



(University of Choice)

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

**MAIN CAMPUS**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**MAIN EXAM**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF OPTOMETRY AND VISION SCIENCE**

**COURSE CODE: BOV 324**

**COURSE TITLE: LAW AND ETHICS**

**DATE: 12/4/2023      TIME: 3.00-5.00 PM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer all questions

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating



## **SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Marks)**

1. Stopping medication that is shown to be harmful is an example of;
  - A. Beneficence
  - B. Non-maleficence
  - C. Autonomy
  - D. Justice
  
2. Which one of the following best describes what autonomy means in medical ethics?
  - A. Respect a persons right to make his/her own decisions
  - B. Teaching patients to be able to make their own choices
  - C. Support patients in their individual choices
  - D. Do not force or coerce patients to do things
  
3. Which of the following statements best describes justice in medical ethics?
  - A. Helping patients make decision
  - B. Not favoring some individuals over others
  - C. Acting in a non-discriminatory/pre-judicial way
  - D. Inflicting no harm to patients
  
4. Which of the following refers to the behaviours optometrists with moral integrity are expected to exhibit?
  - A. Medical ethics
  - B. Mores
  - C. Customs
  - D. Courtesy
  
5. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A. Virtue ethics is about an individual of a good character doing the wrong thing
  - B. Teleological theory stresses duties and obligations
  - C. Providing sufficiently clear action guides is one of the weaknesses of virtue theory
  - D. Virtue's theory of explicit grounding in the community is one of the strengths of this theory
  
6. According to the principle of autonomy, patients have the right to?
  - A. Free will and accord
  - B. No harm from the optometrist
  - C. Access to their notes
  - D. To be treated fairly by the optometrist
  
7. A civil wrong that makes public knowledge of any private or personal information without the person's consent is;
  - A. Malpractice
  - B. False imprisonment
  - C. Invasion of privacy
  - D. Negligence

8. Two optometry students have two different opinions on a case they came across during their clinical rotations at the AVC, in resolving the conflict what is the probable decision to undertake?
  - A. Choose the right and most beneficial choice
  - B. Choose the right choice
  - C. Choose the most beneficial choice
  - D. Refer the patient to another facility
  
9. Many actions for medical negligence are funded on a no-win no fee basis. Which of these statements is an advantage of this funding?
  - A. Legal aid is no longer available for most medical negligence cases
  - B. The claimant does not face a charge for legal costs if they are successful although their damages claim will be reduced to cover their solicitors costs
  - C. Lawyers can have a cash flow problem as they are not paid until the case has concluded
  - D. Lawyers are reluctant to take on risky cases as they do not want to risk working and not being paid
  
10. What does distributive justice mean in medical ethics?
  - A. Not incapacitating patients
  - B. Getting equal treatment
  - C. Respect for the law
  - D. Respecting the patient's opinion
  
11. Jose an 84-year-old man presents to your clinic accompanied by his brother who happens to be his caretaker complaining of loss of vision and bumping into objects. You examine the patient and arrive at a tentative diagnosis of Age-related macular degeneration. On your way to explain to Jose about the condition you meet his brother who begs you not to break the news to Jose for it will completely demoralize him. A family conference to discuss the prognosis is already scheduled for the afternoon. As an optometrist what is the best way to handle this situation?
  - A. Honor the request of the brother who is protecting Jose from bad news
  - B. Tell Jose that withholding the information is not permitted under any circumstance
  - C. Jose should withhold informing his brother about the diagnosis
  - D. Ask Jose how he wants to handle the information in front of the rest of the family and allow for some family discussion about this matter.
  
12. Your patient has been suffering from chronic uveitis for many years now. She voices her frustrations with the different treatment modalities you have applied and says her friend had advised trying somewhere else including traditional means. How best do you respond to the patient?
  - A. Encourage the patient to seek traditional means and discontinue contact with you
  - B. Encourage and refer the patient to an ophthalmologist for further management
  - C. Inform the patient that complementary medical therapy is reasonable for her condition and definitely not harmful
  - D. Inform the patient that traditional means is ineffective in managing her condition

13. Your 36-year-old patient has just tested positive for HIV. He asks that you do not tell the wife about the results as he is not ready to inform her for the fear of a breakup. What do you say to your patient?
- A. Encourage the patient to share the information with his wife on his own, giving him time if necessary
  - B. Tell the patient that his wife is at serious risk for being infected with HIV, and you have a duty to make sure she knows of the risk
  - C. Tell the patient that public health law requires reporting both the patient and any known sexual partners to local health officers
  - D. All of the above
14. A 76-year-old woman presents to your clinic with a swollen eye and a broken frame, she reports that the abuse was inflicted by her husband. As he is her primary caregiver, she feels dependent on him and pleads with you not to say anything to him about it. How would you handle the situation?
- A. This is a case of elder abuse and the doctor is required to always report such cases to authorities
  - B. The doctor is not permitted under HIPAA[Health Insurance and Portability Act] to report the abuse
  - C. The law supporting reporting elder abuse allows the doctor to break confidentiality and report suspected abuse
  - D. The patient should not be reported, instead, she should obtain support and access to other services in order to maintain her primary caregiver
15. A mother brings her 4year old daughter to your clinic for an eye check-up. You examine the child and find out she has a myopia of -7.00 dioptries in both eyes. You explain to the mother about the condition and explain to her that her child needs to start wearing glasses but she refuses. You offer a solution of ortho-K lenses and atropine but the mother still refuses and claims she believes in prayers. What will you tell the mother in this situation;
- A. Inform and make her understand the risk faced by patients with uncorrected myopia is relatively high and may lead to blindness
  - B. Inform the mother its your duty to give full correction
  - C. Refer her to an ophthalmologist
  - D. Prescribe atropine eyedrops
16. An 18months child presents to the clinic with a runny nose, since she is otherwise well, the immunizations due at 18 months are administered. After she and her mother leave the clinic you realize she was at the clinic last week and received the same immunization dosage. Should you tell the mother about your mistake?
- A. No because the error is a trivia one
  - B. No because no harm is done
  - C. No because the mother will never find out
  - D. Yes because an open and honest approach to errors is most welcome
17. The unlawful touching of a patient without his/her consent can be referred to as?
- A. Battery
  - B. Negligence
  - C. Slander
  - D. Malpractice

18. Tusker a fifth year engineering student suffered a concussion during a rugby match and was diagnosed with a traumatic cataract in the left eye and partial memory loss. He needs to have a cataract surgery but he is refusing to give consent , can the doctors assume he lacks capacity and go ahead with the operation?
- A. He clearly has some form of mental impairment and such lacks capacity
  - B. He should be offered reassurance and information before a decision could be made about his capacity or otherwise
  - C. He should be advised to stop playing rugby
  - D. He may have an impairment of the mind hence the operation should be done
19. Which one of the following is true of the Helsinki Declaration?
- A. Doctors should be dedicated in providing competent and medical care compassionately
  - B. Marketing practice
  - C. Disclosure of patient information should always be limited to the requirements of the situation
  - D. Medical progress is based on research that ultimately must include studies involving human subjects
20. With regard to the Rights of Patients, the patient has a right to receive information from the healthcare provider comprehensively on:
- A. The proposed preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative and potential benefits and harms
  - B. The results of medical tests should not be disclosed to the patient
  - C. Alternatives to the facility
  - D. Doctors lifestyle and education

## **SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. (i) What is informed consent? **2 Marks**  
(ii) Why is informed consent important in ethical practice **3 marks**
2. Describe the American Optometric Association Code of ethics **10marks**
3. Define collegiality? **1 mark**
4. Support for colleagues should be ABSOLUTE, give your thinking **4 marks**
5. List the World Medical Association declaration of Lisbon on the Patient's Rights **6 marks**
6. Trace the History of Ethics and Morality in Medical science **4 marks**

## **SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Give a description of the evolution of medical ethics tracing up to the current practices giving examples. **(20 Marks)**