

Quiz Answers : Holtzman : "I'm going to steal your Chi now..."

PHILOSOPHY

1. Critical analysis of fundamental assumptions or beliefs
2. Metaphysics, Epistemology, Esthetics, Ethics, and Logic
3. The study of good reasoning
4. Nature of reality
5. Nature of knowledge
6. Inductive and Deductive reasoning
7. Only a best guess, different conclusions from the same set of observations
8. General premise, specific conclusion
9. True/Sound
10. Specific observation, general conclusion
11. 51% to 99% conclusive
12. The source is bad thus the substance is bad (can be an argumentum ad hominem)
13. Popularity mass appeal argument
14. Argument ad misericordiam
15. The parts are good, therefore the whole is good. $A^c + B^c = C$
16. The whole is good, thus the parts are good. $C = A^c + B^c$
17. Correlation is causation
18. Argumentum ad baculum
19. Argument from authority
20. Argumentum ad ignorantiam
21. The premise presupposes the conclusion, a circular argument (petition Principii), $C + A \rightarrow C$
22. Repetition of words, misleading by gramatics
23. Presumptive question that leads a belief/idea that is unproven
24. Presenting only part of the data, not all the options
25. This event will lead to others
26. False analogy
27. Fallacy of equivocation
28. Gonstead (Static listings), Thompson (Derefield leg checks), Fuhr (Activator)
29. General conduct or behavior as right or wrong (NOT GOOD/BAD)
30. The study of the nature of right and wrong
31. Beliefs & Values, Actions and Deeds
32. Discipline of evaluating the merits, risks, and social concerns of activities in the field of medicine
33. Consistency, clarity, w/ deductive & inductive reasoning
34. General moral principles, patients, professional associations, insurance, and chiropractic leaders
35. Beneficence, Non-Maleficence, Autonomy, Justice, Dignity, and Truthfulness and honesty
36. Practitioner should act in the best interest of the patient
37. Paternalism (doctor makes decisions), and Messiah Complex (belief of the power of god)
38. Nonmaleficence (do no harm)



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39. Autonomy (patient free to make decisions and refuse treatment)
40. Consistency w/ behavior to express what is the highest good in a moral conflict
41. Day-to-day practice of a view which is perceived to be the highest good.
42. No absolute moral principles so accommodations may be made, Prima facie duties and actual duties
43. Set duty is always performed unless overridden by a stronger duty
44. Duty is determined based on the competing prima facie duties
45. Simpler is better
46. Good people must produce good decisions
47. The end/consequences justifies the means for the group, individuals may suffer
48. Avoiding 'wrongs' strictly without consideration for long term consequences and the Group
49. The conduct, aims, or qualities that characterize or mark a profession or professional person
50. The individual, profession, and societal beliefs
51. Altruism, accountability, excellence, duty, honor and integrity, and respect for others
52. Abuse of power, arrogance, greed, misrepresentation, impairment, conflict of interest & conscience
53. Patient Centered Paradigm
54. Shared basic assumptions to solve problems by external adaptation and internal integration
55. Group presents unsound or unfair argumentation for victory or self benefit rather than truth
56. Sympathy for beliefs/practices that differ from one's own
57. Cultural competency
58. Value & understand diversity, Cultural self-assess, dynamics of cultural interaction, cultural knowledge
59. More formal w/ greater enforcement
60. Ethical belief systems including Codes and Oaths
61. Articulated expected conduct of members of that group
62. Sworn pledge to abide by the contents of the said statement, the outward symbol of a profession
63. Beneficence, Nonmaleficence, confidentiality, justice, professional conduct

