

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**MAY 2009**

**COURSE TITLE: ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE**

**COURSE CODE: NUR 206**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS: 75**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. PLEASE READ QUESTIONS CAREFULLY**
- 2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 3. HAND IN THE SCRIPT AND QUESTION PAPER**

**MARK ALLOCATION: 1 MARK per FACT/CORRECT PHRASE.**

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

## QUESTION 1

**CHOOSE THE MOST CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN OPTIONS.**

1.1 Moral rights of patients include the following EXCEPT to:

- a) Decide what may be done to their bodies
- b) Receive information to enable them to make an informed decision
- c) Withstand the adverse effects of the treatment to ensure compliance.
- d) Know the effects of the treatment
- e) Accept, refuse or stop treatment

1.2 Basic human rights in the health-care context are: EXCEPT,

- a) The right to treatment
- b) The right to know (the right to information
- c) The right to peaceful death (euthanasia).
- d) The right to confidentiality and privacy

1.3 With regard to the revolution to the longevity of life, there are four outstanding events that need to be mentioned; EXCEPT,

- a) The extension of human life to 80 or 90
- b) The extension of life beyond 100 years.
- c) The extension of life expectancy without incapacity, even if it varies in between countries or societies
- d) Confirmed differences between sexes. with most aged some societies consisting of female members
- e) Extreme diversity of outcome, in which life's inequity is fortune, riches nor poverty, nor gifts nor talents, by the last 20 or 30 years of life.

1.4 Which of the following is not an ethical principle in nursing practice?

- a) Confidentiality
- b) Beneficence
- c) Justice
- d) Immorality

1.5 The following obstacles and barriers can prevent meaningful relationships in transcultural nursing; EXCEPT:

- a) anxiety which tends to make a person focus on feelings that inhibit communication
- b) the assumption that all cultures are the same instead of being open to differences
- c) Ethnocentrism
- d) Stereotyping which includes making negative or positive judgements about an individual based on observable or assumed group membership
- e) Non-prejudice

1.6 Informed consent acts to:

- a) Do good and not harm other people
- b) Inform patients about their conditions
- c) Provide the subjects with adequate information regarding participation in a study
- d) Ensure that most decisions we make also affect others

1.7 The purpose of collective bargaining is to:

- a) Arrange relations between employers and employees
- b) Prevent the employee from speaking with the union
- c) Prevent and settle disputes by negotiation between employers and employees over which it has no control
- d) Enforce discipline to the employees

1.8 In egoism

- a) One should not consider only the consequences of a particular act but rather the kind of act.
- b) Something is good because the person desires it
- c) The best consequences are for self, for everyone and for some
- d) None of the above

1.9 The following are types of unfair labour practices, EXCEPT;

- a) Unfair dismissal
- b) Unfair selection for promotion
- c) Unsafe work practices
- d) Brain drain

1.10 the following are degrees of negligence, EXCEPT;

- a) Gross negligence
- b) Criminal negligence
- c) Contributory negligence
- d) Non-contributory negligence

**QUESTION 1.11-1.20 ARE TRUE AND FALSE QUESTIONS. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE NEXT TO THE NUMBER OF THE QUESTION.**

1.11 It is the nurse's responsibility to obtain client consent for medical and surgical procedures.

1.12 A nurse following an inaccurate physician's order is legally responsible for any harm suffered by the client.

1.13 The medical officer in charge of a hospital has the authority to suspend or revoke a nurse's licence.

1.14 The principle of justice claims that an action is right if it tends to produce the greatest balance of value over disvalue.

1.15 The Swaziland Nurses Code of ethics is like other professional codes, has no legal force, as opposed to the licensure laws promulgated by the Swaziland Nursing Council.

1.16 Common law concepts indicate that every one person has the right to insist that others should not injure him by their acts of commission

1.17 The patient's wishes are respected with regard to treatment which is contrary to his religious beliefs, even if life is at stake.

1.18 Man is a unique, complex psycho-social, cultural, biological, spiritual and moral being whose health is vulnerable and who makes his own choices.

1.19 The safety of the patient and his general wellbeing is not primarily the concern of the nurse, but for other health care workers.

1.20 Nursing is a hazardous occupation, because of a multiplicity of human factors that play a dominant role in its practice.

**Total=20 Marks**

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

**QUESTION 2**

2.1 Write notes on the following:

2.1.1 The right to treatment

2.1.2 The right to know

2.1.3 The right to confidentiality and privacy (15 Marks)

2.2 Describe the following ethical principles entrenched in the philosophy of nursing:

2.2.1 Beneficence/benevolence

2.2.2 Veracity

2.2.3 Justice

2.2.4 Fidelity

2.2.5 Autonomy (10 Marks)

**QUESTION 3**

3.1 Discuss the different forms of accountability in nursing practice. (8 Marks)

3.2 Discuss the issues related to euthanasia. (7 Marks)

3.3 Describe major differences between faith healing and traditional healing. (10 Marks)

3.4 Describe the purposes served by professional code of conduct. (5 marks)

**TOTAL = 75 MARKS**

!!**GOOD LUCK**!!