



(University of Choice)

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2021/2022

FIRST YEAR, SECOND TRIMESTER
MAIN EXAM

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

COURSE CODE: BBD 122

COURSE TITLE: FUNDAMENTALS OF BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE AND ETHICS

DATE: 22/04/2022

TIME: 12.00 – 2.00PM

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read these instructions VERY carefully
2. The paper is divided into sections A, B and C
3. For each section answer the questions according to the accompanying instructions
4. Write your name and university registration number on every new leaf used of the answer script
5. Answer all questions

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

This section consists of twenty (20) multiple choice questions, carrying a maximum of twenty (20) marks

1. In Behavioral Sciences the Bio-Psycho-Social (BPS) model of health care is best described as:
 - a. The management of psychological and social issues of patients.
 - b. Biological aspects of disease being more important than psychosocial aspects.
 - c. Use of social and psychological factors alongside the biological aspects of the illness.
 - d. A method in which a patient should be seen by a psychologist and a social worker.

2. 12 years old Isaac did not need to be told that he had failed his exams. On returning home he could guess by the looks on his father's face and his posture, what his result was. This is an example of :
 - a. Involvement of visual modality
 - b. Non-verbal communication
 - c. Effective communication
 - d. Extra sensory perception (ESP)

3. With regard to counselling, the best statement is:
 - a. It is done by trained counsellors.
 - b. It is about giving the best possible advice.
 - c. It is not an ordinary everyday conversation.
 - d. It involves empathy and compassion

4. A common misconception about counselling is that it:
 - a. Involves giving direct advice to clients.
 - b. Is done exclusively by psychologists.
 - c. Is synonymous with psychotherapy.
 - d. Is most effective in psychiatric patients.

5. Conflict resolution involves :
 - a. Dealing with difficult issues sooner rather than later.
 - b. Taking regular physical exercise.
 - c. Not expressing your expectations.
 - d. Giving vent to feelings by debates and arguments.

6. Which of the following ethical issues form the foremost part of
 - a. Hippocratic Oath:
 - b. Confidentiality
 - c. Sexual boundaries
 - d. Advertising

7. A female patient comes to the doctor's clinic wearing revealing clothes. She comes up very close to the doctor and starts asking him personal questions in a seductive tone. What would be the appropriate response by the doctor?
 - a. Refuse to examine her.
 - b. Call in a nurse.
 - c. Use open ended questioning technique.
 - d. Ask about her personal life

8. Patients are most likely to comply with the medical advice for which of the following reasons:
 - a. The illness has serious symptoms.
 - b. The doctor is elderly.
 - c. The illness is chronic.
 - d. The treatment schedule is complex

9. A competent 30 years old lady who is 38 weeks pregnant refuses to have a cesarean delivery despite the fact that without surgery, the fetus could die. Both her surgeon and psychiatrist have failed to convince her to have the surgery. The most appropriate action for her surgeon to take at this time is to:
 - a. Get permission from her Husband to do the surgery.
 - b. Get a court order in favor of surgery.
 - c. Tell the patient that she can be criminally prosecuted if the child dies.
 - d. Deliver the child vaginally.
10. "Fight or flight response" is the responsibility of the following system:
 - a. Somatic nervous system
 - b. Central nervous system
 - c. Sympathetic division of autonomic nervous system
 - d. Parasympathetic division of autonomic nervous system
11. Merlene is a final year medical student and while reading through the medical documents of a psychiatric patient feels puzzled by the term "alexithymia". Which of the following best describes this state?
 - a. Tendency to explode in violent outbursts
 - b. Difficulty talking about and expressing emotions
 - c. Tendency to express only positive emotions
 - d. Tendency to get overwhelmed by a negative emotions at any moment
12. Behavioural modification involves:
 - a. Solving problems through insight
 - b. Bringing behaviours under stimulus control
 - c. Demonstrating learning in the absence of reinforcement
 - d. Application of learning principles to change behaviour.
13. Negative reinforcement means:
 - a. To extinguish a behaviour.
 - b. To increase desired response rate.
 - c. To eliminate desirable response
 - d. To decrease the frequency of a behaviour
14. Classical conditioning technique used to eliminate phobias is used in:
 - a. Generalization
 - b. Operant conditioning
 - c. Spontaneous recovery
 - d. Systematic desensitization
15. Little faith has recurrent allergies and must receive injections to counteract them. He became fearful and cried whenever he got his injections but now just the sight of a nurse makes him fearful and tearful. What is the conditioned stimulus in this example?
 - a. Injections
 - b. Nurse
 - c. Doctors
 - d. Allergies
16. In classical conditioning what happens to a neutral stimulus after it is associated with the unconditioned stimulus, it becomes:
 - a. a conditioned stimulus
 - b. a conditioned response
 - c. an unconditioned response
 - d. a phobia
17. After a serious car accident, David cannot remember any new information. This deficit is an example of:
 - a. encoding specificity

- b. state dependent learning
 - c. retrograde amnesia
 - d. anterograde amnesia
18. Disease and hospitalization are a source of major stress to the patient. One of the urgent concerns of the patient when he meets a doctor is:
- a) Who will look after me?
 - b) Which medicines do I need?
 - c) When will I get back to work?
 - d) What is wrong with me?
19. The basic skill of active listening which is the cornerstone of effective communication is:
- a. Comprehend the underlying meaning of patient's spoken words and giving due attention to their feelings and literal meanings as well.
 - b. Making a diagnostic formulation of the patient as he speaks.
 - c. Clarify what the patient relates without being paternalistic.
 - d. Evaluate the effect that transference is having on the doctor-patient relationship.
20. A TV Compeer becomes terrified of speaking in public. He cancels his speaking engagements for fear of forgetting embarrassment. He seeks treatment and is taught first to relax completely, and then, while relaxed, imagine going to a lunch, then sitting on the platform, then rising to introduce the guests, and so forth. Best statement that can be made about this situation is:
- a. The patient stopping his speaking activities acts as a negative reinforcement.
 - b. Purpose of relaxation part of the therapy is to divert the patient so that he will accept the instructions.
 - c. This overall approach is called Systematic Desensitization.
 - d. This approach combines aversive conditioning and positive reinforcement.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Describe the stages of the group process? (8 marks)
2. Discuss euthanasia as a health personnel working in a hospice (5 marks)
3. Describe 5 processes of learning (5 marks)
4. Explain four pillars of medical ethics (8 marks)
5. What is meant by surrogate decision making and when is surrogate decision making necessary?(5 marks)
6. What is meant by group process, group dynamics and task group(6 marks)
7. Discuss social learning with regard to personality development?(5 Marks)
8. Discuss confidentiality as an ethical issue in a paternity laboratory?(8 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (60 MARKS) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Discuss Tuskegee Syphilis experiment and ethical issues arising from it
2. Discuss abortion and ethical issues pertaining abortion in Kenya
3. Using relevant examples, describe informed consent as a health personnel working in a health set up?