

## Question One (30 Marks)

- a. Distinguish between the following
- i. Deontology and Emotivism (2 Marks)
  - ii. Intrusion and information matching (2 Marks)
- b. After being a victim of identity theft, it is extremely difficult to straighten out one's record, let alone recover the stolen personal attributes. The best course of action is for individual defense. Discuss how one can prevent being a victim of impersonation (5 Marks)
- c. Outline the five major objectives of codes of ethics formulated by different domains and groups. (5 Marks)
- d. A former patient of your acute care facility is experiencing an exacerbation (worsening of disease) of his illness and he is hospitalized while visiting an old friend in another state. He wants to be transferred to your facility. His family and his physician agree and are putting pressure on you to facilitate the transfer. You are aware that he is underinsured and you know that he is a complex patient who will most likely be admitted for an extended hospital stay. You want to practice beneficence, to do the right thing and be a client advocate, but that would mean inadequate or possibly no reimbursement for your employer, who is already under tight fiscal restraints. **How would you handle this ethically?** (10 Marks)
- e. Laws are always useless unless there is a right to punish and an enforcement mechanism is in place. A penal code is a system of rules that prescribes punishment for unlawful acts. Discuss the three punishment system functions (6 Marks)
- f. Discuss some of the reasons why studying of Computer ethics is important to you and the information age society (5 Marks)
- g. A law exists to protect life, liberty and property of a group. Discuss why laws are important (6 Marks)
- h. A license is a privilege not a right, and if licensees want to maintain that privilege, they must follow the prescribed code. Discuss the merits of licensing software professionals. (5 Marks)

## Question Two (15 Marks)

- a. Personal privacy is a basic civil liberty that must be protected. In many countries there are guidelines and structures that safeguard the privacy rights. Outline the technical, contractual and legal safeguards on privacy (7 Marks)

- b. Discuss why the following concepts are important for professionalism? Justify your answers. (8 Marks)
- i. commitment,
  - ii. integrity,
  - iii. responsibility,
  - iv. Accountability.
- c. A great number of computer attacks fall into two categories; Penetration and denial of service attacks. Discuss these categories (5 Marks)

### Question Three (20 Marks)

- a. Coca-Cola's formula is a trade secret giving them a competitive edge against their competitors. Coca-Cola has a unique trade mark too (Coca-Cola®). Discuss the characteristics of a trade secret and trademarks (8 Marks)
- b. Discuss the requirements an invention or discovery should meet to be patentable (5 Marks)
- c. Discuss some of the reasons why studying of Computer ethics is important to you and the information age society (7 Marks)

### Question Four (15 Marks)

- a. The patient Mr Rooney is a 57 year old gentleman with aggressive prostate cancer under care of the nursing team in the oncology department of the general ward in Kenyatta National Hospital. Mr Rooney was diagnosed with prostate cancer seven years ago but refused medical and surgical treatment at the time. He chose to seek alternative treatment and did not follow up with the urologist over that seven year period. Mr Rooney is now faced with anemia and hypoproteinemia. After several diagnostic tests over a period it was discovered that the cancer had metastasized to his bones, it had spread locally to his lymph nodes and the primary tumor was invading the bladder and partially obstructing the left kidney. Mr Rooney had several admissions over a two month period for various reasons. On the last admission Mr Rooney was told that he may have only 4–6 weeks (previously it was 6–12 months) to live after a cystoscopy showed further extensive growth of the tumor, it was determined that any further surgical/medical intervention would not be appropriate in this case and that a palliative care regimen was the next step. At this point the patient reported to the health care team that he had resigned himself to the fact that he was going to die. Mr Rooney pulled one of the author's colleagues aside and confided to the nurse that he planned to kill himself and that is was a secret that the nurse was not to tell anyone. As the nurse who has been confided in by Mr Rooney, you are faced with an ethical dilemma. How would you go about it? (14 Marks)