

A Testing Essay of Islamic Orders for Physicians

By:

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In the Name of God

*The Compassionate,
The Merciful*

**A Testing Essay of Islamic Orders for
Physicians**

**A Help – instructive and Self – Study
Book of Islamic Orders for Physicians
and Those Employed in Paramedical
Sciences**

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Foreword

The present book is a collection of help – instructive questions and tests as well as a self – examination book for the use of devout physicians and those involving in paramedical sciences. The headings in this book have been extracted from the book “Islamic Orders for Physicians and Those Employed in Paramedical Sciences” published by publications center for Islamic publicities office affiliated to Qom Theological School.

This time, I present this book, previously written in Persian (2014), to English speakers.

God bless us all

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Introduction

1. "Saving one man's life is similar to saving all men's lives"

«من احياها فكانما احيا الناس جميعاً»

A) The above sentence is the respectable verse number 32, the fifth surah of "Maa – edeh"

B) The above sentence is a hadith attributed to the prophet of Islam

C) The above sentence is a tradition attributed one of the innocent Imams

D) None of the above choices is correct

2. The questions raised in this book have been extracted from:

A) the book "Medicinal Islamic Orders and Employments Related to Medicine", department of cultural- scientific association of Islamic culture department affiliated to Kerman national library.

B) the religious views of Imam Khomeini

C) the book "Islamic Orders for Physicians and Those Employed in Paramedical Sciences" published by publications center for Islamic publicities office affiliated to Qom theological school.

D) All of the above choices are correct.

Chapter One
(Medical Examination and
Treatment Orders – Doctor’s Fee
Orders – Touching the
Corpse Orders)

Chapter One

(Medical Examination and Treatment Orders – Doctor's Fee Orders – Touching the Corpse Orders)

1. A physician is not an insider and trusty; he is a privy to the patient's secrets.

- A) The above sentence is correct
- B) A physician is a religious privy to the patient's secrets
- C) The above sentence is wrong
- D) None of the above choices is correct

2. If a physician has to look at the patient's sexual organs in order to treat them, and there is no other choice but looking at their sexual organs;

- A) this is problematic
- B) this is not problematic
- C) this is religiously prohibited
- D) None of the above choices is correct

3. Looking at the separated part of a stranger is

- A) not problematic
- B) permissible
- C) not permissible
- D) impunable

4. Covering the Sexual organs for men is

- A) religiously prohibited
- B) incumbent
- C) Both choices A and B are correct
- D) Both choices A and B are wrong

5. Medical treatment using religiously prohibited things is

- A) absolutely prohibited religiously
- B) impunable
- C) permissible and disapproved (but not unlawful)
- D) permissible, on the condition that the treatment is limited to using religiously prohibited things

6. If someone uses something which is religiously prohibited out of helplessness,

- A) he or she must use it to the extent that they really need it
- B) it is problematic
- C) he or she cannot use it
- D) All of the above choices are correct

7. Treating a patient by intoxicating medical drugs is permissible on the condition that

- A) the physician knows well that this is the only way to treat them
- B) the physician knows well that their disease can be treated in this way
- C) the physician knows well that the patient will be hurt or will die if not treated by this way of treating
- D) The above choices are not problematic

8. Treating by something that is definitely harmful and that its harm is effective and is immediately resulted

- A) is absolutely prohibited religiously
- B) is not forbidden
- C) is permissible on the condition that a greater and more severe harm is to be expelled by that
- D) None of the above choices is correct

9. Smoking cigarettes

- A) is religiously prohibited
- B) is not religiously prohibited, though it is better not to smoke
- C) is recommend (but not necessary)
- D) None of the above choices is correct

10. If the physician is weak in his or her medical science and in his or her actual treatment of the patient,

- A) he or she is responsible for paying the patient's blood money
- B) he or she is not responsible for paying the patient's blood money
- C) Both the choices A and B are correct
- D) None the above choices are correct

11. Someone who knows well that fasting is not harmful for him or her, but their physician says it is harmful for them,

- A) he or she must not fast
- B) he or she must fast
- C) he or she must fast later in compensation for the days they had not fasted
- D) he or she must give one meal to a poor person

12. If the physician says with certainty to the Patient and their relatives that the patient is going to die,

- A) burying the patient is permissible
- B) burying the patient is not permissible as long as certainty of death is obtained
- C) the patient is doomed to live
- D) the physician's view is not a proof

13. To take fees for the purpose of treating the patient

- A) is religiously prohibited
- B) is not permissible
- C) the physician must not take any fees
- D) is permissible

14. All kinds of insurance, considering their requirements

- A) is religiously prohibited
- B) is disapproved (but not unlawful)
- C) are all right
- D) None of the above choices is correct

15. If someone touches an aborted embryo which is less than four months old,

- A) the toucher must perform ablution, but it is not incumbent
- B) it is incumbent for the toucher to perform ablution
- C) it is religiously prohibited for the toucher to perform ablution
- D) All of the above choices are correct

16. If someone touches the remaining supernumeraries of a dead person such as blood, sweat,

- A) it is incumbent for the toucher to perform ablution
- B) this touch causes ablutions and the toucher must perform ablution with earth or sand
- C) this touch does not cause ablutions, although according to recommended (but not necessary) caution, the toucher must perform ablution
- D) None of the above choices is correct

17. Performing ablution for touching the corpse is for any performances such as praying, touching the writings of the Quran and circling a holy tomb or shrine needing ablution.

- A) religiously prohibited
- B) recommended (but not necessary)
- C) disapproved (but not unlawful)
- D) incumbent
- E) impunable

18. It is for any Muslim to lie down a dying Muslim to the direction of Mecca.

- A) religiously prohibited
- B) recommended (but not necessary)
- C) disapproved (but not unlawful)
- D) incumbent

19. When lying down a dying person to the direction of Mecca,

- A) it is necessary to ask permission from the dying person's parents or his or her caretaker
- B) One must ask permission from the dying person's parents or his or her caretaker
- C) it is not necessary to ask permission from the dying person's parents or his or her caretaker
- D) it is not necessary to lie the dying person down to the direction of Mecca

20. If all the corpse has not been completely cold and someone touches the corpse,

- A) the toucher must not perform ablution
- B) the toucher must perform ablution
- C) it is disapproved but not unlawful for the toucher to perform ablution
- D) None of the above choices is correct

Chapter Two

***(Operation Orders – Obstetrical
Orders – Coroner’s Orders –
Dentistry’s Orders)***

Chapter Two

(Operation Orders – Obstetrical Orders – Coroner's Orders – Dentistry's Orders)

1. The amputation of a non – Muslim who is dead for transplanting to the body of a Muslim is

- A) not permissible
- B) permissible and thus blood money is not incumbent
- C) Permissible and thus blood money is incumbent
- D) None of the above choices is correct

2. The amputation of an organ from a living person and transplanting it to the other person is

- a) Permissible on three conditions: 1) the patient's life depends on the transplanting of that organ; 2) as long as possible the organ is amputated from the body of a non – Muslim person; 3) after amputation, there will be no risk of dying for the donor
- B) absolutely prohibited religiously
- C) permissible on the condition that the donor is a non – Muslim person
- D) None of the above choices is correct

3. The operation of the nose and the ear for beautifying purposes is

- A) religiously prohibited
- B) not permissible
- C) no problem
- D) None of the above choices is correct

4. If the organ has been completely amputated and it has spirit, this organ is

- A) religiously unclean
- B) clean
- C) Both of the above choices are correct
- D) None of the above choices is correct

5. If something like a needle or a knife plunges into the body and reaches dirtiness, but after sticking out, it is not polluted with dirtiness, it is

- A) religiously unclean
- B) clean
- C) Both of the above choices are correct
- D) None of the above choices is correct

6. Changing one sex into the other with medical operation is not apparently prohibited religiously, and changing the sex of a neutral person into man or woman is not apparently prohibited religiously.

- A) Both of the above cases are correct
- B) The first case above is not correct
- C) The second case above is not correct
- D) None of the cases is correct

7. To circumcise the boys is

- A) recommended (but not necessary)
- B) religiously prohibited
- C) incumbent
- D) None of the above choices is correct

8. It is if women only intervene and cooperate in somebody's childbirth.

- A) religiously prohibited
- B) disapproved (but not unlawful)
- C) recommended (but not necessary)
- D) incumbent

9. If the mother and the embryo are both alive, although their being alive causes fear of dying them both, and when killing one has not priority over the killing of another,

- A) the mother's life must be saved
- B) the embryo's life must be saved
- C) they must wait until heavenly fate happens
- D) None of the above choices is correct

10. Whispering the Izan into the right ear and whispering the second call to prayer into the left ear of a newly born infant is

- A) incumbent
- B) recommended (but not necessary)
- C) disapproved (but not unlawful)
- D) None of the above choices is correct

11. To damage to one's own self and being is prohibited religiously.

- A) by accident
- B) physically
- C) None of the above choices is correct
- D) Both choices A and B are correct

12. Abortion is

- A) not permissible
- B) religiously prohibited
- C) religiously prohibited and if done, blood money and penalty become incumbent
- D) All of the above choices are correct

13. Making a woman artificially pregnant with the semen of a person other than her husband is

- A) not permissible
- B) permissible
- C) permissible with her husband's permission
- D) permissible without her husband's permission

14. For which of the following persons fasting is not incumbent?

- A) A pregnant woman who is delivering a baby soon and for whom fasting is harmful because of her delivery
- B) A woman whose milk is not sufficient and who milks her baby
- C) A pregnant woman who is delivering a baby soon and for whom fasting is harmful
- D) All of the above choices are correct

15. The aborted fetus of a Muslim woman

- A) if the fetus is less than four months old, it must be buried
- B) if the fetus is four months old, it must be washed ceremonially, shrouded and then buried.
- C) Both the choices A and B correct
- D) None of the above choices is correct

16. The dissection of the dead body of a non – Muslim person is

.....

- A) religiously prohibited
- B) permissible
- C) not permissible
- D) None of the above choices is correct

17. The dissection of the dead body of a non – Muslim

person.....

- A) has not blood money
- B) is religiously prohibited and has blood money
- C) has blood money
- D) All of the above choices are correct

17. The dissection of the dead body of a non – Muslim person

.....

- A) ha not blood money
- B) is religiously prohibited and has blood money
- C) has blood money
- D) All of the above choices are correct

18. The testimony of a physician in tangible issues is considered as being a witness and if the physician has, his or her testimony is valid.

- A) knowledge
- B) testimonial conditions
- C) clear reasons
- D) Both the choices B and C are correct

19. The disinterment of a Muslim's grave

- A) if the dead person had been a child and insane person, is permissible
- B) although the dead person had been a child and insane, the disinterment is religiously prohibited
- C) the disinterment is permissible if observing the dead body is necessary and permitted by law
- D) Both the choices B and C are correct

20. A separated tooth of a living person is

- A) religiously clean
- B) religiously unclean
- C) Both the choices A and B are correct
- D) None of the above choices is correct

21. Using a gold – coated tooth and using dentures which are made of gold

- A) is only permissible for women
- B) is absolutely prohibited religiously
- C) is also permissible for men
- D) None of the above choices is correct

22. Those whose natural teeth have been pulled out and thus they cannot verbalize their prayers

- A) Saying their prayers is not incumbent for them
- B) must treat their teeth and use dentures if they have enough money
- C) must not say their prayers
- D) None of the above choices is correct

Chapter Three
(Ophthalmology's Orders –
Dermatology's Orders –
Otolaryngology's Orders)

Chapter Three
(Ophthalmology's Orders – Dermatology's Orders –
Otolaryngology's Orders)

1. Contact lenses that are put on the eyes
 - A) do not prevent the correctness of ablution
 - B) using them is religiously prohibited and thus ablution will be wrong
 - C) using them, ablution for prayer is correct and ablution is wrong
 - D) they are recommended (but not necessary)

2. If one is involved in weakness of sight or has eye diseases so that works such as tailoring and weaving and studying are harmful for them; doing such works is for them.
 - A) incumbent
 - B) recommended (but not necessary)
 - C) not permissible
 - D) no problem

3. The yellowish water that is found around an improving wound is
 - A) clean
 - B) religiously unclean if it is mixed with blood
 - C) Clean if its mixture with blood is not clear
 - D) All of the above choices are correct

4. Small parts, such as wart, small flakes, poxes and ting skins on the lips, that are separated from the body are

- A) religiously unclean
- B) clean
- C) bloody
- D) None of the above choices is correct

5. It is for women to transplant another person's hair into their hair.

- A) religiously prohibited
- B) recommended (but not necessary)
- C) permissible
- D) None of the above choices is correct

6. If nasal mucus and throat mucus are not mixed with blood, they are and swallowing them is not

- A) clean – religiously prohibited
- B) religiously unclean – permissible
- C) clean – permissible
- D) religiously unclean – religiously prohibited

7. Using Dentholin spray to unclog the respiratory way when fasting

- A) is problematic
- B) does not cancel the fast
- C) does cancel the fast
- D) does cancel the fast, but the person needs not to fast again

8. Swallowing the throat pus if it has not reached the oral cavity

A) does cancel the fast

B) does cancel the fast, but the person needs not to fast again

C) does not cancel the fast

D) does cancel the fast and the person must fast again

9. Brushing your teeth

A) is not problematic when you use toothpaste when you are fasting

B) using toothpaste will cancel the fast

C) will cancel the fast either you use toothpaste or not

D) All of the above choices are correct

Chapter Four
(Pharmaceuticals' Orders –
Laboratory Orders – Injection and
Dressing's Orders – Blood
Transfusion's Orders)

Chapter Four

(Pharmaceutics' Orders – Laboratory Orders – Injection and Dressing's Orders – Blood Transfusion's Orders)

1. Learning the trading orders is so needed that it is
 - A) recommended (but not necessary)
 - C) impunable
 - C) necessary
 - D) disapproved (but not unlawful)

2. Which one of the following sentences is wrong?
 - A) Selling and buying oils, liquid and fluid drugs that are imported from non – Islamic countries; is no problem if their uncleanness is not clear.
 - B) The oil extracted from a dead animal if taken in the city of pagans from the pagan's hand and if it is from an animal whose blood springs if its blood vessel is cut, is religiously unclean and its trading is cancelled.
 - C) A drug like wine which is religiously unclean is not tradable and its trading is not a problem.
 - D) Choices A and B are correct.

3. If one does not know that industrial alcohol is made of what is intoxicating and liquid and fluid, it is
 - A) religiously clean
 - B) religiously unclean
 - C) expensive
 - D) None of the above choices is correct

4. Beer is and wine is and industrial alcohol is and barley water is

- A) Clean – religiously unclean – clean – clean
- B) religiously unclean – religiously unclean – clean – clean
- C) religiously unclean – clean – clean – religiously unclean
- D) clean – clean – clean – clean

5. If a medical examination requires touching or a religiously prohibited looking, these are

- A) not problematic
- B) not permissible
- C) permissible
- D) None of the above choices is correct

6. Semen, urine and excrement are

- A) clean
- B) religiously unclean
- C) not clean
- D) None of the above choices is correct

7. If the injection will result in death,

- A) the injector must pay the blood money, and if the injection has been done on purpose, the injector must be punished and if the injection has been pseudo – intentional, the injector must pay the blood money.
- B) the injector needs not to pay the blood money or be punished.
- C) the injector must pay the blood money and be punished any way
- D) All of the above choices is correct

8. The injection that makes a part of body numb or the injection that is used instead of a drug, for a person who fasts is

- A) religiously prohibited
- B) they cancel the fast
- C) no problem
- D) All of the above choices is correct

9. Injection when one is participating in the hajj rituals, in case the blood springs, what order does it have for the injector or the person being injected?

- A) It is recommended (but not necessary).
- B) It is disapproved (but not unlawful).
- C) If the person being injected or the injector himself is not on the know, it is not problematic.
- D) All of the above choices are correct.

10. Body touch with alcohol, if it is not clear that the alcohol has been intoxicating and has been made of something liquid, it is doomed to

- A) cleanliness
- B) uncleanness
- C) one's free will
- D) None of the above choices is correct

11. The injection that is used instead of food for a person who is fasting, according to incumbent caution is

- A) recommended (but not necessary)
- B) One must avoid to be injected
- C) no problem
- D) impunable

12. Transfusing the blood from one person to another person is
and transfusing the blood between Muslims and non – Muslims is
.....

- A) religiously prohibited – problematic
- B) Permissible – problematic
- C) Permissible – no problem
- D) religiously prohibited – no problem

13. Blood injection, with a physician’s prescription, from the body of a man to the body of a woman and vice versa and the blood injection from the body of a pagan to the body of a Muslim are

- A) not problematic
- B) religiously prohibited
- C) recommended (but not necessary)
- D) not permissible

14. Taking blood – either phlebotomy or any other kind – that causes weakness is

- A) disapproved but not unlawful and its disapproval is heightened in the month of Ramadan
- B) recommended (but not necessary) and it is incumbent in the month of Ramadan
- C) religiously prohibited and it is disapproved (but not unlawful)
- D) recommended (but not necessary) and it is disapproved (but not unlawful) in the month of Ramadan

15. The blood serum which is in the blood products is

A) religiously unclean, unless it is not considered as being the blood itself.

B) absolutely unclean religiously

C) absolutely clean

D) None of the above choices is correct

Chapter Five
(Supplementary Tests)

Chapter Five

(Supplementary Tests)

1. Which one of the following choices is NOT correct?

A) A male physician can, for treatment or diagnosis, look at or touch the body of a stranger female patient.

B) A female physician can, for treatment or diagnosis, look at or touch the body of a stranger male patient.

C) A physician can look at the sexual organs of a stranger patient on the condition that looking indirectly at their sexual organs (for example by a mirror) is not possible.

D) A physician can, while treating, touch the body of a stranger patient of the opposite sex if using gloves or examining the patient over their clothes is possible.

2. Which one of the following choices is NOT correct?

A) A physician can treat the patient by religiously prohibited things, in case the treatment is only limited to using religiously prohibited things.

B) Eating something, like poisons, that causes death.

C) A physician can amputate the patient's organ to prevent them from their death

D) Drinking syrups in which formulae medical alcohol has been used and we doubt that there are religiously prohibited ingredients in them.

3. Which one of the following choices is Not correct?

- A) To rehabilitate the heart or respiratory systems of a patient who is now in the Intensive Care Unit and there is no hope for their recovery, but rehabilitation operations may extend their lives.
- B) To inject fatal materials to the dying patient to relieve them from pain.
- C) Quitting smoking the opium and other drugs is incumbent on the condition that the addicted person has financial ability.
- D) Addiction to the opium is not permissible but addiction to the opium for the beginner is religiously prohibited.

4. In which of the following choices the physician is Not the guarantor?

- A) When the physician has commended a medical drug, a drug that is useful for the treatment of such and such disease, and the patient uses that medical drug and in the end the drug will have a harmful effect on them.
- B) When the physician has made a mistake in treatment, although the physician has acceptable and appropriate specialty and ability.
- C) When the physician has scientifically neglected in the treatment of the patient, and in the treatment process the patient or one of their organs is destroyed.
- D) When the physician, who is scientifically and practically able, has taken action to treat the patient and the patient is injured.

5. Which one of the following choices, in the cases in which unwanted injuries happen in treating the patient, is Not correct?

A) When the physician has scientifically or practically neglected in treating the patient, for example the physician has caused the breaking of the patient's ribs when massaging their heart; although the patient him or herself or one of their caretakers has allowed this, the physician is the guarantor.

B) When the physician has enough scientific and practical experience and specialty, but the physician has taken action to treat the patient with the patient's or their caretaker's permission, and the patient is injured or dies or will have physical deformity, the physician is the guarantor.

C) When the physician has enough scientific and practical experience and specialty and with the permission of the patient him or herself or of their caretaker has taken action to treat the patient and the patient will be injured; in that case the physician is not the guarantor.

D) When at the time of treating the patient, the patient will be injured by factors that are not related to the physician (for example, the disconnection of the electricity of the artificial respiration system when cleaning the Intensive Care Unit); in that case if the patient will be injured, the physician is the guarantor.

6. Which of the following choices is NOT correct when taking consent concerning the obviation of the physician's responsibility?

- A) In the case of children or insane persons, taking consent from the patient's caretaker before the treatment to obviate the physician's responsibility if the patient passes away or has physical deformity.
- B) Taking consent from the patient him or herself in case they are mature and wise (before the treatment process) even if the treatment will cause death, too.
- C) Taking consent of the patient who is mature but not completely wise if the treatment process will cause death.
- D) Taking consent of the patient who is mature but not completely wise if the treatment process will not cause death.

7. Which one of the following choices is NOT, from the physician's view, needed concerning the patient's fasting?

- A) When the patient's fasting, from the physician's view, will intensify the disease or will lengthen the duration of the treatment.
- B) When a healthy person fears that if they fast, a harm will happen to them and this fear has been caused by the physician's statements.
- C) When one knows that fasting is not harmful for them, although the physician believes that fasting is harmful for them.
- D) When one knows that fasting is harmful for them although the physician believes that fasting is not harmful for them.

8. Which one of the following choices is correct concerning taking treatment fee?

A) If, before the treatment starts, there has not been an agreement over the treatment fee, the usual fee that is taken by other physicians, must be taken by the physician.

B) If, before the treatment starts, and there has been an agreement over the treatment fee between the physician and the patient, the same agreed treatment fee must be paid to the physician.

C) If a patient whose life is conditioned to medical actions, it is incumbent that the physician starts the treatment process and he or she can ask for the treatment fee later on.

D) All of the above choices are correct.

9. Touching a dead body which has been all cold and which has not been washed religiously causes Touching the Dead Body Ablution to be necessary. In which of the following choices The ablution of the dead body's touching becomes necessary?

A) The touchier (the physician or the nurse) touches the dead body voluntarily.

B) The touchier (the physician or the nurse) touches the dead body involuntarily.

C) It makes no difference whether the dead body has been a Muslim or a pagan.

D) All of the above choices are correct.

10. Which of the following choices is NOT correct about touching the whole or a part of the body that has been separated?

A) Touching of a part of a dead body that has been separated; the dead body that has not been washed religiously causes the dead body's ablution to be necessary.

B) Touching of a dead body's part that has been separated from a living person's body, if it has a bone, causes the ablution to be necessary.

C) Touching the tooth or a part of a living person's body, if it has not bones, does not cause the ablution to be necessary.

D) Touting the separated tooth of a dead body that has not been washed religiously will not cause the ablution to be necessary.

11. In which of the following choices the dead body's touch ablution is NOT incumbent?

A) Touching the body of a criminal who has been sentenced to death and who has been ordered to wash him or herself religiously.

B) Touching the unnecessary remaining of a dead body such as swat or blood, in cases one doubts that he or she whom he has touched has been dead or alive.

C) Touching the body of a martyr in the battlefield or in the warfront.

D) All of the above choices are correct.

12. which one of the following choices is NOT correct about the separated part of the body of a living or dead person for transplanting?

A) The amputation of a part of a non – Muslim's dead body for transplanting to the body of a sick Muslim's body is permissible and paying the blood money is not incumbent.

B) The amputation of a part of a Muslim's dead body for transplanting to the body of a sick Muslim's body to save the sick man's life is permissible, but since it is likely that this will have blood money, the physician can make an agreement with the sick man that the blood money will be on the sick man.

C) If the dead person, at the time of his life had permitted to amputate his or her own part of body, this will not have any blood money.

D) If the dead person, at the time of his or her life, had not permitted to cut his or her own body, the caretakers of the dead person can allow the amputation; in this case the blood money will not be necessary.

13. Which of the following choices is correct about the amputation from a living person and transplanting it to the body of another person?

A) When transplanting is vital to the life of the sick person.

B) When after amputating, the asker will not notice the donor.

C) When, as far as possible, the needed part for transplanting is cut from the body of a non – Muslim person.

D) All of the above choices are correct.

14. Which one of the following choices is Not Correct?

A) When a part of body that has been separated fully from the body (for example, a finger) is unclean religiously.

B) When the part of body that has not been separated fully is clean religiously as long as it is connected to the body.

C) If something like a needle goes into the body when stitching and it reaches something that is religiously unclean (like blood or urine), it is clean religiously after sticking out on the condition that it is not smeary with dirt.

D) Selling the kidney or other parts for transplanting is religiously prohibited.

15. Which one of the following choices is correct about preventing pregnancy?

- A) When preventing pregnancy will not cause becoming sterile or infertility.
- B) when the husband agrees with the prevention.
- C) When preventing the pregnancy will not cause attempting something that is religiously prohibited.
- D) All of the above choices are correct.

16. Which one of the following choices is NOT correct about a child that is born dead?

- A) If the embryo aborted is four months old or over, it must be washed religiously and one who has touched its body must perform the dead body's touch ablution.
- B) If the aborted embryo is less than four months old, washing it religiously is not necessary, but if someone touches it, he or she had better perform ablution.
- C) If the embryo is four months old or over, its mother must perform the dead body's touch ablution.
- D) If the embryo is less than four months old, it can be kept in alcohol and burying it is not needed.

17. Which one of the following choices is NOT correct?

- A) Putting a contact lens prevents the correctness of ablution and washing for prayer.
- B) Washing the eyes and around them with water which is harmful for someone; he or she must perform ablution with earth or sand instead of performing ablution with water.
- C) If washing the eyes (not around them) with water is harmful for someone, he or she must wash around their eyes and according to caution, they must also perform ablution with earth or sand; furthermore, they had better put a clean cloth on their eyes and touch on the cloth with wet hands and then perform ablution with earth or sand.
- D) If the touch of dust cloud around the eyes is harmful for somebody, he or she must perform ablution on a stone that has no dusts on it.

18. Which one of the following choices is NOT correct?

- A) Using sprays that dilate the bronchitis (like Ventoline) will not cancel one's fast.
- B) Pouring a drug inside the nose when fasting is disapproved but not forbidden for the one who is fasting and if the drug reaches the pharynx, it cancels the fast.
- C) If the throat mucus or the nose mucus is with blood, they wholly become religiously unclean.
- D) If the throat mucus or the nose mucus is not with blood, they are religiously clean.

19. Choose the correct choice.

- A) The physician is an insider and is trustworthy.
- B) The physician is privy to one's secrets.
- C) The physician is an insider and trustworthy as well as privy to one's
- D) The physician is neither an insider or trustworthy nor privy to one's secrets.

20. Abortion

- A) is not permissible after the embryo has been clotted.
- B) if there is a risk for the mother before the embryo has a soul, it is permissible.
- C) is not permissible after the embryo has a soul.
- D) All of the above choices are correct.

Answer keys

Answer key to the Introduction section

1. A

2. D

Answer key to Chapter One

1	B	11	B
2	B	12	A
3	C	13	D
4	B	14	C
5	D	15	A
6	A	16	C
7	D	17	D
8	C	18	D
9	B	19	C
10	A	20	A

Answer key to chapter Two

1	B	12	D
2	A	13	A
3	C	14	D
4	A	15	C
5	B	16	B
6	A	17	A
7	C	18	D
8	D	19	D
9	C	20	A
10	B	21	C
11	D	22	B

Answer key to Chapter Three

1	A	6	A
2	C	7	B
3	D	8	C
4	B	9	A
5	C		

Answer key to Chapter Four

1	C	9	C
2	C	10	A
3	A	11	B
4	B	12	C
5	B	13	A
6	B	14	A
7	A	15	A
8	C		

Answer key to chapter Five

1	D	11	D
2	B	12	D
3	B	13	D
4	A	14	D
5	D	15	D
6	C	16	D
7	C	17	A
8	D	18	C
9	D	19	B
10	D	20	D