

**W1-2-60-1-6**

**JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY**

# **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2014/2015**

**EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES**

**MLS 2410: HEALTHCARE ETHICS AND LAW**

**DATE: DECEMBER 2014 TIME: 2 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS**

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**SECTION A: MULTIPLE QUESTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**[20 MARKS]**

1. Etiquette rules used in workplace are called
2. Protocol
3. Ethics
4. Policies
5. morals
6. Laws applying specifically to the practice of medicine in a given state are called
7. Acts of protocol
8. Medical practice acts
9. Civil licensing acts
10. State medical guidelines
11. The first medical code of ethics was written by
12. Hammurabi
13. Hippocrates
14. Perciral
15. Kevorkian
16. Bioethics is concerned with
17. Healthcare law
18. Etiquette in medical facilities
19. The ethical implications of biological research methods and results
20. None of the above
21. Which one of the following is NOT one of the TORT
22. Its a civil wrong
23. It includes breach of contract
24. Its committed against a peon or property
25. It may be intentional
26. Battery is
27. Publicly damaging another’s reputation
28. The open threat of bodily harm to someone
29. The action that causes bodily harm
30. Needles or willful damage to violence
31. A means of establishing a standard of care in a trial is called
32. A deposition
33. Expert testimony
34. An oath
35. A subpoena
36. If a healthcare worker sends information to an insurance company without the patients written consent, this can be
37. Invasion of privacy
38. Defamation
39. Slander
40. libel
41. a legal document that allows an individual to state what measures should or should not be taken to prolong life when a condition is terminal is a
42. living will
43. durable power of attorney
44. patient self – determining act
45. right to die declaration
46. Permission granted voluntarily by a person who is of sound mind after a procedure and all risks involved have been explained is
47. legal permission
48. confidence authorization
49. verbal consent
50. informal consent
51. An example of a tort is
52. Misuse of narcotics
53. Slapping a patient
54. Practicing without a license
55. Stealing a patients necklace
56. Requests for information coming into the medical office from insurance companies or other sources should
57. be handled over the phone
58. list the purpose for which the data will be used
59. should not be filled with the patients medical record
60. should be signed by the patient
61. Consent is unnecessary
62. in emergency situations
63. if the patient is mentally incompetent
64. if the patient is a minor
65. if the situations involves minors in foster homes
66. Failure to give care that is normally expected of a person in a particular position resulting in injury t another person is
67. Malpractice
68. Negligence
69. Abuse
70. Defamation
71. If a patient is physically restrained without proper authorization or justification this can lead to charge of
72. Invasion of privacy
73. Defamation
74. False imprisonment
75. Assault and battery
76. An 80 year old woman is hospitalized with weight loss, generalized weakness and pulmonary mass. Laboratory tests reveal that she has pulmonary tuberculosis. Her family approaches the physician and asks the patient not to be told. Telling her would be like giving her “death sentence” Should you respect the family’s concerns?
77. The doctor should explore the patients belief system then decide accordingly whether or not to inform the patient.
78. The doctor should respect and follow the family’s request
79. The doctor has the duty to inform the patient
80. It would be justifiable in this case to withhold diagnosis sof TB based on cultural beliefs
81. Mrs Wanjala is 62 years old woman with metastatic breast cancer. She was admitted with dehydration and weakness. Her cancer treatments have failed, as she now has a recurrence. The oncologists are contemplating some new palliative chemotherapy. The nutrition team are concerned about her cachexia and recommends total parenteral nutrition (TPN). Should the patient be started on TPN?
82. The patient should not be started on TPN
83. The patient should be started on TPN
84. The patient decides fully informed about all the treatment choices of probable outcomes.
85. The treatment with TDN is futile for this patient
86. A 3 year old is presented to the emergency department . She was diagnosed with pyelonephritis by her physician yesterdays treatment with an intramuscular injection . she is vomiting today and unable to keep the antibiotic down. As you prepare to admit her you feel she should have been admitted yesterday. Should you tell the parents that their physician came a mistake?
87. Yes the parents should be told
88. The parents should not be told
89. Discuss the matter with other physicians then inform patents
90. Report the matter to the risk manager and not the parents
91. A 28 year old man, presents to the emergency room with testicular tortion in extreme pain. Emergency surgery is scheduled but the urologist will be unable to see the patient at least an hour. He asks that the patient not to be given any pain medications so that consent can be obtained when he sees the patient. Are the surgeon concerns about informed consent valid?
92. Yes, because the surgeon has t obtain informed consent from the patient before surgery and the pain medication will invalidate the consent.
93. Yes, the hospital policy required presence of informed consent from a lucid person before surgery.
94. The surgeon concerns are not valid because severe pain, by impairing a patients ability to listen or understand is an encumbrance to the informed consent.
95. A 70 year old man has a heart attack and is admitted to the medical floor with a very poor polognosis. He requests physician not to share any of his medial information with wife as he thinks she will not b able to take it. His wife catches you in the hall and asks about her husbands polognosis. What is the physician required to do legally?
96. The doctor should inform the wife about her husband’s poor polognosis
97. The doctor should not divulge the prognosis to the wife but should ask the nurse to let the wife know about her husbands condition
98. The wife is certainly affected by her husbands health and polognosis and every effort should be made to encourage an open dialogue between them
99. The doctor should not encourage the patient to talk to his wife about his condition

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS [6 MARKS EACH**

1. Define term “Advance directives” and give 2 pros and cons of living wills. [6 marks]
2. Explain the term “doctoline of double effect”, stating the factors involved in it. [6 marks]
3. Describe six factors that head women to procure an abortion in Kenya.
4. Outline the major causes of infertility amongst men and women
5. Define the term “informed consent” and when is emergency treatment justified. [6 marks]

**SECTION C: ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION**

1. Regardless of once religious belief healthcare professional must realize that reproductive technologies prevent ethical dilemmas and issues because of risks surrounding this procedures. Critically analyze the ethical issues /dilemmas surrounding surrogate mother hood [20 marks]
2. Discuss the ethical dilemmas in relation to ending life [20 marks]
3. Discuss the main ethical and legal grounds on which a doctor should respect confidentiality in what circumstances nevertheless breached. [20 marks]