



(University of Choice)

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS AND NAIROBI CENTRE

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**

FIRST YEAR, SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATION

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS**

MAIN PAPER

COURSE CODE: HPE 104

COURSE TITLE: ETHIC AND PROFESSIONALISM IN HEALTH

DATE:

TIME: 9:00- 12 Noon

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer All Questions

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)	20 Marks.
Section B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ)	40 Marks.
Section C: Long Answer Question (LAQ)	40 Marks

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

HPE 104: Ethics and Professionalism in Health

*Moderated 8/7/2018
JL*

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

- Q1. Which of the following is provided by National insurance cover. (NHIF)-Kenya.
- Choice of doctor and hospital.
 - Cover of dentist and physiotherapy services
 - Public hospitals cover
 - Private cover.
- Q2. During history taking, a female client comes up very close to the doctor and starts asking him questions in a seductive tone. What would be the appropriate action by the clinician?
- Refuse to examine her.
 - Call in another staff.
 - Use open ended questioning techniques
 - Ask about her personal life.
- Q3. Culture:
- Is the outcome of the architectural part of our environment.
 - Is the outcome of the man made part of our environment.
 - Is an isolated view of the world.
 - Comprises of the beliefs which produce an unacceptable view of the society.
- Q4. The concept of justice in ethics is?
- An obligation of the patient to the society.
 - That the healthy resources must be distributed according to the principle of equity.
 - Taken as patients right to choose or refuse treatment.
 - For all medical professionals to do good for all patients under circumstance.
- Q5. Confidentiality can be breached.
- When the patient does not listen to the clinician.
 - When the patient authorized to do so.
 - When financial resources are scarce and the patient is not complaining.
 - For a patient who requires invasive treatment.
- Q6. Medical ethics:
- Is the study of moral aspects of a clinician professional life.
 - Is the study of legal aspects of a doctor's professional life.
 - Is the code of oath
 - Is regulated by Kenyan government.
- Q7. An ethical value that is associated with ethical behaviour is:
- Trustworthiness
 - Caring
 - Respect
 - All of the above.
- Q8. In resolving an ethical dilemma, a health care worker should.
- Determine who is affected by the outcome of a dilemma and how each person or group is affected.
 - Obtain all the relevant facts.
 - Identifying the likely consequence of each alternative.
 - Identifying the alternatives available to the person who must resolve the dilemma.
- Q9. Health care staffs encourages a high level of conduct by its members by:
- Requiring peer reviews.
 - Establishing a code of professional conduct.
 - A and B only.
 - None of the above.

- Q10. The standard care in cases of medical negligence is measured against.
- The most recent medical research evidence available.
 - What is expected of a reasonable health care workers.
 - What majority of health care workers would recommend.
 - The standard of experts in the field.
- Q11. In rescue or 'good Samaritan' situations
- A duty of care will never arise
 - A duty of care will always arise
 - AS duty of care will arise only if that patient is known to the health care worker.
 - Health care worker will fail to offer care in emergency situations could face disciplinary action by the statutory regulatory body.
- Q12. Which of the following statement is true about liability?
- An employer can be held liable for the negligence of the employees during the course of their employment.
 - An employee must have been in employment for atleast one year.
 - The negligence must have been of a very serious time.
 - All of the above.
- Q13. The requirements of valid consents are:
- The person must be legally competent.
 - There must be no duress or coercion.
 - Sufficient information must have been given.
 - All of the above options are correct.
- Q14. The factors to be considered when determining an incompetent adults best interests include.
- The age of the patient
 - The patients diagnosis
 - The need to use the 'least restrictive principle'
 - Ascertaining whether the patient is able to sign a consent form.
- Q15. The burden of a proof required in a criminal case for the prosecution to prove its allegations is:
- Preponderance of the evidence
 - Beyond a reasonable doubt
 - Clear and convincing evidence
 - Probable cause.
- Q16. An act or behavior that is base, vile or immoral is a:
- Misdemeanor
 - Crime of moral turpitude
 - Felony
 - Petty offence.
- Q17. All patients have the rights to privacy while in the hospital.
- True
 - False.
- Q18. Any patient can be involved in a research study without his/her consent.
- True
 - False.
- Q19. The hospital must provide an interpreter if needed when discussing the bill of rights with a patient.
- True
 - False.

Q20. _____ are enduring characteristic that describe an individual's behavior.

- a) Personality traits
- b) Individual dimensions
- c) Value system
- d) Terminal values.

Section B: Short Answer Questions

40 marks

1. *State* Outline **eight** ways in which health professions values are cultivated 8 marks
2. Explain **eight** advantages of developing and use of health profession portfolios 8 marks
3. Describe **four** sources of malpractice within health professions education 8 marks
4. Explain **eight** advantages of undertaking health insurance cover in clinical practice 8 marks
5. *State* Outline **eight** implications of committing a felony in Kenya 8 marks

Section C. Long Answer Questions (LAQs)

40 Marks

1. Informed consent is crucial document that every health care worker must be acquainted with/of as he/she undertake the formation (documentation). Make your discussion following the following subheading 20 marks
 - a) Why does informed consent matter?
 - b) How should we understand the idea of informed consent?
 - c) How should the issue of consent be dealt with when a patient is incompetent?
 - d) The distinction between legal and moral versions of informed consent
2. Discuss five Bio-ethical concerns that the Kenya Ministry of health is faced with (20 marks)

HPE 104: Ethics and Professionalism in Health (3 Units)

Learning outcomes

- i. Describe ethics.
- ii. Discuss stipulated Practice Act to their Professional discipline.
- iii. Explain human right in relation to learner and clients.
- iv. Describe ethical issues dominating health sector.

Course Content

Ethical and legal issues: Ethics relevance to professionalism, Personal development; attitudes, values and principles; professional development; portfolio ethics and development. professional Code of Ethics: Practice Act; Malpractice Vs Negligence; misdemeanor; Good Samaritan Law; Liability Protection/Insurance; Felony. Ethical Principles: code of ethics; autonomy; advocacy; accountability; patient's rights. Ethical decision making: Duty-based; Utilitarianism; Specific ethical issues - Informed consent. Bio-ethical concerns: Concerns about conception; genetic/reproductive issues; concerns about death – end of life/palliative care.

Teaching –Learning Strategies

Overview of lecturers, Reflection on previous academic achievements, overview lectures, Small group discussions, self directed learning, independent learning

Assessment Strategies

The use of formative and summative assessments will be applied

- Three Continuous Assessment tests , practical work reports
- End of trimester examination using MCQ, short essay questions, long essay questions

Required Resources

1. Graven R.F. and Hirnle C.J. (2004). *Fundamentals of Nursing, Human Health and Function*. (4th Edition); Lipincott, Phidelphia.
2. Potter A. Patricia &Griffin A. Perry, (2008). *Fundamentals of Nursing*. 5th Ed. St. Louis, Mosby.
3. e-books and e-journals

