

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

JULY 2018

COURSE TITLE:

ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

AND THE LAW

COURSE CODE:

GNS 209

TIME ALLOWED:

2 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS:

75

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. PLEASE READ QUESTIONS

CAREFULLY

2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

4. THIS PAPER HAS A TOTAL OF

THREE PAGES.

MARK ALLOCATION: 1 MARK per FACT/CORRECT PHRASE.

PLEASE DO NOT OPEN QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED
BY THE INVIGILATOR.

SECTION 1

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS FOR 1 -10. Please choose the option that best describes the answer. Example 1. B

- 1.1 Volenti non fit injuria is a legal doctrine meaning
 - A. a volunteering person must be compensated
 - B. a consenting patient may be injured during an operation
 - C. a willing person is never wronged
 - D. none of the above
- 1.2 All of the following statements on ethical theories are true, **EXCEPT**
 - A. Autonomy is considered to be the highest of all principles
 - B. In clinical care, the principles of non-maleficence and beneficence are two separate considerations
 - C. The allocation of health care resources are guided by the principle of justice
 - D. According to teleology, all available alternatives are considered, using the good and bad consequences of each is a guideline in decision making
- 1.3 Human rights are also known as:
 - A. Fundamental rights
 - B. Natural rights
 - C. Blue rights
 - D. Patient rights
- 1.4 Nurse Mlondi is administering Kanamycin injection on a MDR-TB patient, yet he knows very well that the drug causes permanent deafness. This is an example of:
 - A. Ethical egoism
 - B. Ethical altruism
 - C. Deontology
 - D. Maleficence
- 1.5 Musa has just completed his B.NSc studies at UNISWA. He says he does not want to work in a rural community clinic, but prefers working in a town hospital. This is an example of
 - A. Autonomy
 - B. Rule deontology
 - C. Ethical egoism
 - D. Advocacy

1.6 Teleological theories:

- i. Consider the result of an action rather than its intention
- ii. Are part of normative ethics
- iii. Consider the link between human conduct and moral beliefs
- iv. Are more important in nursing than other ethical theories
- A. i, iii, iv
- B. i, ii, iii
- C. i and iv
- D. i and ii

1.7 Descriptive ethics

- A. Does not pass moral judgement on beliefs or behaviors
- B. Seeks to analyse the meaning of moral terms
- C. Is not important in Nursing Ethics
- D. Is more focused on patients rather than nurses

1.8 Non-normative ethics is:

- A. The type of ethics inquiry that examines standards or criteria for right or wrong conduct.
- B. The type of ethics inquiry that investigates the phenomena of moral beliefs and behaviour or analyses the moral language and concepts used in ethics inquiry and the logic of moral justification
- C. The philosophical analysis of the moral phenomena, moral language and ethical foundations and judgements in nursing practice
- D. Defends a system of moral principles and rules to determine which actions are right or wrong

1.9Which of the following statements are true about ethical principles:

- i. Provide the decision maker with effective view points that will help determine the moral justifications of actions
- ii. When taken collectively, form our ethical system in nursing
- iii. Are important guides in moral decision making
- iv. May derive from ethical theories
- v. Are laws of conduct that are derived from our ethical system or world view
- A. i,ii,iii,iv,v
- B. ii,iii,iv,v
- C. i,ii,iii,iv
- D. i,ii,iii

- 1.10 The following are elements of the Swaziland Nurses Professional Code of Ethics, except:
 - A. Nurses and Student Nurses
 - B. Nurses and Co-workers
 - C. Nurses and Practice
 - D. Nurses and the People

STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING TERMS ARE TRUE OR FALSE. E.g. 2. T

- 1. 11 Members of the medical and nursing professions universally profess to respect and value all life.
- 1.12 Society expects a caring behaviour from health care professionals at all times and under all conditions.
- 1.13 Headlines in the media describe behaviour by members of the nursing profession to be of immoral consciousness.
- 1.14 Nursing as a profession is not necessarily based on caring values, but on treatment of ailments.
- 1.15 Those entering the nursing profession often do realise that that their chosen profession will involve difficult decisions which may call for their own personal convictions.
- 1.16 When a person selects a profession, he/she is always aware of the values of that profession.
- 1.17 Compassion can be easily acquired by skills and techniques, and is not merely more than sympathy and emotional attachment.
- 1.18 The keeping of confidence is one of the fundamental ethical requirements of professional health care.
- 1.19 According to the ethical principle beneficence, health care workers are not supposed to do harm to their clients.
- 1.20 The principle of truth telling is known as veracity.
- 1.21 According to the doctrine of *Res Ipsa Loquitor*, the negligence of the wrong doer is inferred from the mere fact that an accident occurred
- 1.22 The principle of paternalism is usually included when discussing descriptive ethics.

- 1.23 Human rights are derived from the constitution of a country.
- 1.24 Descriptive ethics passes moral judgment on beliefs or behaviour.
- 1.25 Normative is the type of ethics enquiry that examines standards or criteria for right or wrong conduct. (25 MARKS)

SECTION 2 DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

QUESTION 2

2.1 Describe the following ethical principles used in the study of Nursing Ethics:

a. Autonomy	[3 marks]
b. Non-maleficence	[3 marks]
c. Fidelity	[3 marks]
2.2 The nurse is a patient advocate. Explain.	[3 marks]
2.3 Explain the concept 'Good Samaritan Laws of a country'	[3 marks]
2.4 Discuss patient rights in the health care context under the following:	
a. The right to know	[5 marks]
b. The right to treatment	[5 marks]

(25 MARKS)

QUESTION 3

3.1 Discuss and give relevant examples of five caring behaviours inherent the philosophy of nursing practice. (5 points each relevant behaviour)

(25 MARKS)

TOTAL = 75 MARKS