

University of Eswatini
Faculty of Health Sciences
Midwifery Department
Main Examination Paper, June 2021

COURSE CODE	MWF445
COURSE NAME	PROFESSIONALISM AND MANAGEMENT IN MIDWIFERY
TIME ALLOWED	2 HOURS
TOTAL MARKS	75

INSTRUCTIONS

- **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- **BEGIN EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PAGE**
- **DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNLESS ADVISED TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR**

Question 1

In questions 1.1 to 1.18, select the most appropriate (e.g. 1.1e)

- 1.1 Which of the following is true about Midwifery as a profession
- It is difficult to separate the borders of midwifery from medicine or nursing
 - It is still evolving to become a fully-fledged profession
 - It has a specialised body of knowledge that is accepted by the public
 - It is considered a vocation and not a profession
- 1.2 A profession is characterised by;
- A semi-skilled group of individuals
 - A disciplined group of individuals
 - A group of individuals in an industrial union
 - A ruthless and shrewd group of individuals
- 1.3 Which one of the following demonstrate that midwifery is a profession;
- Engaging in multi-disciplinary work
 - Recognition by the public
 - High income remuneration
 - Offering services without pay
- 1.4 Professionalism is very important in Midwifery because;
- The public pays for services
 - The public entrusts the profession to independently offer services
 - There is a public moral deficit
 - The public is not aware of the nature of services required from midwives
- 1.5 Which of the following is NOT a requirement for midwifery to be regarded a profession
- A professional association
 - A regulatory authority
 - A trade union
 - An organised and specialised body of knowledge

Mxolisi is a practicing midwife, and a part-time carpentry student in one of the local vocational training institutions. Questions 1.6 to 1.10 relate to this scenario.

- 1.6 Which of the following actions demonstrate continued professional development by Mxolisi?
- Taking extra shifts on weekends to raise funds to pay for carpentry studies
 - Engaging in in-service training on neonatal resuscitation
 - Engaging on a 4 week male circumcision promotion campaign led by the Ministry of Health
 - Sitting for carpentry examinations at the end of the year
- 1.7 Identify the statement that demonstrates reflective practice by Mxolisi from the following
- Mxolisi ticks his to-do list at the end of each day
 - Mxolisi journals things that stood out to him at the end of each work day and interrogates his practice decisions and those of colleagues
 - Mxolisi considers monthly maternity unit statistics and discusses them with the data clerk
 - Mxolisi proposes the engagement of a researcher to evaluate the performance of his maternity unit
- 1.8 Mxolisi's decision to study carpentry is;
- Useful because it gives him something else to think about other than work
 - To be encouraged because he gets to expand his skills base
 - Relevant to the midwifery profession
 - Not part of continued professional development

- 1.9 Reflective midwifery practice is useful because
- It encourages one to learn from their practice experience
 - It encourages one to engage in continued professional development
 - It informs future research
 - It informs recruitment processes
- 1.10 As a practicing midwife, Mxolisi should
- Not mentor midwifery students in training
 - Mentor midwifery students in training
 - Not participate in in-service training on the neonate
 - Include carpentry in his resume to uplift the profession

Nomvula and her husband have experienced difficulty carrying a pregnancy to term because of fertility issues. They have learnt that surrogacy is an option that is financially accessible to them since they are wealthy. Questions 1.11 to 1.15 relate to this scenario

- 1.11 Which of the following might be an ethical issue for the couple?
- The sanctity of life
 - Cultural norms
 - The question of exploitation of less advantaged women economically
 - The legal difficulties of paying for surrogacy services
- 1.12 Children born of surrogate mothers have;
- Two legal mothers
 - The biological mother as the legally recognised mother
 - The best genes
 - Two fathers
- 1.13 Which of the following is true about Nomvula's husband?
- He will not be the biological father of the child
 - He will be the step-father of the child
 - He will be the biological father of the child to be born
 - He has lost his ability to produce sperm
- 1.14 Which of the following statements is true?
- Nomvula and her husband have the right not to tell the child to be born about a surrogate parent
 - The rights of the child to be born are more important compared to the parents
 - The rights of the biological parents matter more than the rights of the child to be born
 - The child to be born has a right to meet His/ her surrogate parent
- 1.15 Which of the following statements is true?
- The surrogate parent has a right to have a relationship with the child to be born
 - The surrogate parent can refuse to give up the child and be protected by the law
 - The surrogate parent has no right to have a relationship with the child after birth
 - The surrogate parent is recognised as a legitimate parent in the eyes of the law and can keep the child if desired

Rosemarie, a registered midwife in the Kingdom of Eswatini is in trouble with her employer for professional misconduct on duty. Rosemarie was caught taking pethidine for self-use from the hospital labour ward, and without a medical prescription by a colleague. Questions 1.3 to 1.7 relate to this scenario.

- 1.16 To which of the following bodies should Rosemarie's case be reported to by the employer for professional misconduct?

- a. Eswatini Midwives Association
- b. Eswatini Nursing Council
- c. Eswatini CMAC
- d. Royal Eswatini Police

1.17 What is the likely course of action by the body to which Rosemarie will be reported to?

- a. Rosemarie may be suspended from midwifery practice pending a formal investigation
- b. Rosemarie may be kept in custody pending the results of a formal investigation
- c. Rosemarie may attend reconciliation hearings to try and mend her broken relationship with the employer
- d. Rosemarie may appear before a professional body disciplinary hearing before the Eswatini Midwives Association

1.18 Should Rosemarie be found a habitual pethidine user for recreational purposes, which of the following would you recommended to be the ruling by the body to which Rosemarie was reported to?

- a. Send Rosemarie to a drug rehabilitation camp, after which she may resume her employment duties, no questions asked
- b. Sentence Rosemarie to community service for at least 10 months
- c. Revoke Rosemarie's membership from the association
- d. Suspend Rosemarie's license to practice to practice midwifery

1.19 What is the significance of the midwifery ethical code of conduct?

[2 marks]

1.20 State any 5 midwifery practice areas covered by the ICM scope of practice.

[5marks]

[25 marks]

Question 2

The parliament of Eswatini is considering a bill to legalise abortion. To implement this law, the legislators are considering making it mandatory for all health providers including midwives to offer abortion services to women on demand. Discuss the ethical implications of such a policy.

[25 marks]

Question 3

Mrs Musa and her husband has a 15 year old daughter, Nomasonto, who has chronic schizophrenia as a secondary complication from congenital rubella. Nomasonto had her menarche at age 12. Although on medication, Nomasonto is unable to understand menstruation or take care of herself during her menses. Answer the following questions in relation to this scenario.

3.1 Mrs Musa and her husband reach out to the local clinic, seeking medication to suppress Nomasonto's menses. What are the ethical challenges associated with this decision? [5marks]

3.2 Mr Musa enquires about sterilisation of her daughter to avoid pregnancy consequences should Nomasonto engage in sexual intercourse. What are the ethical implications?

[20 marks]

[Total: 75 marks]