



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR
2015/2016 ACADEMIC YEAR

SECOND YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

SCHOOL: Public Health, Biomedical Sciences & Biotechnology

COURSE CODE: 217

COURSE TITLE: Ethics & Law in Healthcare

DATE:.....JULY 2018

DURATION OF PAPER: Three (3) Hours

General instructions to candidates

1. This section consists of sections A, B and C, carrying a maximum of seventy (70) marks)
2. Answer all the questions in the university examinations booklets provided
3. Write your registration number only
4. Write your registration number on every new leaf of the examination booklet used
5. Read the instructions under each section and answer the questions accordingly

Instructions to the Candidate

1. This section has twenty questions, carrying a maximum of twenty (20) marks)
2. Indicate the correct answer with T (true) or F (False) for each of the four choices (A, B, C, D) in each question by writing the corresponding letter to each question in the provided university examination booklet

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

Write "T" or "F" for each of the four choices in each question

Q1. The core principles of ethical practice are defined by:

- a) Autonomy
- b) Beneficence
- c) Non-maleficence
- d) Justice

Q2. The four (4) philosophical basis of medical ethics approaches include:

- a) Consequentialist
- b) Duty-based ethics Deontology
- c) Virtue ethics
- d) Communitarianism

Q3. Some of the dilemmas awaiting medical practitioners include:

- e) "Moral"
- f) "Distress"
- g) "Residue"
- h) "Ethics as tragedy"

Q4. First Code of Ethics, "Formula Comitis Achiatorum", was predominantly contributed to in the 5th Century by the following religious organizations:

- a) Catholics
- b) Jews
- c) Muslims
- d) Anglicans.

Q5. The following historical events with regard to ethics in healthcare occurred:

- a) 1815-Apocatheries (Pharmacies Act was passed in the UK
- b) 1847-American Medical Association (AMA) adopted its first Code of Ethics
- c) 1960-The "Liberal Pentecostal approach was articulated by Fletcher
- d) 1960s and 1970s-The Liberal Pentecostal approach was built upon and medical ethics configured into bioethics

Q6. About laboratory:

- a) Disclosure may be required by law or in the interest of public safety
- b) If a patient is transferred to another institution or changes his/her primary physician, copies of the laboratory should ideally be furnished by the original/referring physician as part of the patient's case records
- c) The ethical principles surrounding the keeping and using of medical records also apply to DNA banks
- d) Pathologists generally do not have direct contacts with patients

Q7. About tissue banking:

- a) Trading of organs tissues and blood is prohibited under the human organ transplant laws
- b) Laboratories involved in tissue banking should also ensure that the bank has guidelines to prevent misuse and mishandling of tissue and that tissue samples are anonymized
- c) An informed consent is recommended if residual tissue is to be stored for tissue banking
- d) Laboratory should be aware of the problems associated with commercial use of human tissue

Q8. The ethical and professional basis of the relationship with colleagues include:

- a) Seeking professional consultation
- b) Collaboration on multidisciplinary team
- a) Responsibilities in teaching and supervising trainees
- b) Responding to unethical conducts of colleagues

Q9. The following are emerging ethical issues resulting from recent advances in the biological and medical sciences:

- a) Abortion
- b) Euthanasia
- c) Physician assisted suicide
- d) Medical dilemmas

Q10. The following are emerging ethical issues:

- a) Embryonic stem cell
- b) Brain –computer interface
- c) Government versus private funding for space science.
- d) Neuroscience, genomics, epigenomics and biology

Q11. The four main domains of ethical principles in the medical professional practice

- a) The ethical basis of the physician-patient relationship
- b) Ethically important practices in medical care
- c) The ethical basis of relationships with colleagues
- d) Other ethically important topics in medical practice

Q13. The top five (5) ethical issues in healthcare include:

- a) Balancing care quality and efficiency
- b) Improving access to care
- c) Building and sustaining the healthcare workforce of the future
- d) Addressing end of life issues

Q14. Ethical issues in daily healthcare include:

- a) Prioritizing activities in order of importance
- b) Maintaining a clear distinction between the right and wrong
- c) Deciding when the patients are free to leave the hospital and being accountable for their decisions
- d) Taking the actions that will benefit the patients' health

Q12. Confidentiality of medical information is guided by:

- a) Patients should be told of the limits to confidentiality at the beginning of the physician-patient relationship and as events arise that create potential revelations.
- b) Disclosure of confidential information should occur only if the patient has given informed consent or if it is necessary to protect the patient or third parties from imminent harm, in a manner consistent with relevant legal statutes.
- c) Disclosure of patient information should always be limited to the requirements of the situation. This limitation is particularly relevant when state or federal privacy rules provide a lower standard of protection
- d) In their progress notes, medical practitioners should record only the information necessary for continued patient care

Q15. Some of the controversies and dilemmas in ethics include:

- a) Marketing practice
- b) Surrogacy
- c) Embryonic stem cell research and human cloning
- d) Ubiquitous technology.

Q16. About the legal frameworks and ethics, Health Bill 2014, Part IV (Regulation of the Health sector), section 37, the following are true:

- a) The health professionals' council to regulate health professionals, allied health professionals, health workers and the traditional medicine practitioners
- b) The national health facilities inspectorate authority to regulate health facilities, institutions and establishments
- c) The medicines, medicinal products and health technologies regulatory agency to regulate medicines, medicinal products, health technologies, complementary and alternative medicines and technologies
- d) Any other regulatory agency

Q17the following are Sub-County Health Facility services in Kenya:

- a) Curative services
- b) Promotive services
- c) Preventive services
- d) Rehabilitative services

Q18. According to Kenya's Public health Act chapter 242 of the laws of Kenya, the Cabinet Secretary may, by notice of Gazette:

- a) Any infectious disease shall be notifiable under the Act
- b) Declare that only provisions of the Act are mentioned in such a notice shall apply to any notifiable infectious disease
- c) Restrict the provisions of the Act as regards the notification of any disease, to any area define in such a notice
- d) All the above

Q19. In accordance with Kenya's Medical Laboratories Technicians and Technologists' Act Chapter 253A, the membership of the Board in accordance with Section 6 include:

- a) The Director of medical Services,
- b) The Head of the Public Health Laboratories in the Ministry of Health
- c) The Registrar
- d) The Executive Chairman of the Association

Q20. 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 examination
- c) Alternatives to the proposed medical procedures
- d) Diagnosis and possible prognosis, on-going course of treatment

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

Instructions to Candidates

- This section has eight short answer questions (SAQs)
- The section carries a maximum of forty (40) marks distributed as indicated against respective questions
- Answer all the questions

Q.1 In Kenya, the National Council of Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) is responsible for accreditation of all Ethical Review Committees in the county. State the seven objectives of accreditation as stated in the national guidelines

Q2. Under normal circumstances, confidentiality must not be breached whatsoever. But a limited number of circumstances can allow for breaching of confidentiality and permission for some disclosures. State the eight (8) circumstances under which this may occur/happen.

Q3. State four (4) responsibilities/obligations of a physician

Q4. In your own understanding and knowledge, how do health/medical workers improve the privacy and confidentiality of information about their patients in Kenya?

Q5. Chapter 4 of "The Constitution of Kenya (2010)" discusses "The Bill of Rights". Part 1 discusses the "General Provisions Related to The Bill of Rights. State the functions of the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission

Q6. Explain an incident you know about or you witnessed or you were involved in that you think was or it had an element of conflict of interest

Q7. Armed with the knowledge that you have gained in ethics in healthcare, explain how you plan to do at your place of work to up hold physician-patient relationship.
OPEN TO STUDENTS' VIEWS

Q8. Briefly discuss assisted suicide

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs)

Instructions to candidates

- This section carries two (2) long answer questions (LAQs) with equal marks
 - It carries a maximum score of forty (40) marks
 - Answer both questions
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- 1) Having been taught ethical practice in healthcare, explain how you plan to set up an ethical environment and how you will make your work environment clearly and professionally ethical.
 - 2) Discuss informed consent, explaining what it is and why it is important in ethical practice.