



(University of Choice)

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

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR

**FIRST YEAR, THIRD TRIMESTER MAIN EXAMINATIONS
FOR THE DEGREE**

OF

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS
EDUCATION**

COURSE CODE: HPE 104/HPT 315

COURSE TITLE: ETHICS AND PROFESSIONALISM IN HEALTH

DATE: 4th December 2023 **TIME: 2:00 pm -4:00pm**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer all Questions

Sec A: 20 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) (1x20=20 Marks)

Sec B: 8 Short Answer Questions (SAQ) (8x5=40 marks)

Sec C: 2 Long Answer Questions (LAQ) (2x20=40 marks)

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

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

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HPE 104/HPT 315: ETHICS AND PROFESSIONALISM IN HEALTH

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary goal of medical ethics?

- a. Profit maximization
- b. Patient well-being
- c. Physician convenience
- d. Government regulations

2. Which ethical principle emphasizes the importance of truthfulness and honesty in healthcare?

- a. Autonomy
- b. Beneficence
- c. Non-maleficence
- d. Veracity

3. Informed consent is based on which ethical principle?

- a. Autonomy
- b. Beneficence
- c. Justice
- d. Fidelity

4. Which ethical theory focuses on the consequences of actions to determine their moral value?

- a. Deontology
- b. Virtue ethics
- c. Consequentialism
- d. Casuistry

5. A healthcare professional's duty to prioritize the well-being of their patients is known as:

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

6. What does "confidentiality" mean in the context of healthcare ethics?

- a. Sharing patient information with anyone who requests it
- b. Keeping patient information private and only disclosing it when necessary

- c. Publicly posting patient information
- d. Ignoring patient confidentiality altogether

7. Which ethical principle calls for a fair and equitable distribution of healthcare resources?

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

8. What is the role of the Institutional Review Board (IRB) in healthcare research ethics?

- a. Provide medical treatment
- b. Ensure patient confidentiality
- c. Review and approve research involving human subjects
- d. Develop healthcare policies

9. What is the key concept behind "cultural competence" in healthcare ethics?

- a. Treating all patients the same, regardless of their background
- b. Understanding and respecting cultural differences in healthcare
- c. Promoting one's own cultural values above all else
- d. Avoiding patients from diverse cultural backgrounds

10. Which of the following is NOT a common barrier to ethical decision-making in healthcare?

- a. Lack of moral values
- b. Conflicts of interest
- c. Inadequate communication
- d. Limited resources

11. What ethical principle underscores a healthcare provider's obligation to do no harm to patients?

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

12. Which ethical framework prioritizes the development of virtuous character traits in healthcare professionals?

- a. Deontology

- b. Virtue ethics
- c. Consequentialism
- d. Principlism

13. What is "patient-centered care," and why is it an important aspect of healthcare professionalism?

- a. Focusing solely on medical procedures
- b. Tailoring care to the patient's needs and preferences
- c. Minimizing patient involvement in decision-making
- d. Ignoring patient feedback

14. What is "patient advocacy," and why is it essential in healthcare ethics?

- a. Promoting the financial interests of patients
- b. Advocating for patients' rights and well-being
- c. Prioritizing the preferences of healthcare providers
- d. Excluding patients from the decision-making process

15. In the context of healthcare ethics, what is the "principle of autonomy"?

- a. Respecting patients' right to make informed decisions about their own care
- b. Making medical decisions without patient input
- c. Ignoring patient choices and preferences
- d. Focusing solely on patient preferences

16. What ethical considerations are involved in end-of-life decision-making for a terminally ill patient?

- a. The need for expensive treatments
- b. Balancing patient autonomy with the duty to avoid harm
- c. Ignoring the patient's wishes
- d. Minimizing communication with the patient

17. What is the role of "shared decision-making" in healthcare ethics?

- a. Making decisions for the patient
- b. Allowing healthcare providers to decide for patients
- c. Collaborating with patients to make informed decisions
- d. Excluding patients from the decision-making process

18. How does "medical paternalism" differ from patient-centered care in healthcare ethics?

- a. Promoting patient autonomy
- b. Ignoring patient preferences
- c. Making decisions on behalf of the patient without their input
- d. Fostering a collaborative patient-provider relationship

19. What is the primary ethical concern when it comes to conflicts of interest in healthcare?

- a. Maximizing personal profit
- b. Prioritizing patient well-being
- c. Upholding professional integrity
- d. Avoiding any interactions with patients

20. What role does the "Hippocratic Oath" play in contemporary healthcare ethics and professionalism?

- a. A historical relic with no relevance today
- b. An important code of ethics for modern healthcare professionals
- c. Focusing exclusively on physician responsibilities
- d. Ignoring the concept of ethics in healthcare

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

1. State five roles of healthcare provider as a patient advocate (5MKS)
2. State five key components in health care codes of ethics (5MKS)
3. State any five ethical issues dominating health sector (5MKS)
4. State five importance of code of ethics (5MKS)
5. State five importance of personal development (5MKS)
6. State any five importance of Good Samaritan law (5MKS)
7. State any five ethical principles (5MKS)
8. State any five importance of portfolio ethics (5MKS)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

1. Compare Malpractice Vs Negligence (10mks)
 - b) Discuss ethical issues dominating health sector (10mks)
2. Discuss ethical principles (10mks)

B Discuss importance of good Samaritan law (10mks)