UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER: JULY, 2016

TITLE OF PAPER: PROFESSIONALISM AND MANAGEMENT IN MIDWIFERY
COURSE CODE: MID 445
DURATION: TWO (2) HOURS
TOTAL MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
2. FIGURES IN BRACKETS INDICATE MARKS ALLOCATED TO EACH OR PART OF A QUESTION
3. ANSWER EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE

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QUESTION 1

Select a single appropriate response from the options provided.

If you were working with a gynaecologist at a fertility clinic, Question 1-5 relates to this scenario.

1.1 Identify the code of ethics which supports you to refuse to discard fetuses that were deemed unfavourable for fertility treatment.

(a) Midwives may ignore their duties if they are morally unacceptable
(b) Midwives may choose which procedures to assist the doctor
(c) Midwives may refuse to participate in activities for which they hold deep moral opposition
(d) Midwives have a duty to conform to instructions dictated by the doctor

1.2 How is the midwife protected from her employer if she refuses instructions from a senior officer as indicated in 1.1

(a) The code indicates that clients should not be denied of essential care at all costs
(b) The midwife is a professional who is regulated by the code of ethics
(c) The hospital policy allows doctors to work unassisted if they conduct certain procedures
(d) The rights of a gynaecologist must be protected
(e) All the responses are relevant

1.3 If the doctor insists that a midwife should participate in the procedure, how should the midwife respond?

(a) Inform the doctor that he/she is a professional and will not be instructed by another professional to participate in a procedure that he/she does not want to engage in.
(b) She should inform management about her moral decision
(c) She should tell the doctor that she should conduct the procedure on her own
(d) Discuss with him about her moral beliefs and attempt to convince the doctor to reconsider the decision to conduct the procedure

1.4 Choose one of the following types of relationships that should exist between the doctor and the midwife:

(a) Collegial
(b) Authoritative
(c) Paternalistic
(d) Oppressive
1.5 The researcher must uphold ethical rigour at all times. This implies that:
(a) The research should not cause physical and psychological harm to the respondents
(b) Participants must be treated equally
(c) The research should benefit the participants
(d) Data obtained from research must be authentic

1.6 If you are assigned as a researcher and you are conducting human experiments and the participants are excluded from an essential medication, which one of the following ethical principles will be violated?
(a) Confidentiality
(b) Non-maleficence
(c) Justice
(d) Veracity

1.7 The researcher realizes that the community where research is conducted has no water supply and installs a borehole to assist the families. Which one of the following ethical principles is observed?
(a) Justice
(b) Fidelity
(c) Non-maleficence
(d) All the principles are applied

1.8 If data collected reveals findings contrary to the objectives of the study, the researcher is expected to adhere to the ------
(a) Research rigor
(b) Research theme
(c) Research objectives
(d) Research theory

1.9 Which one of the following behaviours supports women-centred care?
(a) Coercing pregnant women to agree to a treatment plan designed by doctors
(b) Designing a routine care plan for all women in the childbearing period
(c) Discussing and implementing a care plan that suit individual women
(d) None of the above is correct

1.10 One of the key midwifery concepts that defines the unique role of midwives in promoting the health of women and childbearing families is:
(a) Discussing childbearing women with members of a multidisciplinary team
(b) A focus on disease management
(c) Respect for women as persons with full human rights
(d) Promoting male response to reproductive issues
1.11 The International Confederation of Midwives assert that the philosophy of midwifery care is based on the principle that:
(a) Childbirth is a normal physiological process
(b) Childbirth is the work of a doctor and midwives
(c) Women are passive participants in reproductive health
(d) All of the above is correct

1.12 Identify the scope of midwifery practice among the following responsibilities:
(a) Provision of reproductive technology
(b) Managing risk obstetric conditions
(c) Assisting doctors when conducting operative deliveries
(d) Providing quality care to women during the reproductive period

1.13 Identify the role of the Swaziland Nursing and Midwifery Council:
(a) Regulate, control and direct nursing and midwifery education and practice
(b) Encouraging the public to report malpractices within the midwifery profession
(c) Educate the public about the role of midwives working in the communities
(d) Encourage single qualified nurses to enrol in the midwifery profession

1.14 Which of the following options refer to the ability of a client to make cognitive decisions about her health?
(a) Incompetent
(b) Competent
(c) Minor
(d) Mentally challenged

Dolly is sending her pregnant adolescent to the local midwife for counselling. Questions 1.15-1.20 relates to this scenario

1.15 Which one of the following attributes is required by a professional counsellor?
(a) Discriminatory
(b) Impartial
(c) Stigmatises clients
(d) Exploitative

1.16 Which one of the following refers to the responsibility of a counsellor?
(a) Convince a client to change her behaviour
(b) Change the mind-set of the client and adopt a healthy behaviour
(c) Guide the client in making a decision that suits her
(d) Coerce the client to take the right decision
1.17 If the daughter indicates that she would like to enrol in the family planning programme, what should be the reaction of a midwife?
(a) Seek permission of the mother
(b) Tell her to re-consider her decision because she is too young to engage in sexual intercourse
(c) Request her to seek spiritual counselling
(d) Discuss with her the family planning methods that are ideal for adolescents

1.18 The adolescent indicates that she may have challenges in accessing reproductive health services because of her school timetable, your response as a counsellor is to:
(a) Consider missing a school day in order to access services
(b) Consider purchasing contraceptives over the counter at a local pharmacy
(c) Review your timetable and identify a day that will be convenient for both of you
(d) Choose a method that will require minimal contact with a midwife

1.19 Dolly reports to the clinic to check on her daughters’ progress, which ethical principles are in conflict:
(a) Maintain confidentiality
(b) Tell the truth about the course of treatment
(c) Truth telling and confidentiality
(d) Deception and truth telling

1.20 If the midwife deceived the mother about the treatment option taken by her daughter, what would be the reason for a midwife to tell lies?
(a) The role of a midwife is primarily to protect the client
(b) Therapeutic lie is acceptable
(c) To protect the profession
(d) The midwife has a right to decide which person to protect

1.21 Which one of the following behaviours is unprofessional
(a) Eating in front of the patients in a maternity unit
(b) Challenging a wrong decision made by a doctor in front of patients
(c) Calling a senior midwife by her first name
(d) None of the above is appropriate behaviour

1.22 Quality care can be attained if:
(a) The manager allocates essential resources
(b) Midwives adhere to the code of ethics
(c) Staff members receive adequate benefits
(d) There are fewer patients in the ward
Mrs Nunn’s neonate who weighs 800 grams has a congenital cardiac condition and needed life support to keep her alive. The doctor advised that the life support be discontinued because the neonate will not survive yet the hospital has only one life support machine which will be useful to deserving clients. Question 1.23-1.25 addresses this scenario.

1.23 Mrs Nunn is very upset about the doctors’ decision. Your advice as a midwife is:
(a) Sue the doctor for malpractice
(b) Leave the hospital and take the neonate home to die peacefully
(c) Doctors may make an ethical decision based on the quality of life and available resources
(d) It was a right decision because the neonate is malformed

1.24 The parents requested to sacrifice all they had for the neonate’s life because:
(a) The sanctity of life is more important than the quality of life
(b) The quality of life is more important than the sanctity of life
(c) Both quality and sanctity of life is important
(d) Neither the quality nor the sanctity of life is important

1.25 If the doctor continued with the life support treatment and a client who is acutely ill was unable to benefit from the life support, the doctor would be charged for:
(a) Malpractice
(b) Irresponsible
(c) Unethical behaviour
(d) Negligent
QUESTION 2

Duduzile is advised by the obstetrician to consider permanent sterilization in view of the pregnancy complications that she has acquired. Duduzile does not consent to the procedure because of her religious beliefs. Discuss ethical issues that are raised by this scenario.

25 marks

QUESTION 3

Institution X is advertising a job but insists that prospective employees should have a current HIV test before they are considered for employment.

(a) Discuss ethical issues that relates to this advertisement.
15 marks

(b) People living with HIV and AIDS should not be stigmatized about their condition.

(i) Define stigma
2 marks

(ii) Discuss why stigma infringes on a person’s human rights?
8 marks

Total marks 25