



**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**

SECOND YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

SCHOOL: Public Health, Biomedical Sciences and Biotechnology

COURSE CODE: BML 217

COURSE TITLE: Medical Ethics and Behavioural Sciences

DATE: JULY 2018

Duration: Two (2) 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. Each question only ONE correct answer
3. Indicate the correct answer for each question by writing the corresponding letter in the provided university examination booklet

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

- 1. The central ethical and professional practices in medicine include:**
 - a) Confidentiality
 - b) Non-participation in fraud
 - c) Informed consent
 - d) Beneficence
- 2. 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
- 3. The four early childhood development stages include:**
 - a) Oral Phase
 - b) Anal phase
 - c) Phallic phase
 - d) Latent phase
- 4. 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
- 5. The following are true of the Nuremberg code:**
 - a) Required is the voluntary, well-informed, understanding consent of the human subject in a full legal capacity

- b) The experiment should aim at positive results for society that cannot be procured in some other way
- c) It should be based on previous knowledge (like, an expectation derived from animal experiments) that justifies the experiment
- d) The experiment should be set up in a way that avoids unnecessary physical

6. The following are true of the Helsinki Declaration:

- a) The Declaration of Geneva of the WMA binds the physician with the words, “The health of my patient will be my first consideration,” and the International Code of Medical Ethics declares that, “A physician shall act in the patient's best interest when providing medical care”
- b) It is the duty of the physician to promote and safeguard the health, well-being and rights of patients, including those who are involved in medical research. The physician's knowledge and conscience are dedicated to the fulfillment of this duty
- c) Medical progress is based on research that ultimately must include studies involving human subjects
- d) The primary purpose of medical research involving human subjects is to understand the causes, development and effects of diseases and improve preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic interventions (methods, procedures and treatments). Even the best proven interventions must be evaluated continually through research for their safety, effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility and quality

7. The following are true of the Helsinki Declaration:

- a) To provide diagnostic testing facilities, and, where appropriate, scientific and technical advice on disease control measures to OIE Member Countries
- b) To carry out and/or coordinate scientific and technical studies in collaboration with other laboratories, centers or organizations
- c) To collect, process, analyze, publish and disseminate epizootiological data relevant to the designated pathogens or diseases
- d) To provide scientific and technical training for personnel from OIE Member Countries

8. The four (4) key principles of biomedical ethics include:

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

9. The following are principles of medical ethics:

- a) A physician shall be dedicated to providing competent medical care, with compassion and respect for human dignity and rights
- b) A physician will uphold the standards of professionalism, be honest in all professional interactions, and strive to report physicians deficient in character or competence, or engaging in fraud or deception, to appropriate entities

- c) A physician shall respect the law and also recognize a responsibility to seek changes in those requirements, which are contrary to the best interests of the patient
- d) A physician shall respect the rights of patients, colleagues, and other health professionals, and shall safeguard patient confidences and privacy within the constraints of the law

10. Which of the following are true of the ethical principles in the professional practice of physicians?

- 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 psychiatric practice

11. The following are exceptions to confidentiality

- a) Genuine emergencies do not require informed consent. Emergency care occurs in the framework of implied or presumed consent. That is, in emergency situations in which reasonable persons would want the intervention it is ethical to proceed as if consent exists
- b) Care for children or incompetent patients requires consent from parents or legally recognized surrogates. Assent of incompetent individuals (i.e., acquiescence as opposed to informed consent) is obtained whenever possible
- c) Patients may also waive their right to informed consent. This exception, however, presumes competence to do so
- d) Finally, the doctrine of therapeutic privilege allows a physician to withhold information if it is truly damaging to the patient. But such an exception should be rare. Withholding information about side effects, for example, in the hope of increasing compliance is not acceptable

12. A physician shall:

- a) In the provision of appropriate patient care, except in emergencies, be free to choose whom to serve, with whom to associate, and the environment in which to provide medical care
- b) A physician shall recognize a responsibility to participate in activities contributing to the improvement of the community and the betterment of public health
- c) A physician shall, while caring for a patient, regard responsibility to the patient as paramount
- d) A physician shall support access to medical care for all people

13. The following are true of a disordered (involuntary) psychiatric patient with regard to ethics:

- a) The person is suffering from a severe mental disorder
- b) There is reasonable prospect that his disorder is treatable at or through the facility to which he is to be committed and such commitment would be consistent with the least restrictive alternative principle
- c) The person either refuses or is unable to consent to voluntary admission for treatment
- d) The person lacks capacity to make an informed decision concerning treatment

14. What is an ethical issue?

- a) When you have to judge what is right or wrong
- b) Choosing between options
- c) Deciding whether to do something or do nothing
- d) Should I or shouldn't I?

15. On the day to day basis, ethical issues can involve:

- a) Respecting people
- b) Treating people with dignity
- c) Treating people fairly
- d) Supporting patient's choices

16. What does autonomy mean in medical ethics?

- a) Respect a person's right to make their own decisions
- b) Teach people to be able to make their own choices
- c) Support people in their individual choices
- d) Do not force or coerce people to do things

17. What does beneficence mean in medical ethics?

- a) Our actions must aim to 'benefit' people – health, welfare, comfort, well-being, improve a person's potential, improve quality of life
- b) The people should define 'Benefit' themselves. It's not what we think that is important
- c) Act on behalf of 'vulnerable' people to protect their rights
- d) Prevent harm

18. What does justice mean in medical ethics?

- a) Treating people fairly
- b) Not favouring some individuals/groups over others
- c) Acting in a non-discriminatory / non-prejudicial way
- d) Respect for the law

19. What does non-maleficence mean in medical ethics?

- a) Do not inflict harm on people
- b) Do not cause pain or suffering
- c) Do not incapacitate
- d) Do not cause offence

20. Distributive justice means:

- a) Getting equal share
- b) Having just enough to meet their needs
- c) Getting what they deserve
- d) Acquiring what they can pay for

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

- 1 Explain a) Static (2 marks) and b) dynamic (3 marks) approaches to culture
2. State four (4) principles of medical ethics
3. Briefly explain the meaning of physician-patient relationship.
4. Briefly explain “Biological (or Physical) Anthropology”:
5. About the Kenya Medical Laboratory Technicians and Technologists (KMLTTB) Act
 - a) Briefly discuss the KMLTTB Act
 - b) State the functions of the KMLTTB
6. Discuss
 - a) The membership of the KMLTTB
 - b) The powers of the Board
7. Discuss
 - a) The Principles of the Nuremberg Code
 - b) Points of the Nuremberg code
8. Discuss the Helsinki Declaration

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

1. Discuss informed consent
2. State the ten points of the Nuremberg Code