UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER DECEMBER 2015

TITLE : ETHOS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

COURSE : CHN327

DURATION : TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS : 75

INSTRUCTIONS : 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS
3. NO PAPER SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO NOR OUT OF THE EXAMINATION ROOM
4. BEGIN EACH QUESTION ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR
Question 1

1. The nurse in a unit is caring for several clients. To distribute nursing care the nurse used the principle of triage due to limited resources. The nurse is promoting which ethical principle?
   a) Fidelity
   b) Justice
   c) Ventancy
   d) Confidentiality

2. Professional accountability serves the following purposes except:
   a) To provide a basis for ethical decision
   b) To respect the decision of the client
   c) To maintain standards of health
   d) To evaluate professional practices and reassess existing ones

3. Assisted suicide, abortion and euthanasia are examples of:
   a) Code of ethics
   b) Ethical issues
   c) Autonomy
   d) Fidelity

4. Which of the following describes the ethical principle of non-maleficence?
   a) The right of the competent patient to choose a personal plan of life and action
   b) The obligation of the health care provider to help people in need
   c) The duty of the health care provider to do no harm
   d) The responsibility of the health care provider to treat all in the same fair manner

5. The strongest motivating ethical principle in the provision of nursing care is:
   a) Autonomy
   b) Utility
   c) Beneficence
   d) Non-maleficence

6. Informed consent is a method that promotes:
   a) Non-maleficence
   b) Justice
   c) Beneficence
   d) Autonomy

7. The first step when using an ethical decision-making model in patient care is:
   a) Identifying possible actions
   b) Determining the nature of the problem
c) Exploring patient wishes

d) Calculating potential outcomes

8. Micro-allocation of resources is an ethical concept that is concerned with the
   a) Family
   b) Individual
   c) Society
   d) Hospital

9. Which of the following describes the ethical principle of beneficence?
   a) The right of the competent patient to choose a personal plan of care and action
   b) The obligation of the health care provider to help people in need
   c) The duty of the health care provider to do no harm
   d) The responsibility of the health care provider to treat all in the same fair manner

10. In psychiatry, the treatment method that controls behaviour by changing emotions
    and suppressing one's personality is
    a) Electro-convulsive therapy
    b) Psychosurgery
    c) Psychotherapy
    d) Psychopharmacology

11. Which of the following describes the ethical theory of utilitarianism?
    a) The health care provider must be truthful and avoid deception
    b) The health care provider has an obligation to be faithful to commitments made to
       self and others
    c) The responsibility of the health care provider to treat all people in the same fair
       manner
    d) Health care resources are allocated so that the best is done for the greatest number
        of people

12. From the deontologic point of view, parental decision to withhold neonatal
    intensive care to their very low-birth weight infant would violate the principle of
    a) Utility
    b) Autonomy
    c) Justice
    d) Macro-allocation

13. Parents of a foetus with multiple anomalies decide to have an abortion because
    "our child would have no quality of life and would impact negatively on what we
    could do for our other children". The parents' decision reflects the ethical concept of
    a) Utilitarianism
    b) Deontology
    c) Christian ethics
    d) Egoism
14. In ethics, the phenomenon known as the "slippery slope" means that
   a) Adherence to ethical principles can gradually code
   b) Rules change depending on the patient's socio-economic status
   c) Moral values "slip and slide" because they are dynamic rather than static
   d) The decision-making continuum begins with paternalism and ends with autonomy

15. The Swiss Code of Conduct for Professional nurses directs nurses to provide patient care that is
   a) Curative
   b) Autonoutous
   c) Utilitarian
   d) Non-judgemental

16. An issue that causes the greatest ethical dilemma and moral argument is
   a) Adoption
   b) Abortion
   c) Surrogacy
   d) Artificial insemination

17. When information is presented so that the patient can make an informed decision, the health care provider's teaching is based on the principle of
   a) Justice
   b) Respect
   c) Venality
   d) Non-maleficence

18. The major conceptual foundation of deontology, a system of ethical thought, is that people have a specific duty to
   a) Consider the consequences of decisions in relation to others
   b) Maximize good and minimize harm within society
   c) Do what is right for the individual
   d) Bend rules when it will help the patient

19. An individual is reflecting ethical thoughts from the school of Utilitarian when making the statement
   a) "Does the decision adhere to the rules of right and wrong?"
   b) "The sanctity of life takes precedence over the quality of life"
   c) "What is good or right must triumph over what is bad or wrong"
   d) "Will the consequences of this decision cause a burden to society"
20. When assisting patients to make decisions that involve ethical dilemmas, nurses must first
   a) Refrain from imposing their own values on patients
   b) Clarify their own values in relation to the moral issues
   c) Understand ethical theories and principles before making decisions
   d) Elicit the thoughts and feelings of the patient and significant others

21. Sipho is taken to the emergency room by the police. He is very demanding and pacing the floor. The ER nurse says to Sipho “If you do not calm down and be quiet, I am going to put you in restraints”. This type of treatment could implicate the nurse for which of the following?
   a) Battery
   b) Assault
   c) Delegation of character
   d) False imprisonment

22. Sipho becomes assaultive in the ER. The doctor orders a STAT injection of chlorpromazine to calm Sipho down. Sipho shouts, “Get away from me with that needle. I will sue you.” Under which of the following conditions are the staff protected from legal action?
   a) Sipho is considered “gravely disabled” and in need of help
   b) This is an emergency situation and Sipho is a danger to self and others
   c) This type of situation is covered by civil law
   d) This type of situation is covered by common law

23. The nurse states, “I know Sipho does not want to be put into restraints but we must do so for the protection of staff and other clients”. This is an example of which ethical philosophy?
   a) Utilitarian
   b) Egoism
   c) Deontology
   d) Kantianism

24. Which of the following described the ethical duty of veracity?
   a) The duty of the health care provider to do and promote good
   b) The duty of the health care provider to do no harm
   c) The duty of the health care provider to be faithful to commitments made to self and others
   d) The duty of the health care provider to be truthful and avoid deception

25. The treatment modality that is considered dehumanizing because it works by making the patient adopt someone else’s values and beliefs is
   a) Psychosurgery
   b) Psychopharmacology
   c) Psychotherapy
   d) Coercion
Question 2

Patient rights are one of the most important moral issues nurses have to deal with. Discuss patient rights as human rights.  

Total = 25

Question 3

A. A journalist got hospital records, through a hospital employee in the records department, about doctors who were living with AIDS and wanted to publish their names. The doctors sought legal protection against the publication of their names which the Court granted. What ethical duty was at issue against the journalist and how?  

B. Discuss the ethical meanings of the following terms

(i) Informed consent  
(ii) Fidelity  
(iii) Privacy  

Total = 25