. Modus ponens and tollens are valid; affirming the consequent and denying the antecedent are not. Learn the informal fallacies; slippery slopes and appeals to authority are fallacious only in their weak forms.

Test principles with counterexamples, isolating thought experiments (Foot 1967), analogies (Thomson 1971, Rachels 1975), universalizability (Hare 1963) and reflective equilibrium (Rawls 1971). Beware intuition first reasoning (Haidt 2001) and motivated reasoning (Lord, Ross and Lepper 1979). Sort layers, find the crux, steelman.

LOCK THESE IN

- Find the warrant.
- Valid is not sound.
- Two valid conditional forms, two invalid look-alikes.
- Slippery slope is fallacious only when unsupported.
- Counterexamples: possible, clear, targeted.
- Ask what would change your mind.



Ask for the warrant. Grounds reach a claim only through a warrant, which needs backing and can fail under a rebuttal. Most hidden disagreement lives in the warrant.

Chapter 2 terms

Term	Meaning
Enthymeme	Argument with an unstated premise
Warrant	Rule licensing grounds to claim (Toulmin)
Soundness	Valid plus true premises
Universalizability	Same verdict in all relevantly similar cases (Hare)
Reflective equilibrium	Adjust principle and judgment until they cohere (Rawls)

Worked cases

CASE 2.1 · VALIDITY CHECK

"If he lied, he is dishonest. He is not dishonest. So he did not lie."

STEP 1 · FORM

If P then Q; not Q; so not P.

STEP 2 · VERDICT

Modus tollens: valid. Whether it is sound depends on the premises.

CASE 2.2 · LAYER SORTING

Two people cite different studies on a policy. Which layer, and what helps?

STEP 1 · SIGN

Different numbers point to a **factual** layer.

STEP 2 · FIX

Agree in advance what evidence would settle it.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Valid means true.** It only means the form holds.
- **All slopes are fallacies.** Supported chains are fine.
- **Experts never count.** They count in their field with consensus.
- **Thought experiments are useless.** They isolate variables.

Chapter 2 self-test · six items

1. A speaker gives facts, and you ask what general rule links them to the verdict. Which Toulmin part are you asking for?

A. The backing
B. The grounds
C. The qualifier
D. The warrant

D. The warrant The warrant is the rule that licenses the move.

2. "If futile, we may withhold. Not futile. So we may not withhold." Which form?

A. Modus tollens
B. Modus ponens
C. Denying the antecedent
D. Affirming the consequent

C. Denying the antecedent Other reasons, such as refusal, can justify withholding.

3. "You eat meat, so you cannot criticize animal research." Which fallacy?

A. Straw man
B. Equivocation
C. False dilemma
D. Tu quoque

D. Tu quoque It deflects by alleging hypocrisy instead of meeting the argument.

4. Which test asks whether you could accept a rule from every position, including the other role?

A. Reflective equilibrium
B. Universalizability
C. Abductive inference
D. Toulmin's rebuttal

B. Universalizability Hare's test demands consistency across role reversals.

5. Rachels's Smith and Jones case is meant to show what?

A. Intentions never matter at all to how we assign moral blame
B. Active euthanasia is always forbidden
C. Bare killing versus letting die carries no moral weight
D. Analogies can never settle any serious moral dispute

C. Bare killing versus letting die carries no moral weight Critics reply that it holds intention fixed and so proves less.

6. Which describes moral dumbfounding?

A. Keeping a judgment after failing to defend any reason
B. Changing a view as soon as the evidence turns out to be mixed
C. Refusing to state any premise at all in an argument
D. Rejecting every expert in the field

A. Keeping a judgment after failing to defend any reason Haidt's participants held judgments they could not justify.

CHAPTER 3

Consequentialism and Utilitarianism

Read it in full: **Chapter 3 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **Build a Consequentialism** and **The QALY Desk**.

What to know

Consequentialism: outcomes alone decide rightness. Utilitarianism adds welfarism and impartial summing. Bentham (1789) built it to reform law and counted the enslaved, women and animals; Mill (1861) added higher pleasures. The felicific calculus has seven dimensions.

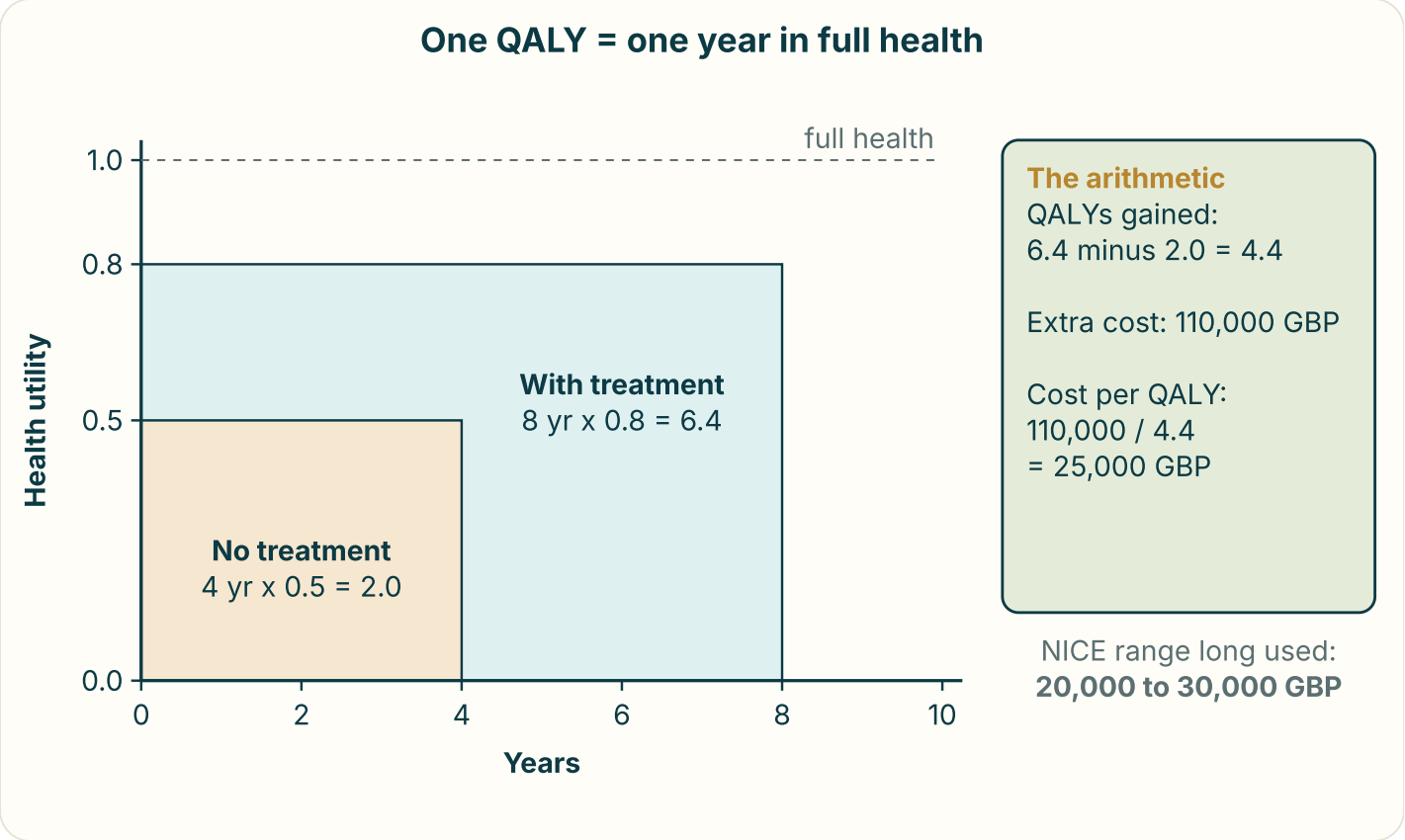
Well-being theories: hedonism (experience machine), preference satisfaction (adaptive preferences, Sen's data), objective list (paternalism charge). The choice decides who is counted.

Act versus rule utilitarianism; Smart's collapse objection and Hooker's reply; criterion versus decision procedure. Expected value separates subjective from objective rightness; blame tracks the subjective.

Objections: separateness of persons (Rawls), transplant (Thomson), integrity (Williams), demandingness (Singer), Repugnant Conclusion (Parfit). QALYs (higher is better) and DALYs (lower is better) run the theory in health policy; disability weights are the hardest criticism.

LOCK THESE IN

- Consequentialism + welfarism + impartial summing.
- Hedonism, preference, objective list.
- Act, rule, two-level.
- EV = sum of p × value.
- Five objections, managed not refuted.
- Cost per QALY = extra cost / extra QALYs.



Count the area. A QALY multiplies years by a health utility weight. The gain from treatment, divided into its extra cost, gives a cost per QALY that can be set against a funding threshold.

Chapter 3 terms

Term	Meaning
Welfarism	Only well-being makes outcomes good
Adaptive preference	Wants shaped down by deprivation (Elster, 1983)
Rule utilitarianism	Acts judged by best general rules
Prioritarianism	Gains to the worse off weigh more
QALY	Year in full health; NICE about £20,000 to £30,000

Worked cases

CASE 3.1 · COST PER QALY

A program costs £60,000 more and gains 1.6 QALYs. Is it inside £20,000 to £30,000?

STEP 1 · DIVIDE

£60,000 ÷ 1.6 = **£37,500 per QALY**.

STEP 2 · COMPARE

Above £30,000, so the case would need to be increasingly strong.

CASE 3.2 · EXPECTED VALUE

Option A: 0.7 chance of +100, else 0. Option B: 0.95 chance of +60, else 0.

STEP 1 · A

0.7 × 100 = **70**.

STEP 2 · B

0.95 × 60 = **57**. A has the higher expected value.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Utilitarianism is selfish.** It is radically impartial.
- **Results decide blame.** That is outcome bias.
- **QALY and DALY run the same way.** They run in opposite directions.

- **Averaging fixes Parfit.** It has its own paradoxes.

Chapter 3 self-test · six items

1. Bentham's seven dimensions of pleasure and pain are called what?

A. The open question test
B. The felicific calculus
C. The difference principle
D. The doctrine of double effect in medicine

B. The felicific calculus Intensity, duration, certainty, propinquity, fecundity, purity and extent.

2. Which view gives extra weight to benefits that go to the worse off?

A. Prioritarianism
B. Welfarism
C. Hedonism
D. Act utilitarianism

A. Prioritarianism Parfit defended it in 1991 as a structural fix to summing.

3. Hare's two-level view holds that daily life should run on what?

A. Case-by-case calculation of all outcomes in every decision
B. A fixed list of absolute duties
C. Competent judges ranking every pleasure before each act
D. Intuitive rules, with critical reasoning for hard cases

D. Intuitive rules, with critical reasoning for hard cases Moral Thinking (1981) separates intuitive and critical levels.

4. Why is transplant a sharper counterexample than the trolley?

A. It saves more lives than the trolley does
B. It involves no one dying at all
C. It uses the victim as the means of rescue
D. It depends on uncertain probabilities

C. It uses the victim as the means of rescue The numbers match; using a person as a means is the difference.

5. A drug costs £30,000 more and adds 1.5 QALYs. What is its cost per QALY?

A. £45,000
B. £30,000
C. £15,000
D. £20,000

D. £20,000 £30,000 ÷ 1.5 = £20,000.

6. What does the disability paradox show?

A. Disabled people prefer DALYs to QALYs as a measure
B. Public weights overstate the real cost of providing care
C. People with impairments rate their lives above public estimates
D. QALYs give extra weight to disability

C. People with impairments rate their lives above public estimates Weights drawn from the public undervalue lives with impairment.

CHAPTER 4

Deontology and the Ethics of Duty

Read it in full: **Chapter 4 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Maxim Workshop** and **Ross's Duty Scale**.

What to know

Deontology: some acts are wrong in themselves; outcomes are not the whole story. Agent-relative constraints, duties and options. Scheffler's paradox; Nagel and Kamm's relational reply.

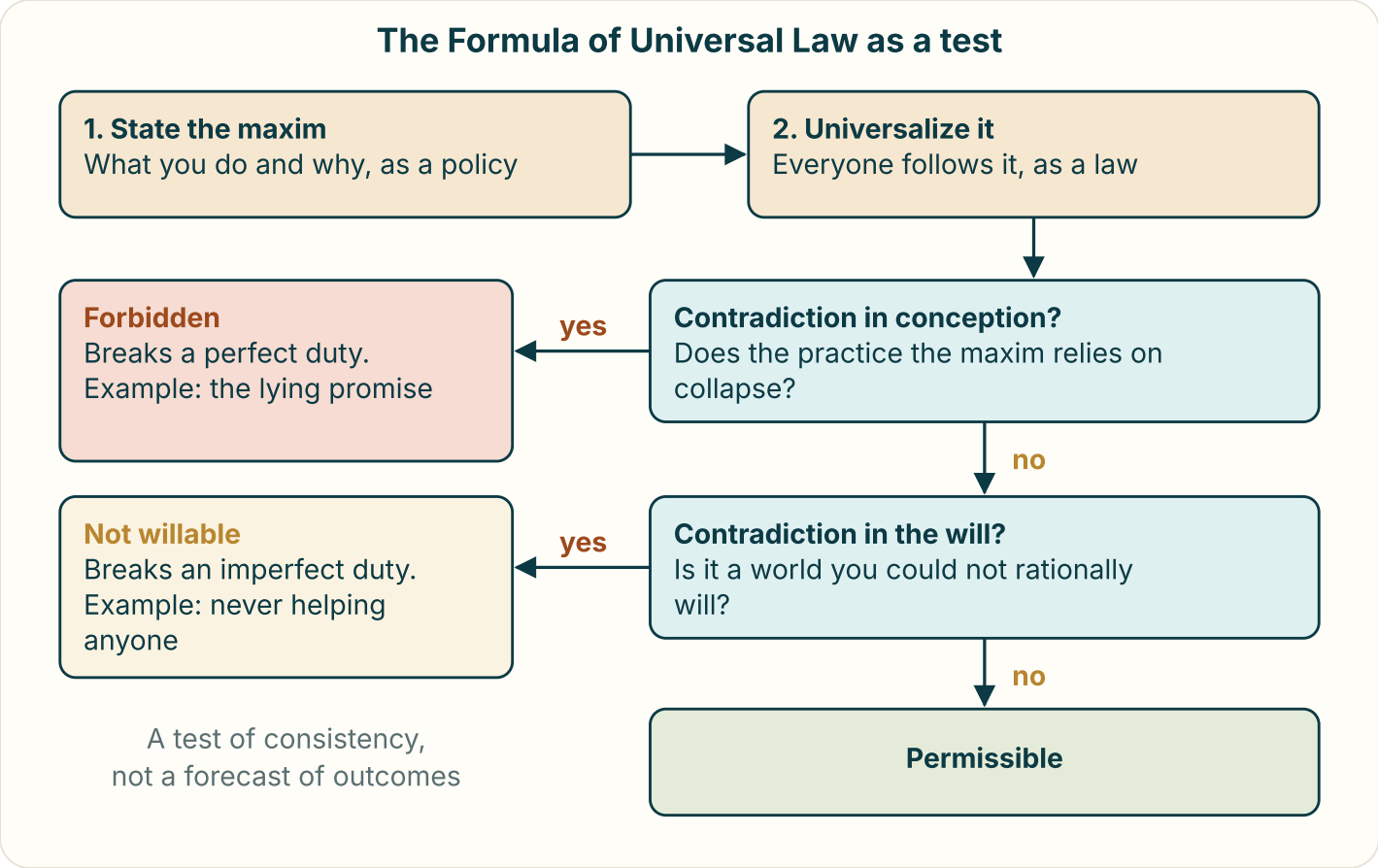
Kant (1785): the good will; from duty versus in conformity with duty; autonomy versus heteronomy. Hypothetical versus categorical imperatives. Universal Law (contradiction in conception or in the will) and Humanity (never merely as a means); dignity has no price.

Perfect and imperfect duties to self and others. Ross's seven prima facie duties (1930), the duty proper and moral residue. The murderer at the door (1797) and Korsgaard's repair (1986).

Double effect, acts and omissions, threshold deontology. The Nuremberg Code (1947), Tuskegee, the National Research Act (1974) and Belmont (1979). Rights as side constraints (Nozick). Strains: conflict, rigidity, moral luck.

LOCK THESE IN

- Constraints bind even to prevent more violations.
- Categorical, not hypothetical.
- Two contradictions, two kinds of duty.
- Never merely as a means.
- Ross: weigh, then honor residue.
- Double effect: four conditions.



Consistency, not consequences. A maxim that destroys its own practice when universalized breaks a perfect duty. One that is conceivable but cannot be willed breaks an imperfect duty.

Chapter 4 terms

Term	Meaning
Maxim	Your policy of action, with its reason
Perfect duty	Strict; no latitude (do not lie)
Duty proper	What you ought to do all things considered
Double effect	Intended harm worse than foreseen harm
Side constraint	Right that bounds action (Nozick, 1974)

Worked cases

CASE 4.1 · UNIVERSAL LAW

Maxim: "I will never help anyone in need." Which test does it fail?

STEP 1 · CONCEPTION

A world with no help is conceivable. No contradiction in conception.

STEP 2 · WILL

As a finite being who will need help, you cannot will it. **Contradiction in the will**: an imperfect duty.

CASE 4.2 · DOUBLE EFFECT

Pushing the man versus pulling the lever.

STEP 1 · TEST

Would the plan work if the victim escaped? Lever: yes. Footbridge: no.

STEP 2 · VERDICT

Only the footbridge uses a person as the means.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Ignores consequences.** Not the only test.
- **Bans using people.** Bans merely as means.
- **Silence is lying.** Not disclosing is not deceiving.
- **Ross ranks duties.** No master rule.

Chapter 4 self-test · six items

1. A command that binds any rational agent regardless of desires is called what?

A. A hypothetical imperative

B. A categorical imperative

C. A prima facie duty

D. An agent-neutral reason

B. A categorical imperative It does not lapse if you drop an end.

2. Which pair is a perfect duty to others and an imperfect duty to self?

A. Do not coerce; cultivate your talents
B. Help others; do not lie
C. Do not destroy yourself; help others
D. Cultivate talents; do not make false promises

A. Do not coerce; cultivate your talents Perfect duties are strict prohibitions; imperfect duties set ends.

3. Ross said an overridden duty leaves what behind?

A. Nothing at all once it is outweighed
B. A new perfect duty to the winner
C. A permission to break it again
D. Moral residue, such as an apology owed

D. Moral residue, such as an apology owed The loser duty still generates obligations.

4. Who attacked the acts and omissions distinction with the Smith and Jones cases?

A. Christine Korsgaard
B. James Rachels
C. W. D. Ross
D. Samuel Scheffler

B. James Rachels Rachels's 1975 NEJM paper held motive fixed.

5. Nozick's term for rights that bound what may be done to people is what?

A. Claim rights
B. Imperfect duties
C. Side constraints
D. Hypothetical imperatives

C. Side constraints Anarchy, State, and Utopia (1974) traces it to Kant.

6. The problem that we judge the drunk driver who kills more harshly than one who gets home is called what?

A. Moral luck
B. Moral residue
C. Double effect
D. The paradox of deontology

A. Moral luck Williams and Nagel pressed it in 1976.

CHAPTER 5

Virtue Ethics and Character

Read it in full: **Chapter 5 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Mean Calibrator** and **The Situation Engine**.

What to know

Virtue ethics is agent-centered: a right act is what a person of good character would do. Anscombe (1958) revived it and coined consequentialism; Hursthouse's v-rules show it guides action.

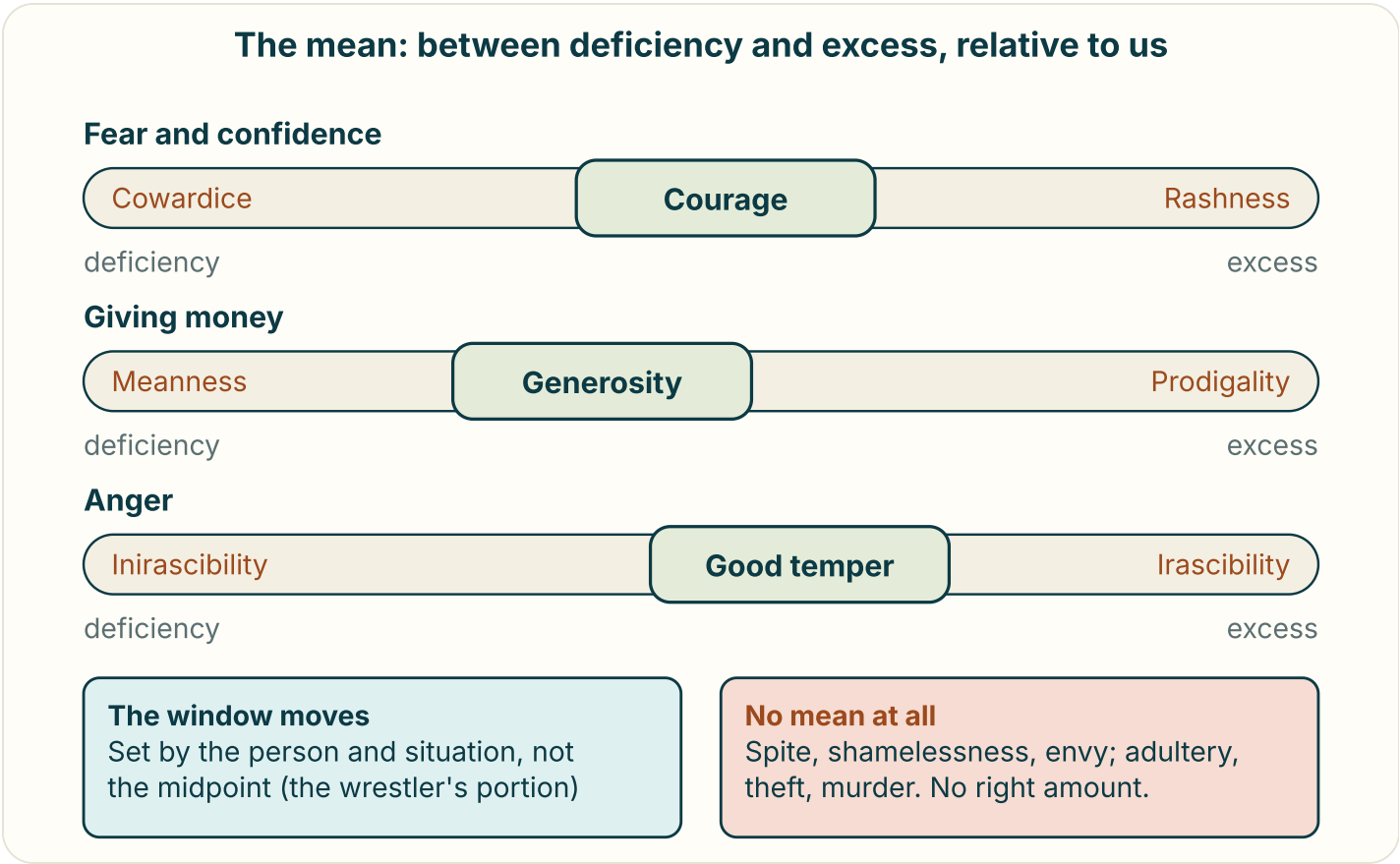
Aristotle: eudaimonia over a complete life; the function argument; habituation into a hexis; three conditions of virtuous action; the mean relative to us, with no mean for murder or envy; phronesis versus techne; akrasia.

Other traditions: Confucian ren and li, Mengzi versus Xunzi; Stoic dichotomy of control; Aquinas's theological virtues; Miskawayh; ubuntu and Tutu. Situationism (Milgram, Isen and Levin, Darley and Batson) and the replies, ending in CAPS and situation design.

MacIntyre's practices, internal and external goods; Bristol and Mid Staffordshire; the hidden curriculum; moral distress, residue and injury as structural.

LOCK THESE IN

- Agent, not act.
- Habituation makes a hexis.
- Mean is relative; no mean for murder.
- Phronesis cannot be codified.
- Design the situation.
- Internal goods vs external goods.



A calibrated middle, not mediocrity. Each virtue sits between a deficiency and an excess, at a point set by the person and the situation. Some acts and feelings have no mean at all.

Chapter 5 terms

Term	Meaning
Eudaimonia	Flourishing over a whole life
Hexis	Stable disposition
Akrasia	Weakness of will
Ren	Confucian humaneness
Internal good	Gained only through the practice (MacIntyre)

Worked cases

CASE 5.1 · MEAN

Generosity: one person gives nothing, another gives away the rent money.

STEP 1 · DEFICIENCY

Meanness.

STEP 2 · EXCESS

Prodigality. Generosity is the calibrated middle for that person's means.

CASE 5.2 · REMEDY

Staff know the rule but skip it when rushed.

STEP 1 · NAME

Akrasia, not ignorance.

STEP 2 · FIX

Structures and defaults, not lectures.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **No rules.** V-rules guide action.
- **Mean is the midpoint.** It is relative to us.
- **Situationism ends virtue.** It ends global trait talk.

- **Burnout is personal.** Often moral injury.

Chapter 5 self-test · six items

1. Who coined the word consequentialism, using it pejoratively?

A. Philippa Foot
B. Alasdair MacIntyre
C. G. E. M. Anscombe
D. Rosalind Hursthouse

C. G. E. M. Anscombe In "Modern Moral Philosophy" (1958).

2. What is a v-rule?

A. An action-guiding rule drawn from a virtue term
B. A rule ranking the four cardinal virtues in order
C. A legal rule governing professional conduct at work
D. A rule for computing the mean

A. An action-guiding rule drawn from a virtue term "Do what is honest, avoid what is cruel."

3. Which acts admit no mean in Aristotle?

A. Giving, eating and drinking
B. Anger, fear and confidence
C. Speech, wit and friendship
D. Adultery, theft and murder

D. Adultery, theft and murder There is no right amount of murder.

4. The Stoic dichotomy of control is a direct ancestor of what?

A. Rule utilitarianism as a method
B. Cognitive behavioral therapy
C. The doctrine of double effect in medicine
D. The QALY

B. Cognitive behavioral therapy Ellis and Beck both acknowledged the lineage.

5. Mischel's personality coefficient was about what size?

A. r = 0.9
B. r = 0.0
C. r = 0.3
D. r = 0.6

C. r = 0.3 Trait measures typically correlate with behavior at around 0.3.

6. The Mid Staffordshire inquiry (2013) led to what?

A. The Belmont Report
B. The Nuremberg Code
C. The National Research Act
D. A statutory duty of candor

D. A statutory duty of candor Francis made 290 recommendations.

CHAPTER 6

Care Ethics, Rights and Justice

Read it in full: **Chapter 6 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Care Chain** and **Behind the Veil: Three Theories, One Society**.

What to know

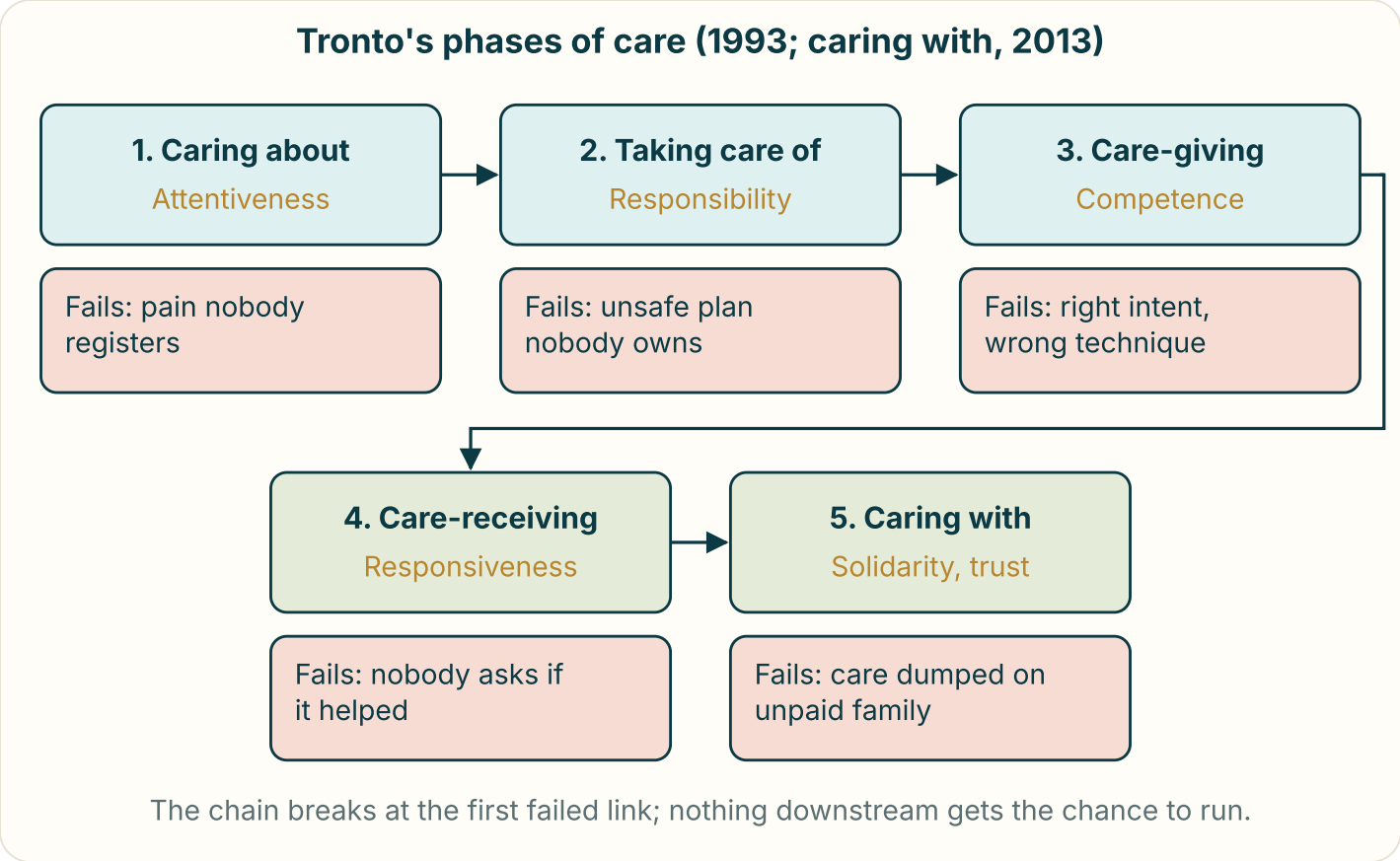
Care ethics: Gilligan (1982) on Kohlberg and the Heinz dilemma; Noddings (1984) on engrossment and completion by the cared-for; Tronto's phases and elements; Kittay's doulia. Objections: parochialism and the exploitation of carers.

Rights: Hohfeld's claim, liberty, power and immunity; the correlativity test; negative and positive rights; the UDHR (1948) and the 1966 covenants; Shue's three duties; will versus interest theory; Jacobson (1905).

Justice: Aristotle's formal principle; distributive, corrective and procedural justice. Rawls's veil and difference principle, Nozick's entitlement theory and Wilt Chamberlain, Sen and Nussbaum's capabilities, Young's structural injustice.

Allocation: urgency, utility, life-cycle, queue, lottery, instrumental value, reciprocity. Oregon, MELD, crisis standards, QALYs. Olmstead (1999). Rights set the floor, justice the middle distance, care the last meter.

> **LOCK THESE IN**
>
> - Tronto: four phases plus caring with.
> - A claim names a duty-bearer.
> - Consent is a power.
> - Difference principle: help the worst off.
> - Capabilities over resources.
> - Every system rations.



Care is a chain. Each phase has its own moral element and its own way to fail. If no one takes responsibility, competence and responsiveness never get a chance.

Chapter 6 terms

Term	Meaning
Engrossment	Receiving the other's reality (Noddings)
Doulia	Support owed to carers (Kittay)
Claim-right	Owed something; another has the duty
Veil of ignorance	Choose principles without knowing your place (Rawls)
Accountability for reasonableness	Public, relevant, revisable, enforced reasons

Worked cases

CASE 6.1 · HOHFELD

"I have a right to name my sister as my health care proxy."

STEP 1 · INCIDENT

Naming a proxy changes relations: a **power**.

STEP 2 · CORRELATIVE

Others have a **liability** to that change.

CASE 6.2 · TRONTO

A wound dressing is applied with the wrong technique and a pressure injury follows.

STEP 1 · PHASE

Care-giving.

STEP 2 · ELEMENT

Competence failed, despite good intentions.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Care is niceness.** It is attentiveness to real need.
- **Every wish is a right.** Name the duty-bearer.
- **Negative rights are free.** They need provision too.
- **Scores are neutral.** They inherit bias.

Chapter 6 self-test · six items

1. Which phase did Tronto add in 2013?

A. Caring with
B. Caring about
C. Care-receiving
D. Taking care of

A. Caring with Caring with names solidarity and trust in sustaining care publicly.

2. Under which incident does a patient's protection from a relative overriding her advance directive fall?

A. A liberty
B. An immunity
C. A claim-right
D. A power

B. An immunity The relative has a disability: no power to change her position.

3. Which theory of rights struggles to say infants hold rights?

A. Interest theory
B. Capability theory
C. Entitlement theory
D. Will theory

D. Will theory Infants cannot waive duties, so control-based rights do not fit them.

4. Nozick's three parts of justice in holdings are acquisition, transfer and what?

A. Rectification
B. Redistribution
C. Reciprocity
D. Recognition

A. Rectification Rectification addresses violations of the first two.

5. Why did HHS reject Oregon's first list in 1992?

A. It covered far too many expensive treatments for its budget
B. It used a lottery instead of a ranked list of treatments
C. Its surveys rated life with disability as worth less
D. It ignored the cost of each treatment

C. Its surveys rated life with disability as worth less This conflicted with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

6. Aiken and colleagues (2002) linked each extra surgical patient per nurse to about what rise in 30-day mortality odds?

A. About 1%
B. About 7%
C. About 25%
D. About 50%

B. About 7% The JAMA study is widely cited in staffing debates.

CHAPTER 7

Relativism, Objectivity and Moral Disagreement

Read it in full: **Chapter 7 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **Take the Coat Apart** and **The Peer Disagreement Console**.

What to know

"It's all relative" hides five claims: descriptive relativism, metaethical relativism, normative relativism, individual subjectivism and error theory. Herodotus's Darius story shows disagreement, not the absence of truth. Sumner, Benedict and the 1947 AAA statement gave the modern doctrine its pedigree.

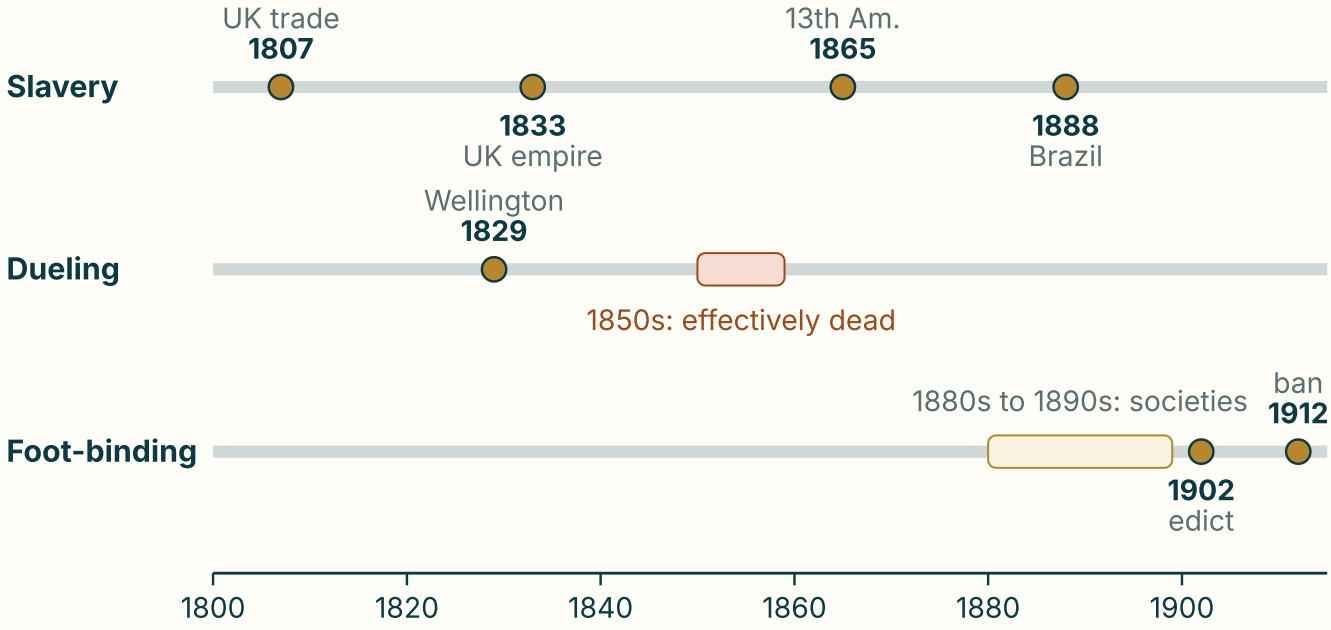
The cultural differences argument is invalid (Rachels). Many differences are factual (beef and reincarnation); Brandt's Hopi case is the counter. Relativism loses moral progress. Mackie's relativity and queerness arguments support error theory.

Objectivity is not absolutism. Realism, constructivism, expressivism, relativism and error theory differ on what makes moral claims true. Evidence: human universals, the Moral Machine, and progress (slavery, dueling, foot-binding; Appiah on honor). Method: reflective equilibrium and overlapping consensus.

Relativism cannot ground tolerance (Williams). Bangkok versus Vienna (1993); Sen on Ashoka and Akbar. Peer disagreement: conciliationism versus steadfast. At the bedside, ask the patient (tiered disclosure); hold a floor such as FGM/C protections with cultural humility about tactics.

LOCK THESE IN

- Five claims in one coat.
- Beliefs in, reality out: invalid.
- Mackie lands on error theory.
- Objectivity is not absolutism.
- Relativism loses progress and tolerance.
- Ask this patient.



The arguments came long before the endings; what shifted was honor (Appiah, 2010).

Objectivism lets the reformers be right, not merely early.

Change that looks like progress. Slavery, dueling and foot-binding each ended within decades once honor shifted. A relativist can describe the change; an objectivist can call it improvement.

Chapter 7 terms

Term	Meaning
Metaethical relativism	Truth only relative to a framework
Error theory	Moral claims aim at facts and are all false
Absolutism	Exceptionless, context-free rules
Conciliationism	Peer disagreement lowers confidence
Cultural humility	Self-examination and asking, not group facts

Worked cases

CASE 7.1 · INVALID FORM

"Doctors disagree about statins, so there is no truth about statins."

STEP 1 · FORM

Disagreement in, no truth out.

STEP 2 · VERDICT

Invalid. Nobody concludes arteries are a matter of opinion.

CASE 7.2 · DISCLOSURE

A son asks that his mother not be told her diagnosis.

STEP 1 · ASK

Ask her privately how much she wants to know and who should decide.

STEP 2 · RESPECT

She may delegate to him; he may not delegate for her.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Disagreement means no truth.** Invalid inference.
- **Relativism is tolerant.** It cannot ground tolerance.
- **Mackie is a relativist.** Error theorist.
- **Culture predicts the person.** Only a tendency.

Chapter 7 self-test · six items

1. Which position makes it logically impossible for two people to disagree morally?

A. Moral realism, of any kind

B. Constructivism

C. Individual subjectivism

D. Descriptive relativism

C. Individual subjectivism If each is just reporting their own attitude, both can be right.

2. Herodotus's story of Darius ends with which line, quoted from Pindar?

A. Man is the measure of all things
B. Know thyself
C. Nothing in excess
D. Custom is king of all

D. Custom is king of all The story shows deep disagreement about funeral customs.

3. Which view says moral truth is what idealized agents could not reasonably reject?

A. Error theory
B. Constructivism
C. Expressivism
D. Robust realism

B. Constructivism Rawls, Korsgaard and Scanlon are representative.

4. According to Appiah, what changed when dueling and foot-binding ended?

A. Honor: the practices became sources of shame
B. New moral arguments were first discovered
C. Laws were passed before any debate
D. Economic costs made them impossible

A. Honor: the practices became sources of shame The arguments had been available long before.

5. Paragraph 5 of the 1993 Vienna Declaration says rights are what?

A. Relative to each region's own culture and history
B. Binding only on Western states that signed the treaty
C. Subordinate to national order
D. Universal, indivisible and interdependent

D. Universal, indivisible and interdependent It answered the Bangkok Declaration.

6. Who coined cultural humility as a stance of lifelong self-examination?

A. Tervalon and Murray-García
B. Blackhall and colleagues
C. MacAskill, Bykvist and Ord
D. Awad and colleagues

A. Tervalon and Murray-García Their 1998 paper contrasts it with mastering facts about groups.

CHAPTER 8

Bioethics: The Four Principles

Read it in full: **Chapter 8 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Principles Forge** and **The Material Principle Mixer**.

What to know

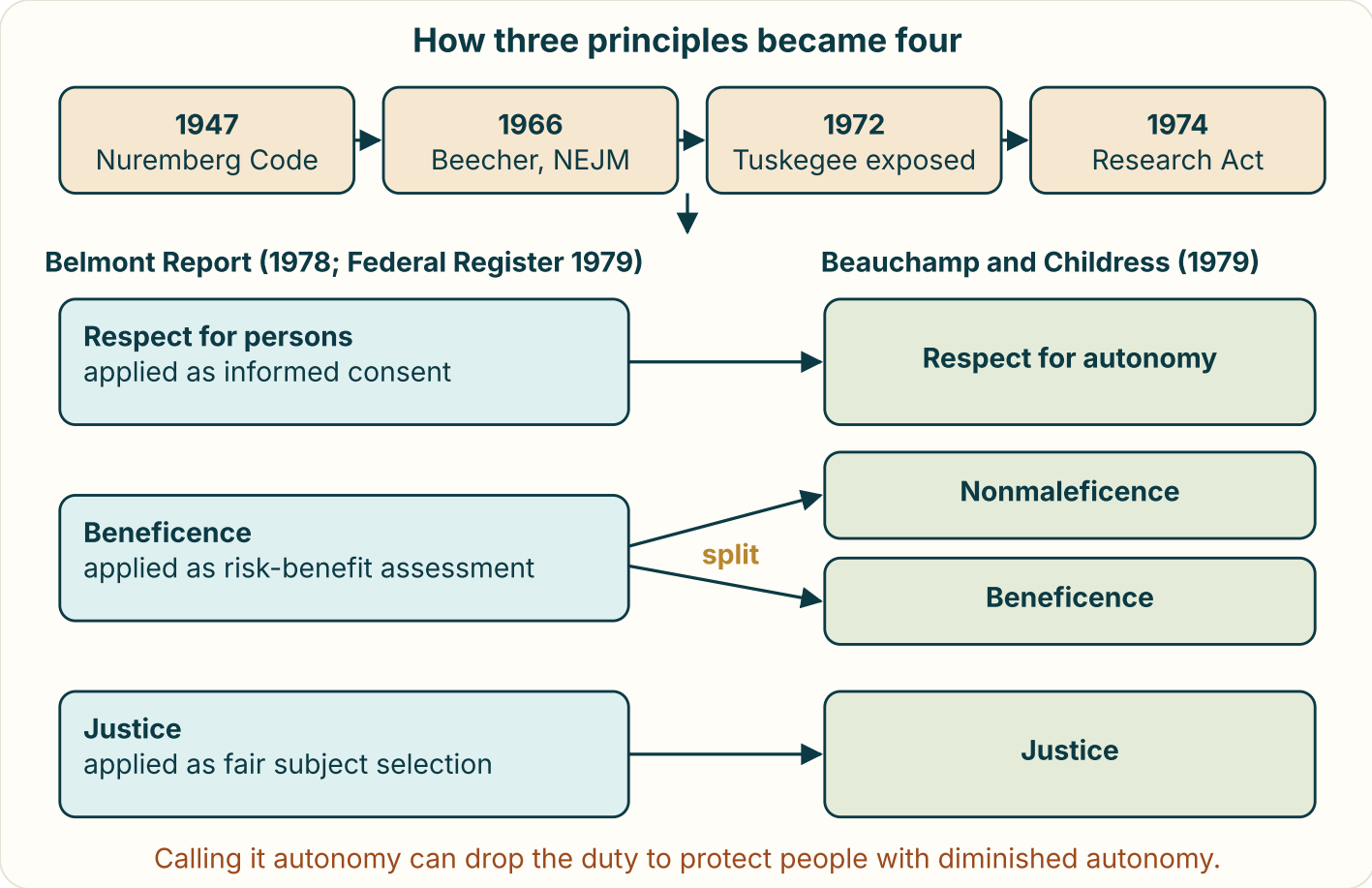
Nuremberg (1947), Beecher (1966; Willowbrook, Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital) and Tuskegee (1932 to 1972) led to the National Research Act (1974) and the Belmont Report (1978/1979): respect for persons, beneficence, justice.

Beauchamp and Childress (1979): four prima facie principles grounded in common morality. Autonomy requires intentional, understood, voluntary choice; it is mainly a negative right. Schloendorff, Salgo, Canterbury. Relational autonomy and recursive cultural respect.

Nonmaleficence: due care, proportionate harm; double effect; withholding equals withdrawing. Beneficence on the patient's values; soft versus hard paternalism (Cowart, Bouvia); equipoise and the therapeutic misconception.

Justice: formal and material principles; Seattle 1962; OPTN allocation; eGFR race coefficient; crisis standards; global trials. Specification, balancing and residue; Clouser and Gert, casuistry, care and cross-cultural critiques.

> **LOCK THESE IN**
>
> - Belmont: three; B and C: four.
> - Intentional, understood, voluntary.
> - Refusal is not demand.
> - Soft vs hard paternalism.
> - Name and defend the difference.
> - Specify, balance, residue.



Three became four. Beauchamp and Childress recast respect for persons as respect for autonomy and split beneficence in two. Watch what the renaming can drop: protection for people whose autonomy is reduced.

Chapter 8 terms

Term	Meaning
Respect for persons	Self-determination plus protection of diminished autonomy
Due care	The floor whose breach is negligence
Hard paternalism	Overriding a competent, informed, voluntary choice
Clinical equipoise	Expert community uncertainty (Freedman, 1987)
Material principle	Need, benefit, equal share, contribution, exchange, chance

Worked cases

CASE 8.1 · REFUSAL VS DEMAND

A lucid patient refuses dialysis; another demands an operation that cannot help.

STEP 1 · REFUSAL

A negative right over one's body: binding.

STEP 2 · DEMAND

Asks a clinician to act: engages judgment, nonmaleficence and justice.

CASE 8.2 · MATERIAL PRINCIPLES

One protocol picks the sickest; another the most likely to survive.

STEP 1 · NAME THEM

Need versus **benefit**.

STEP 2 · OBJECTIONS

Need can waste resources; benefit can disadvantage disability and comorbidity.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Belmont had four.** Three.
- **Autonomy wins.** Not ranked.
- **Withdrawing is worse.** Equivalent.
- **Do no harm is in the Oath.** It is not.

Chapter 8 self-test · six items

1. Who published "Ethics and Clinical Research" in 1966?

A. Peter Buxtun
B. Henry K. Beecher
C. Jean Heller
D. Benjamin Freedman

B. Henry K. Beecher He described 22 studies without meaningful consent.

2. Which case shifted disclosure to what a reasonable patient would want to know?

A. Schloendorff (1914)
B. Salgo (1957)
C. Canterbury v. Spence (1972)
D. Vacco v. Quill, U.S. Supreme Court (1997)

C. Canterbury v. Spence (1972) Salgo coined informed consent; Canterbury set the patient standard.

3. What did Johnson and Goldstein (2003) show?

A. Opt-in donation produces higher effective consent rates
B. Defaults have no measurable effect on organ donation rates
C. Opt-out donation defaults produce far higher consent rates
D. Only education changes donation rates

C. Opt-out donation defaults produce far higher consent rates Austria 99.98% against Germany 12%.

4. Dax Cowart's case is taught mainly because it shows what?

A. Hard paternalism is always justified when the outcome is good
B. Burn care should never be painful for a conscious patient
C. Courts must decide all refusals
D. A good outcome does not settle whether override was right

D. A good outcome does not settle whether override was right He was glad to be alive yet held his refusal should have been honored.

5. In 2023 the OPTN required what for Black kidney candidates?

A. Moving those candidates to the end of the waiting list
B. Recalculating waiting time lost to the race coefficient
C. Using the old race coefficient again for those candidates
D. A lottery among all candidates

B. Recalculating waiting time lost to the race coefficient This was the residue owed for an unjust difference.

6. The four-topics chart (medical indications, patient preferences, quality of life, contextual features) comes from which approach?

A. Casuistry, via Jonsen, Siegler and Winslade
B. Care ethics, via Gilligan and Noddings
C. Principlism, via Gillon and the Georgetown mantra
D. Utilitarianism, via QALYs

A. Casuistry, via Jonsen, Siegler and Winslade It forces you to gather facts before naming values.

Consent, Confidentiality and the End of Life

Read it in full: **Chapter 9 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **Assemble a Valid Consent** and **The Capacity and Surrogate Ladder**.

What to know

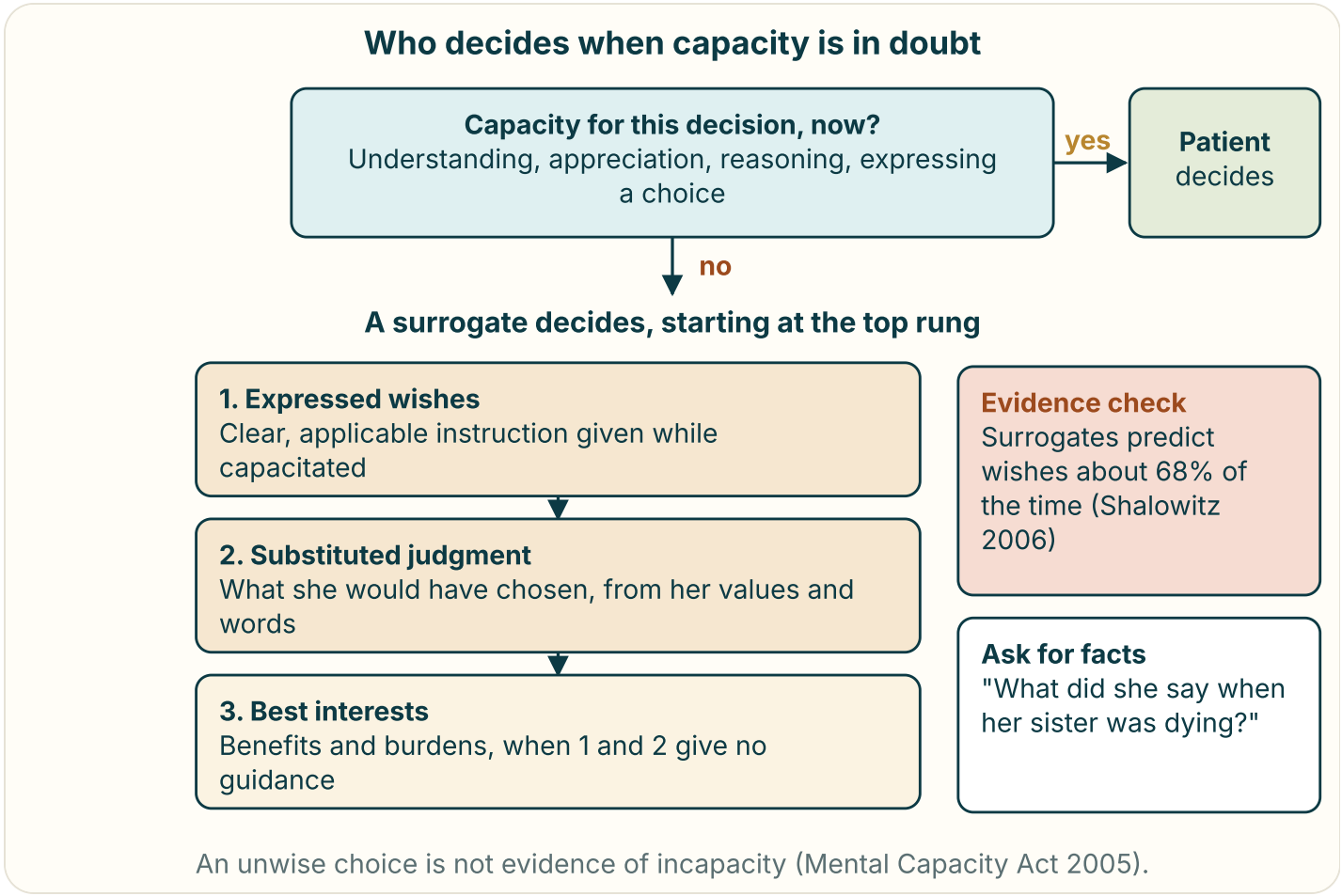
Consent moved from battery to disclosure: Schloendorff (1914), Salgo (1957), Natanson (1960), Canterbury (1972), Montgomery (2015). Research consent came via Nuremberg, Helsinki, Beecher, Tuskegee, Belmont and the Common Rule.

Five elements: capacity, disclosure, understanding, voluntariness, authorization; teach-back tests understanding. Exceptions: emergency, waiver, therapeutic privilege. Ask how the patient wants information handled; use trained interpreters.

Capacity: four abilities; decision- and time-specific; sliding scale; unwise is not incapable. Minors: consent and assent, Gillick. Surrogate ladder; 68% accuracy; DPOA, living will, POLST.

Confidentiality: Tarasoff's duty to protect, HIPAA, GINA, genetic duties to weigh. End of life: Quinlan, Cruzan, Bland; withholding equals withdrawing; double effect; brain death; futility versus potentially inappropriate; palliative care, sedation, VSED and MAID.

> **LOCK THESE IN**
>
> - Five elements.
> - Materiality from the patient's view.
> - Four abilities.
> - Wishes, substituted judgment, best interests.
> - Duty to protect.
> - Withhold equals withdraw.



Capacity first, then the ladder. If the patient cannot decide this question now, a surrogate climbs from expressed wishes to substituted judgment to best interests, asking for evidence rather than impressions.

Chapter 9 terms

Term	Meaning
Material risk	What a reasonable patient would weigh
Appreciation	Accepting the facts apply to oneself
Substituted judgment	What the patient would have chosen
POLST	Portable order for the seriously ill
Palliative sedation	Proportionate sedation for refractory symptoms

Worked cases

CASE 9.1 · HIPAA

A nurse will not share imaging results with the next shift, citing HIPAA.

STEP 1 · PURPOSE

Treatment.

STEP 2 · RULE

Treatment disclosures are permitted; minimum necessary does not apply. She is wrong.

CASE 9.2 · FUTILITY

A team calls ventilation for multi-organ failure futile; the family disagrees.

STEP 1 · TYPE

The ventilator works physiologically, so this is a value dispute.

STEP 2 · RESPONSE

Call it potentially inappropriate; consult, second opinion, transfer offer.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **A signature is consent.** It is evidence only.
- **Refusal means incapacity.** Unwise is not incapable.
- **POLST for everyone.** Seriously ill only.
- **HIPAA blocks care talk.** Treatment is permitted.

Chapter 9 self-test · six items

1. Montgomery (2015) replaced which UK test for disclosure?

A. Gillick competence for under-16s
B. Tarasoff's duty to protect a third party
C. The Common Rule
D. Bolam's responsible body of medical opinion

D. Bolam's responsible body of medical opinion Materiality is now judged from the patient's standpoint.

2. Teach-back is designed to test what?

A. The patient's intelligence
B. The clinician's explanation
C. The patient's reading level
D. The form's legal validity

B. The clinician's explanation It asks the patient to say the plan back in plain words.

3. Which Mental Capacity Act principle protects patients from clinicians' disapproval?

A. An unwise decision is not evidence of incapacity
B. Capacity must be proven by the patient before any decision
C. Best interests always override a patient's refusals
D. Only psychiatrists may judge capacity

A. An unwise decision is not evidence of incapacity Refusing a recommended treatment is not a symptom.

4. The English case establishing that a child under 16 may consent with sufficient understanding is what?

A. Bland (1993)
B. Egdell (1990)
C. Gillick (1985)
D. Sidaway (1985)

C. Gillick (1985) The phrase Gillick competence comes from it.

5. Temel and colleagues (2010) found early palliative care in metastatic lung cancer did what?

A. Shortened survival but eased pain and breathlessness
B. Had no measurable effect on any of the outcomes
C. Improved quality of life and lengthened median survival
D. Raised use of aggressive care

C. Improved quality of life and lengthened median survival Median survival was 11.6 versus 8.9 months.

6. Oregon's reports show the most common reasons for MAID requests are what?

A. Uncontrolled physical pain in most of the cases
B. Loss of autonomy, enjoyment and dignity
C. The cost of care and a lack of health insurance
D. Pressure from clinicians

B. Loss of autonomy, enjoyment and dignity Pain concern is cited by roughly a third.

Professional and Business Ethics

Read it in full: **Chapter 10 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Conflict-of-Interest Drift Bench** and **The Whistleblowing Gate**.

What to know

A profession trades monopoly and self-regulation for a promise to put the vulnerable first (Flexner, Freidson, Abbott). Role morality reshapes duties but never excuses (Applbaum's Sanson). Fiduciary duty rises with dependence.

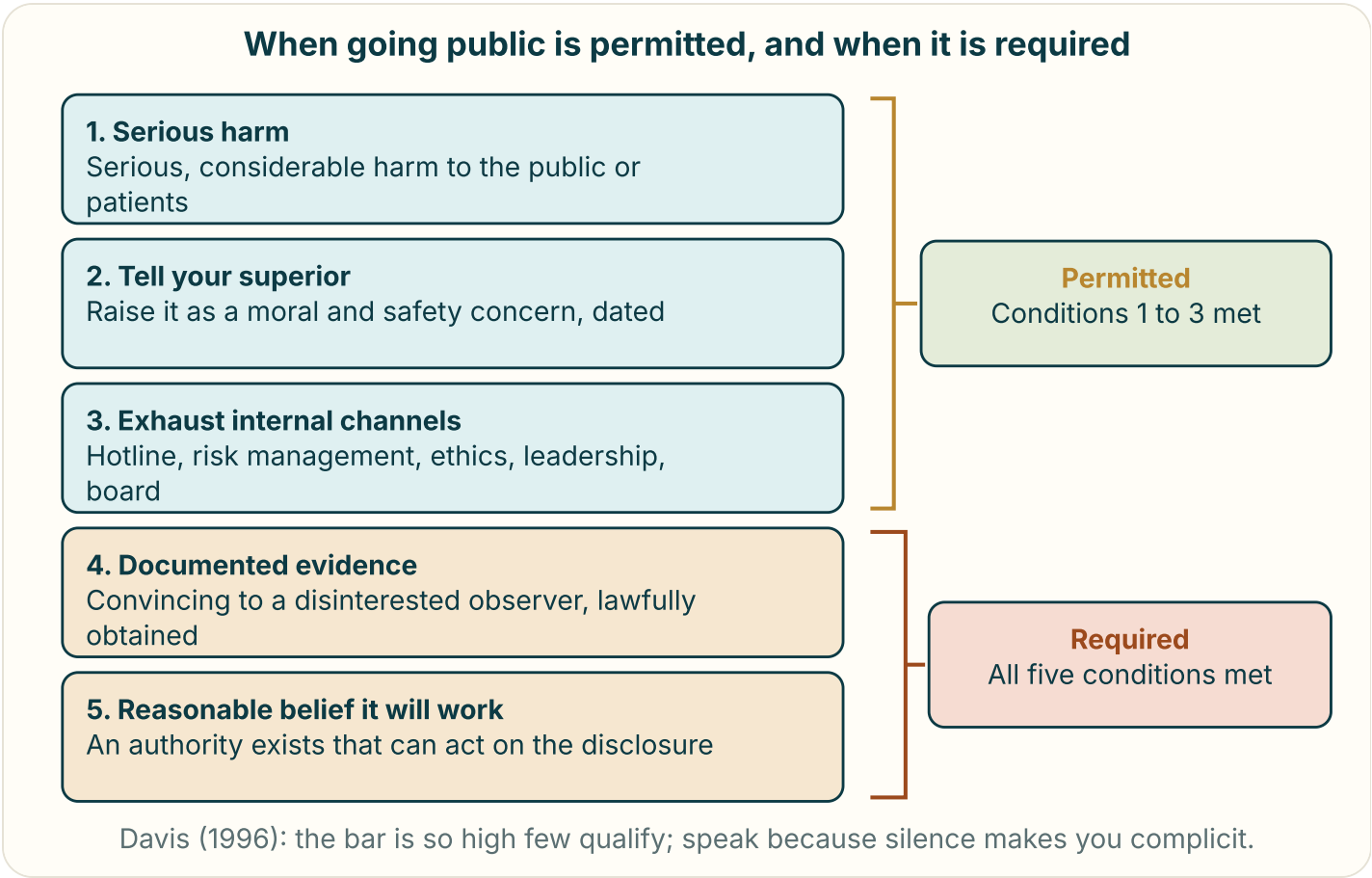
Codes (Percival 1803, AMA 1847, ANA 1950, ICN 1953, NSPE, ABA) socialize and set public standards but need enforcement: boards, the NPDB, Nursys and alternative-to-discipline programs. Reporting unsafe colleagues is a duty.

Conflicts of interest (Thompson, 1993) are conditions; small gifts influence (Wazana, DeJong); disclosure can backfire (Cain). OxyContin shows conflict at industrial scale.

Challenger's reversed burden of proof; Hirschman's exit, voice, loyalty; De George's five conditions and Davis's complicity view; whistleblower law. Friedman's rules of the game versus Freeman's stakeholders; benefit corporations; VW, Wells Fargo, Theranos, Boeing as design failures.

LOCK THESE IN

- A profession is a bargain.
- Roles must be justified.
- COI is a condition.
- Disclosure is a floor.
- De George: 3 permit, 5 require.
- Design beats exhortation.



Permitted, then required. The first three conditions make going public permissible; documented evidence and a real prospect of success make it obligatory. Every case that reaches this gate is a sign internal voice already failed.

Chapter 10 terms

Term	Meaning
Fiduciary	Owes loyalty, care and candor to a dependent party
Conflict of interest	Conditions where a secondary interest sways judgment
Bias blind spot	Seeing bias in others but not in oneself
Duty of candor	Telling patients when things go wrong (England, 2014)
Benefit corporation	Public benefit bound into the charter

Worked cases

CASE 10.1 · COI REMEDY

A physician owns an imaging center and refers patients to it.

STEP 1 · TYPE

Ownership conflict: every borderline order is revenue.

STEP 2 · REMEDY

Divestment or a statutory ban such as the Stark law.

CASE 10.2 · DE GEORGE

A worker suspects a safety hazard but has told no one inside the company.

STEP 1 · CHECK

Condition 2 and 3 are unmet.

STEP 2 · VERDICT

Not yet permitted on De George's view; raise it internally first.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Role excuses all.** Role must be defensible.
- **Gifts too small to matter.** Reciprocity ignores price.
- **Disclosure cures.** It can backfire.
- **Bad apples.** Look at the design.

Chapter 10 self-test · six items

1. Who wrote Medical Ethics (1803), the ancestor of the AMA code?

A. Thomas Percival

B. Abraham Flexner

C. Lystra Gretter

D. Eliot Freidson

A. Thomas Percival He wrote it to settle a turf war at the Manchester Infirmary.

2. What does the National Practitioner Data Bank collect?

A. All nursing and medical school transcripts
B. Industry payments to physicians and teaching hospitals
C. Patient satisfaction scores
D. Malpractice payments and adverse licensure actions

D. Malpractice payments and adverse licensure actions Hospitals query it when granting privileges.

3. DeJong and colleagues (2016) found what about sponsored meals?

A. Even one meal was linked to more brand-name prescribing
B. Meals under $20 had no association with prescribing
C. Only expensive dinners were linked to changed prescribing
D. Prescribing fell after sponsored meals

A. Even one meal was linked to more brand-name prescribing The data were observational with a dose-response pattern.

4. Hirschman's three responses to a declining organization are exit, voice and what?

A. Litigation
B. Leverage
C. Leadership
D. Loyalty

D. Loyalty Loyalty makes voice worth trying before exit.

5. The Business Roundtable's 2019 statement did what?

A. Endorsed Friedman's view that profit is the only purpose
B. Created the benefit corporation as a new legal form
C. Replaced shareholder primacy with commitment to all stakeholders
D. Required boards to approve CSR plans

C. Replaced shareholder primacy with commitment to all stakeholders Critics found most boards never approved it.

6. What did the Volkswagen defeat device do?

A. Disabled the engine's emissions system during road driving
B. Detected a lab test and switched to a cleaner mode
C. Reported false fuel economy figures on the dashboard
D. Raised emissions only during tests

B. Detected a lab test and switched to a cleaner mode On the road, nitrogen oxide output could reach many times the limit.

CHAPTER 11

Social Justice, Equity and Discrimination

Read it in full: **Chapter 11 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Neutral Rule Machine** and **The Gradient and the Instrument**.

What to know

Five meanings of equality: formal, opportunity (narrow and fair), equity, outcome, relational (Anderson). Structural injustice: HOLC maps, FHA underwriting, contract buying, the 2022 wealth gap; the 1968 ban stopped the practice, not the distribution.

Disparate treatment and disparate impact (Griggs 1971; Civil Rights Act 1991; Ricci 2009); reasonable accommodation; Bostock (2020). Why discrimination is wrong: harm, demeaning

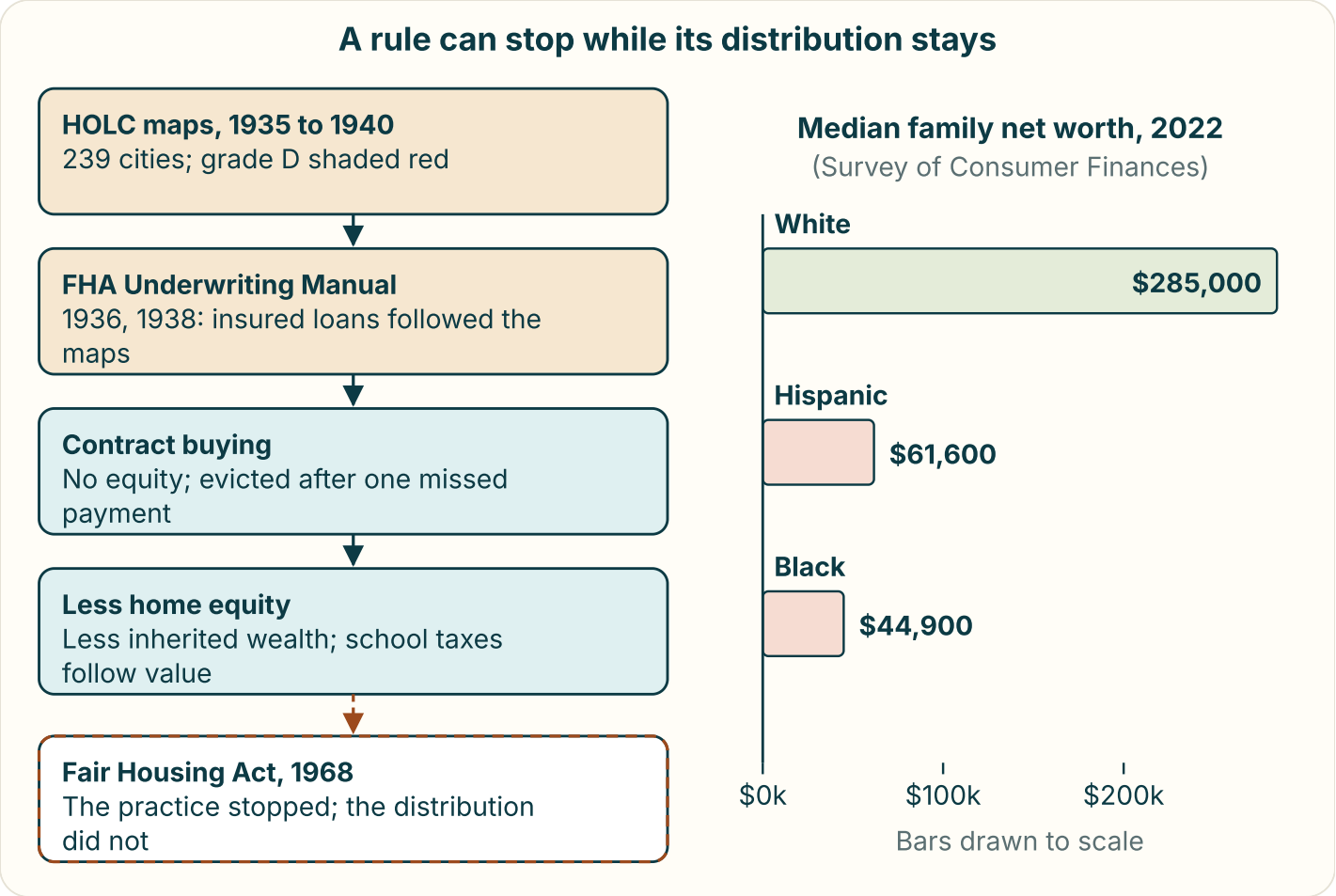
(Hellman), deliberative freedom (Moreau). Statistical discrimination is not rescued by accuracy.

IAT weak; field audits strong (Bertrand and Mullainathan; Kline). Whitehall's gradient, Marmot, proportionate universalism. Chetty's life expectancy gap; maternal mortality about 2.6 to 1; oximeters, cost proxies, eGFR, VBAC, spirometry.

Remedies: Bakke, Grutter, SFFA (2023); targeted universalism; reparations (Evanston); structural workplace change (Dobbin and Kalev). Intersectionality, epistemic injustice, cultural humility, and Young's forward-looking responsibility.

LOCK THESE IN

- Name the sense of equality.
- Rule stops, distribution stays.
- Impact needs no intent.
- Accuracy is no defense.
- Gradient at every rank.
- Responsibility, not guilt.



No one at the wheel. Lawful institutions compounded an engineered disadvantage through housing, equity and schools. The 1968 ban stopped the practice, and the 2022 wealth figures show what remained.

Chapter 11 terms

Term	Meaning
Equity	Distribution by need
Disparate impact	Neutral practice, unequal burden, no business necessity
Statistical discrimination	Group as proxy for an individual trait
Social gradient	Mortality worsens at each lower rank
Hermeneutical injustice	No shared concept to name an experience

Worked cases

CASE 11.1 · SELECTION RATIO

A test passes 60% of women and 30% of men.

STEP 1 · RATIO

30 ÷ 60 = **0.50**.

STEP 2 · NEXT

A substantial disparity; the employer must show job-relatedness.

CASE 11.2 · RESPONSIBILITY

"My family arrived in 1961, so redlining is not my problem."

STEP 1 · GUILT

Concede: no guilt for acts you did not commit.

STEP 2 · RESPONSIBILITY

Participation in institutions creates a shared, forward-looking duty scaled by power.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Equity versus equality.** Not opposites.
- **Needs a villain.** Structural injustice does not.
- **Accurate means fair.** Not morally.
- **IAT diagnoses people.** It does not.

Chapter 11 self-test · six items

1. The HOLC graded neighbourhoods in how many cities between 1935 and 1940?

A. 239
B. 48
C. 1,100
D. 17

A. 239 Grade D was outlined in red.

2. Which case extended Title VII to sexual orientation and gender identity?

A. Ricci v. DeStefano, firefighter exams (2009)
B. Griggs v. Duke Power, aptitude tests (1971)
C. Bostock v. Clayton County (2020)
D. Meritor v. Vinson (1986)

C. Bostock v. Clayton County (2020) Firing a man for loving men cannot be described without reference to sex.

3. Bertrand and Mullainathan found white-sounding names received about how many more callbacks?

A. 5% more
B. 50% more
C. 200% more
D. No more

B. 50% more 9.65% against 6.45%.

4. Proportionate universalism, from the Marmot Review, means what?

A. Services offered only to the poorest tenth of the population
B. Identical services for everyone, with no variation at all
C. Payment scaled to each person's income
D. Services for everyone, with intensity scaled to need

D. Services for everyone, with intensity scaled to need It parallels targeted universalism.

5. Which case coined the problem Crenshaw used to name intersectionality?

A. Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978)
B. DeGraffenreid v. General Motors (1976)
C. Grutter v. Bollinger (2003)
D. Wards Cove (1989)

B. DeGraffenreid v. General Motors (1976) Black women's claims were rejected because GM hired Black men and white women.

6. Hoffman and colleagues (2016) found that trainees holding false beliefs about racial biology did what?

A. Prescribed more analgesia to everyone
B. Showed no difference in judgments
C. Rated a Black patient's pain lower
D. Referred more Black patients to specialists

C. Rated a Black patient's pain lower This is testimonial injustice in clinical form.

CHAPTER 12

Environmental and Animal Ethics

Read it in full: **Chapter 12 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Moral Circle Bench** and **The Discount Dial and the Blame Ledger**.

What to know

Moral status versus agency; Kant's indirect duties; Bentham's "can they suffer?"; Singer's equal consideration and speciesism; the argument from marginal cases; Regan's subject-of-a-life. Biocentrism, ecocentrism (Leopold, Naess) and ecofeminism.

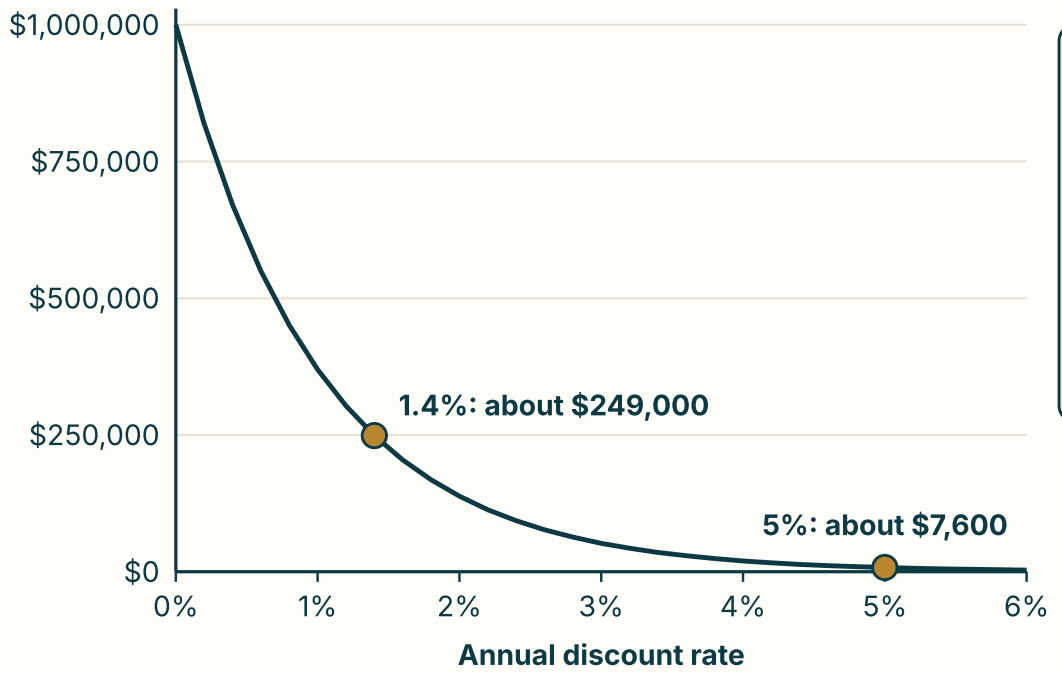
Animals: the Three Rs, the AWA and its rodent and bird exclusion, IACUCs, EU Directive 2010/63; farm scale (about 80 billion a year), cage and crate rules, Prop 12 upheld (2023); welfarist versus abolitionist.

Climate: Keeling curve, IPCC AR6, common but differentiated responsibilities, Paris, loss and damage; non-identity, discount rate, Ostrom's commons, individual duty, climate litigation.

Environmental justice: Warren County, Toxic Wastes and Race, EO 12898; distributive, procedural, recognition; Sandoval; Bhopal, Flint, the Louisiana corridor. Tools: CBA, social cost of carbon, precaution, planetary boundaries, LCA. Health care's footprint and its big levers.

LOCK THESE IN

- Can it be wronged?
- Marginal cases.
- Three Rs never ask whether.
- Discount rate is ethics.
- Three dimensions of EJ.
- Find the big lever.



Same physics
Stern used a low rate; Nordhaus a higher market rate. The rate is an ethical choice.

A rate is a value judgment. At 1.4 percent a century-away million is still worth about a quarter of a million today; at 5 percent it is worth under eight thousand. That single choice can decide whether strong climate action passes cost-benefit.

Chapter 12 terms

Term	Meaning
Speciesism	Discounting interests for species alone (Ryder)
Subject-of-a-life	Regan's criterion for inherent value
CBDR	Common but differentiated responsibilities
Non-identity problem	Policy changes who will exist (Parfit)
Recognition justice	Whose knowledge and way of life count

Worked cases

CASE 12.1 · DISCOUNTING

$1,000,000 in 100 years at 1.4%.

STEP 1 · COMPUTE

1,000,000 ÷ 1.014 to the 100th is about **$249,000**.

STEP 2 · COMPARE

At 5% it is about $7,600: the rate is the decision.

CASE 12.2 · MORAL CIRCLE

A biocentrist and a sentientist look at an endangered fern.

STEP 1 · SENTIENTIST

No felt experience, so only indirect concern.

STEP 2 · BIOCENTRIST

The fern has a good of its own, so it counts directly.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Sentience is intelligence.** It is the capacity to suffer.
- **All lab animals are covered.** Rodents and birds excluded.
- **Discounting is neutral.** It is an ethical choice.
- **EJ needs proof of intent.** It documents impact.

Chapter 12 self-test · six items

1. Who named speciesism in 1970?

A. Richard Ryder

B. Peter Singer

C. Tom Regan

D. Jeremy Bentham

A. Richard Ryder Singer popularized the charge in 1975.

2. The UK's Animal Welfare (Sentience) Act 2022 extended recognition to which animals?

A. Insects, spiders and other arthropods
B. Fish and amphibians kept on farms only
C. Farmed birds only
D. Cephalopods and decapod crustaceans

D. Cephalopods and decapod crustaceans It followed Birch's review of pain evidence.

3. What does "common but differentiated responsibilities" mean?

A. Only rich industrialized states must cut their emissions
B. Every state cuts its emissions by the same percentage
C. Responsibility lies with individuals
D. All states act, scaled by contribution and capability

D. All states act, scaled by contribution and capability It comes from the 1992 UNFCCC.

4. Which treaty is the standard example of a working atmospheric agreement?

A. The Kyoto Protocol (1997)
B. The Rio Declaration (1992)
C. The Montreal Protocol (1987)
D. The Paris Agreement (2015)

C. The Montreal Protocol (1987) It phased out CFCs and achieved universal ratification.

5. The 1987 UCC report Toxic Wastes and Race found what?

A. Race was the strongest single predictor of siting
B. Income fully explained where facilities were sited
C. Siting was effectively random across all communities
D. Rural areas got most facilities

A. Race was the strongest single predictor of siting A 2007 follow-up found disparities persisted.

6. What does life-cycle assessment give you?

A. A universal verdict that holds for every hospital
B. An answer for a specified system and energy mix
C. A dollar price placed on each human life
D. A legal standard for siting

B. An answer for a specified system and energy mix Results depend on boundaries, so skipped boundaries are a warning sign.

CHAPTER 13

Technology, Data and Artificial Intelligence

Read it in full: **Chapter 13 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **Where Does It Travel? The Contextual Integrity Router** and **The Fairness Bench: Pick Which Unfairness You Will Accept**.

What to know

Technology is not neutral (Kranzberg); affordances and defaults distribute ease and risk; crash-test dummies show it. Moor's policy vacuums, the Collingridge dilemma, dual use and value-sensitive design.

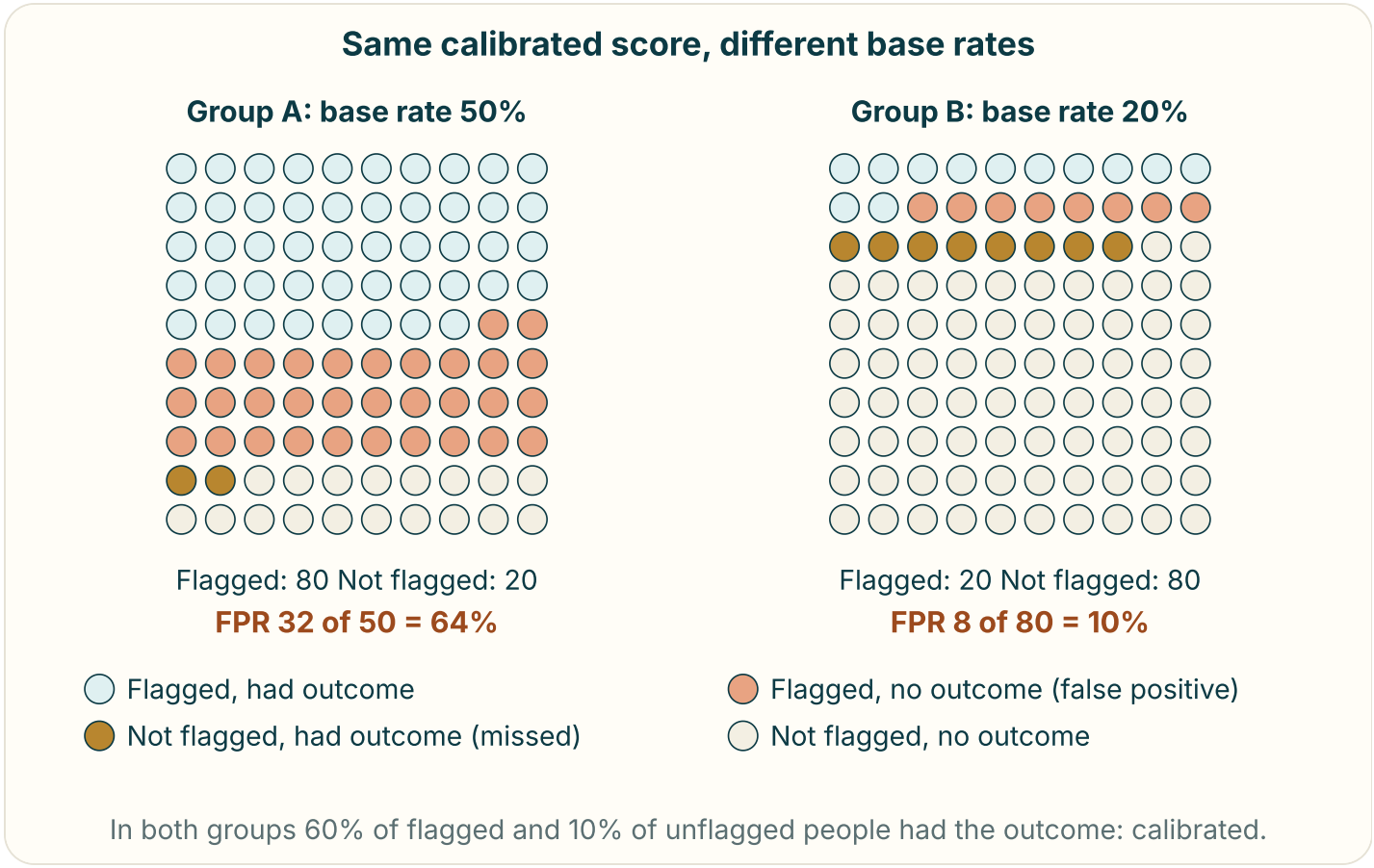
Privacy, confidentiality, security; contextual integrity; failed notice-and-consent and dark patterns; secondary use (Havasupai, Royal Free, Ascension); re-identification (Sweeney, AOL, Netflix, GEDmatch); HIPAA's gaps and FTC enforcement.

Bias sources; Gender Shades; Obermeyer's proxy; COMPAS and the impossibility theorem; biased instruments; the Dutch benefits scandal and Robodebt.

Many hands, responsibility gap, Therac-25, 737 MAX, Tempe and the moral crumple zone; automation bias and alert fatigue; Epic sepsis validation; confabulation; GDPR, the EU AI Act, NIST, model cards and local validation; personal duties on shift.

LOCK THESE IN

- Defaults are legislation.
- Contextual integrity.
- De-identified is not anonymous.
- Proxies carry bias.
- Calibration vs error balance.
- Moral crumple zone.



Calibrated, and still unequal. A score that means the same risk in both groups wrongly flags 64 percent of non-reoffenders in one group and 10 percent in the other, because the base rates differ. Choosing which unfairness to accept is a value judgment.

Chapter 13 terms

Term	Meaning
Collingridge dilemma	Steerable early, entrenched later
Dark pattern	Interface that pushes against your interest
Calibration	Same score, same real risk across groups
Responsibility gap	No one fully answerable for a learning system
Data minimization	Collect only what a purpose needs

Worked cases

CASE 13.1 · CRUMPLE ZONE

A dispensing cabinet allows overrides routinely; a nurse's override kills a patient and only she is charged.

STEP 1 · SYSTEM FACTORS

Override culture, search design, reporting failures.

STEP 2 · NAME IT

The **moral crumple zone**: the last human absorbs a distributed failure.

CASE 13.2 · ALERT FATIGUE

A sepsis alert fires on most patients and staff dismiss it.

STEP 1 · CAUSE

A design failure, not a character flaw.

STEP 2 · FIX

Validate locally, tune thresholds, tier escalation, alert only when actionable.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Just a tool.** Designs choose.
- **Signed means fine.** Context matters.
- **Anonymous data.** Re-identifiable.

- **Remove race.** Proxies remain.

Chapter 13 self-test · six items

1. Who coined "dark patterns" in 2010?

A. Helen Nissenbaum
B. James Moor
C. Batya Friedman
D. Harry Brignull

D. Harry Brignull Pre-ticked boxes and confirm-shaming are examples.

2. The Havasupai case is mainly about what?

A. A hacker stealing genetic data from a research server
B. An app outside HIPAA
C. Secondary use beyond the consented purpose
D. A biased facial recognition match leading to arrest

C. Secondary use beyond the consented purpose Settled in April 2010 for $700,000.

3. Measurement bias means what?

A. Some groups were badly undersampled in the training data
B. What you could measure was not what you cared about
C. The world's history was unjust and the data recorded it
D. The tool was used for a new purpose

B. What you could measure was not what you cared about Obermeyer's cost proxy is the classic case.

4. Which radiation machine overdosed six patients between 1985 and 1987?

A. Therac-25
B. Therac-20
C. IDx-DR
D. COMPAS

A. Therac-25 Hardware interlocks had been removed.

5. Automation bias produces which two errors?

A. Calibration and parity
B. Linkage and leakage
C. Commission and omission
D. Aggregation and deployment

C. Commission and omission Following a wrong prompt, or missing what was not flagged.

6. GDPR's purpose limitation principle means what?

A. Data collected for one purpose may not drift to another
B. Data must always be deleted after one year of storage
C. Every automated decision needs a human to approve it
D. Data may only be stored in Europe

A. Data collected for one purpose may not drift to another It became applicable on 25 May 2018.

CHAPTER 14

Building an Ethical Practice

Read it in full: **Chapter 14 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Four Topics Workbench** and **The Just Culture Console**.

What to know

Bounded ethicality and ethical fading; Darley and Batson, Milgram, Asch; the 2021 retraction; the situationist debate and its practical upshot; drift through metrics ("A Fine is a Price"), motivated blindness and diffusion of responsibility.

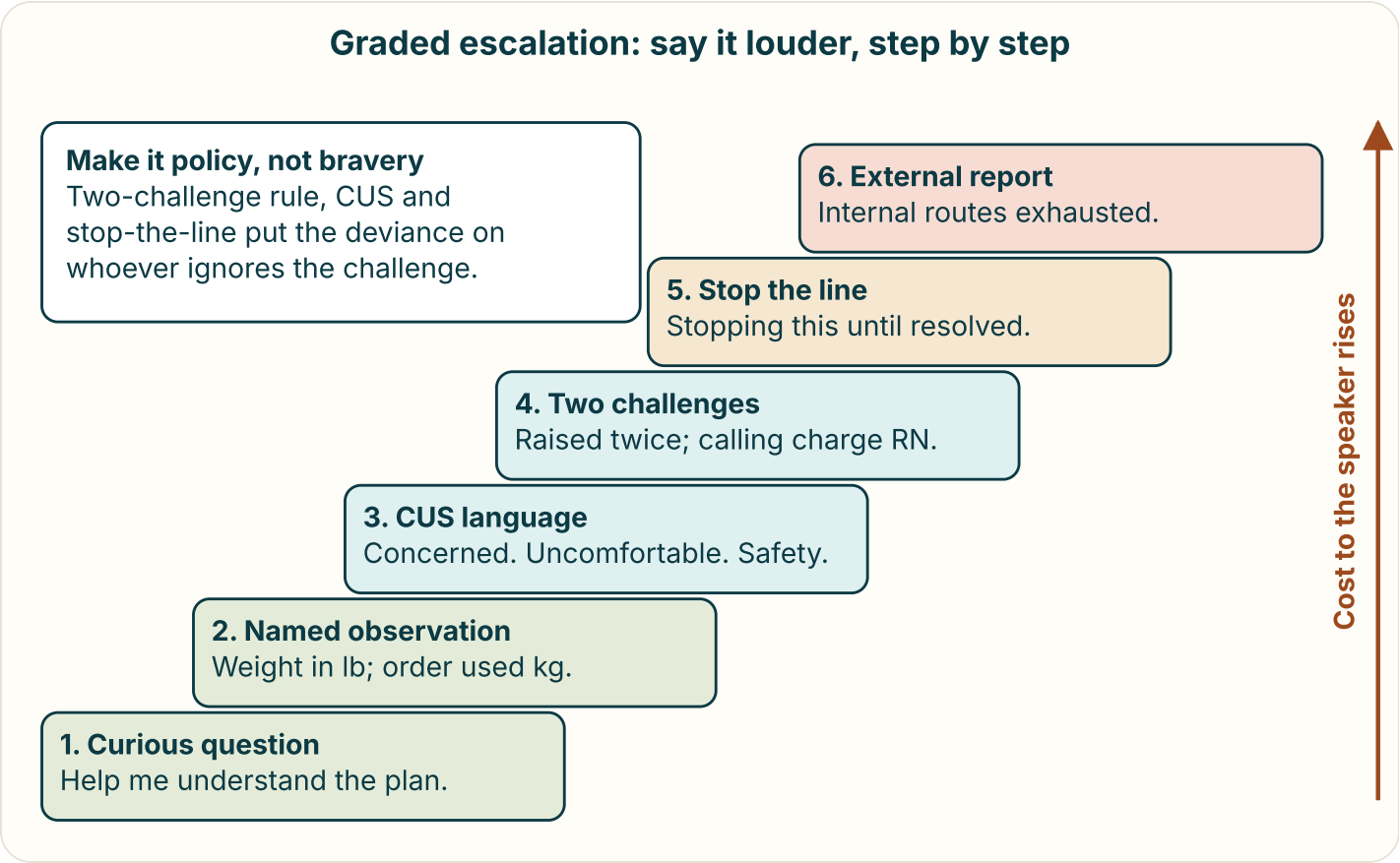
Methods: four topics in order; CASES and ISSUES; the one-sentence ethics question; Rest's four components as diagnosis; the ethics note; steelmanning and separating layers.

Moral courage: Silence Kills, Korean Air 801, Elaine Bromiley; Giving Voice to Values and the four rationalizations; CRM's two-challenge rule, CUS, stop-the-line; psychological safety.

Machinery: Quinlan and Baby Doe to the Joint Commission; consult evidence (Schneiderman 2003); just culture and the substitution test; Bawa-Garba; theater versus teeth. Carrying it: burnout, distress, residue, injury; the Four A's, Schwartz Rounds, moral repair, CANDOR and a lasting personal practice.

LOCK THESE IN

- Design the situation.
- Four topics in order.
- Clarify first.
- Diagnose with Rest.
- CUS and two challenges.
- Judge behavior, not outcome.



Policy carries people up the ladder. Each rung is a little louder and a little costlier. Scripts like CUS and the two-challenge rule make escalation routine instead of heroic.

Chapter 14 terms

Term	Meaning
Ethical fading	Moral content drained by euphemism
CASES	Clarify, assemble, synthesize, explain, support
CUS	Concerned, Uncomfortable, Safety issue
Just culture	Console error, coach at-risk, discipline reckless
Crescendo effect	Each episode of distress starts from a higher baseline

Worked cases

CASE 14.1 · JUST CULTURE

A nurse grabs a look-alike vial from the next bin during a busy handover.

STEP 1 · CLASSIFY

An inadvertent slip: **human error**.

STEP 2 · RESPOND

Console the nurse; redesign storage and labeling.

CASE 14.2 · MISDIAGNOSIS

Staff distressed by repeated non-beneficial resuscitations are offered resilience training.

STEP 1 · NAME IT

Moral distress and residue, not exhaustion.

STEP 2 · RESPOND

Consult service, earlier goals-of-care talks, a policy, an escalation route.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Rely on resolve.** Arrange the situation.
- **Answer as asked.** Clarify first.
- **Outcome sets blame.** Behavior does.
- **Resilience alone.** Change conditions.

Chapter 14 self-test · six items

1. What did Asch's 1951 conformity studies show?

A. Almost no one ever conformed to the group's answer

B. About three quarters conformed at least once

C. Everyone conformed to the group on every single trial

D. Only children conformed to the group

B. About three quarters conformed at least once A single dissenting ally collapses the effect.

2. Gentile's four predictable rationalizations include all EXCEPT which?

A. Standard practice
B. Materiality
C. Locus of loyalty
D. Calibration

D. Calibration The fourth is locus of responsibility.

3. Fox, Myers and Pearlman (2007) found the median US hospital consult service did how many consults a year?

A. About three
B. About thirty
C. About three hundred
D. None

A. About three Presence was near universal; capability was thin.

4. Schneiderman's 2003 trial of ICU ethics consultation found what?

A. Lower mortality for all of the consulted patients
B. Fewer ICU and ventilator days among those who died
C. No benefit of any kind
D. Longer hospital stays for the consulted patients

B. Fewer ICU and ventilator days among those who died Mortality did not change.

5. The AACN's Four A's for moral distress are ask, affirm, assess and what?

A. Accept
B. Avoid
C. Adapt
D. Act

D. Act Its virtue is that it ends in action.

6. Schön's "reflection-on-action" means what?

A. Thinking while doing the task
B. Asking a peer during a procedure
C. A deliberate review after the event
D. Reflecting before any decision

C. A deliberate review after the event It only happens if it is scheduled.

ONE PAGE

Cram sheet

The whole course on one sheet, sorted by topic. Cover the right column and rebuild each row. If a row will not come back, go to that chapter's exam guide.

Theories and their core question

Theory	Core question	Key figures
Consequentialism	What outcome is best?	Bentham 1789; Mill 1861
Deontology	What duty binds me?	Kant 1785; Ross 1930
Virtue ethics	What would a good person do?	Aristotle; Anscombe 1958; MacIntyre 1981
Care ethics	What does this relationship require?	Gilligan 1982; Noddings 1984; Tronto 1993; Kittay 1999
Justice as fairness	What would we choose behind the veil?	Rawls 1971
Entitlement theory	How did this holding arise?	Nozick 1974
Capabilities	What can this person do and be?	Sen 1979; Nussbaum 2000

Reasoning tools

Tool	The rule
Hume's law	No ought from is alone; find the value premise
Toulmin	Claim, grounds, warrant, backing, qualifier, rebuttal
Valid forms	Modus ponens, modus tollens; not affirming the consequent or denying the antecedent
Universalizability	Same verdict in relevantly similar cases (Hare)
Reflective equilibrium	Adjust principle and judgment until they cohere (Rawls)
Expected value	Sum of probability times value; blame tracks it
Universal Law	Contradiction in conception (perfect duty) or in the will (imperfect)
Double effect	Permissible act, good intended, harm not the means, proportion

Bioethics and clinical frameworks

Framework	Contents
Belmont (1978/1979)	Respect for persons, beneficence, justice
Beauchamp and Childress (1979)	Autonomy, nonmaleficence, beneficence, justice
Autonomous choice	Intentional, with understanding, voluntary
Valid consent	Capacity, disclosure, understanding, voluntariness, authorization
Four abilities	Understanding, appreciation, reasoning, expressing a choice
Surrogate ladder	Expressed wishes, substituted judgment, best interests
Four topics	Indications, preferences, quality of life, context
CASES	Clarify, assemble, synthesize, explain, support

Landmark cases

Case	Year	Holding
Schloendorff	1914	Right to decide about one's body (dictum)
Canterbury v. Spence	1972	Reasonable person disclosure
Tarasoff	1976	Duty to protect
Quinlan; Cruzan	1976; 1990	Withdrawal; clear and convincing evidence
Griggs v. Duke Power	1971	Disparate impact
Olmstead v. L.C.	1999	Unjustified isolation is ADA discrimination
Montgomery	2015	UK materiality standard
SFFA v. Harvard	2023	Race-conscious admissions ended
NPPC v. Ross	2023	Prop 12 upheld

Scandals and what they taught

Event	Lesson
Tuskegee, 1932 to 1972	Consent and justice failure; led to 1974 Act and Belmont
Nuremberg Code, 1947	Voluntary consent absolutely essential
Challenger, 1986	Reversed burden of proof
Enron, 1999 to 2001	A code that can be waived is paperwork
Wells Fargo, 2016	Impossible targets, not bad apples
Bromiley, 2005	Mitigated speech; need for scripts
Obermeyer, 2019	Proxy labels carry bias

Rules of thumb

Topic	The rule
Disagreement	Name the layer: facts, words, values, authority or process
Relativism	Disagreement does not imply no truth
Conflicts of interest	A condition, not an accusation; disclosure can backfire
Whistleblowing	De George: 1 to 3 permit, all 5 require
Fairness	With different base rates, calibration and equal errors conflict
Just culture	Console error, coach at-risk, discipline reckless
Distress	Change the conditions, not just tolerance

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