



(University of Choice)

**MASINDEMULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(MMUST)**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FIRST YEAR, SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATION**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF**

**BSC: HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION/PHYSIOTHERAPY**

**COURSE CODE: HPE 104/HPT 315**

**COURSE TITLE: ETHICS AND PROFESSIONALISM**

**DATE: WEDNESDAY 20<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2022**

**TIME: 2:00-5:00 PM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

All questions are compulsory

Section A: Multiple Choice questions (MCQ'S)

Section B: Short answer questions (SAQ's).

Section C: Long answer questions. (LAQ'S)

**TIME: 3 Hours**

(20 Marks).  
(40 Marks).  
(40 Marks).



MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

**Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)****20 Marks**

Q1. Professional ethics is a field of applied ethics whose purpose is to:

- A. Delineate, enumerate and conceptualize professional performance
- B. Define, clarify and criticize professional duties and its typical values
- C. Develop, evaluate and theorize professional activity
- D. Discuss, explain and describe professional roles

Q2. An area of inquiry that attempts to discover truths involving fundamental concepts, such as the concepts of God, knowledge, truth, reality, the mind and consciousness, free will, right and wrong is termed as;

- A. Psychology
- B. Ethics
- C. Sociology
- D. Philosophy

Q3. Ethics itself is divided into three areas as indicated below;

- A. Normative ethics, meta-ethics and applied ethics
- B. Formative ethics, micro-ethics and concrete ethics
- C. Summative ethics, macro-ethics and solid ethics
- D. Palliative ethics, mini-ethics and criterion ethics

Q4. An area of applied ethics that considers ethical questions relevant to medicine and health care is termed as;

- A. Business ethics
- B. Legal ethics
- C. Medical ethics
- D. Portfolio ethics

Q5. An expression of favor or disfavor toward a person, place, thing, or event is

- A. An opinion
- B. An attitude
- C. A feeling
- D. A fidelity

Q6. Core beliefs or desires that help guide an individual's thoughts and actions are;

- A. Cultures
- B. Rules
- C. Values
- D. Laws

Q7. A situation where there is a conflict between values or principles and a choice of action that needs to be decided is;

- A. A Disorganization
- B. An Ethical Dilemma
- C. A Confusion
- D. A Felony

Q8. Consider these questions on professional ethics;

- What are the relevant facts?
- What is the ethical dilemma?
- Who are the key stakeholders? How might they be affected by your decision/options?
- What are your options?
- What are the potential risks/benefits of each option?
- What is your decision/best action?

These are questions frequently asked when;

- A. Making laws and rules
- B. Analyzing Character

- C. Deciding on a treatment plan
- D. Making an Ethical Decision

Q9. The philosophical ideals of right and wrong that define the principles professionals use in providing quality health care to clients is;

- A. Code of Ethics
- B. Integrity
- C. Honest
- D. Liability

Q10. Which theories describe an orderly process beginning with conception and continuing through death?

- A. Systems theories
- B. Developmental theories
- C. Interdisciplinary theories
- D. Stress and adaptation theories

Q11. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is useful to all professionals, who must continually prioritize a client's health care needs. The most basic or first-level needs include;

- A. Self-actualization
- B. Love and belonging
- C. Air, water, and food
- D. Esteem and self-esteem

Q12. Ethically, a theory is a set of concepts, definitions, relationships, and assumptions that:

- A. Formulates legislation
- B. Explains a phenomenon
- C. Professional functions
- D. The domain of professional practice

Q13. Under ethical consideration a researcher gives a participant full and complete information about the purpose of a study. This is an example of;

- A. a)Bias
- B. anonymity
- C. Confidentiality
- D. Informed consent

Q14. In order to meet ethical standards, a researcher obtains informed consent from participants in a study primarily to;

- A. Ensure that the study participants understand their roles in the study.
- B. Release the researcher from legal liability.
- C. Control variables that might affect the study.
- D. Maintain the confidentiality of the researcher and the participants.

Q15. Professionals' practices professionalism in conformity with the code of ethics for professionally registered practitioners. This code:

- A. Improves self-health care
- B. Protects the client from harm
- C. Defines the principles by which professionals provide care to their clients
- D. Ensures identical care to all clients

Q16. The right of patients to make decisions about their medical care without their health care provider trying to influence the decision is;

- A. Patient philosophy
- B. Patient authority
- C. Patient self-determination
- D. Patient autonomy

Q17. These ethics are concerned with what people do, not with the consequences of their actions as stated below:

- Do the right thing.
- Do it because it's the right thing to do.
- Don't do wrong things.
- Avoid them because they are wrong.

These are

- A. Duty-based or Deontological ethics
- B. Code-based or organizational ethics
- C. Institutional ethics
- D. Normative ethics

Q18. In ethical values, faithfulness, loyalty or devotion is referred to as;

- A. Altruism
- B. Courtesy
- C. Fidelity
- D. Prudence

Q19. Individual beliefs about what is right and wrong may be termed as;

- A. Accountability
- B. Justice
- C. Law-abiding
- D. Morals

Q20. A tool for constructively assessing one's work and documenting one's competence as it relates to work, learning, professional development and career progress is;

- A. Portfolio
- B. Ethical Scale
- C. Likert scale
- D. Rating scale

### Section B. Short Answer Questions (SAQs)

**40 Marks**  
(2 Marks each).

Q1. Define the following terms as used in applied ethics

- a. Medical ethics
- b. Integrity
- c. Empathy
- d. Bioethicists
- e. Duty-based ethics

Q2. Explain the following Concepts as used in Ethics and Professionalism (2 Marks each)

- a. Values
- b. Principles
- c. Palliative care
- d. Utilitarianism
- e. Misdemeanor

Q3. Briefly, describe five (5) Ethical issues that should be considered when addressing an ethical problem

**(10 Marks).**

Q4. Outline and explain five (5) steps in Ethical Decision-Making Process

**(5 Marks).**

Q5. Explain Good Samaritan Law as used in Ethics and Professionalism

**(5 Marks)**

### Section C. Long Answer Questions (LAQs)

**40 Marks**

Q1. Discuss the Concept of Medical Ethics

**(20 Marks)**

Q2. Discuss four Types of Professional Ethics

**(20 Marks)**