

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER DECEMBER 2012

**TITLE : ETHOS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN MENTAL
HEALTH NURSING**

COURSE : NUR 314

DURATION : TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS : 75

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
 - 2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS**
 - 3. NO PAPER SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO NOR OUT OF
THE EXAMINATION ROOM**
 - 4. BEGIN EACH QUESTION ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF
PAPER**

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

Question 1: Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer and indicate your response by writing the letter corresponding to the correct answer next to the appropriate question number e.g. 45=k. (1 point each).

1. Complete informed consent includes a discussion of the following elements **except**
 - a. The nature of the decision/procedure
 - b. Reasonable alternatives to the proposed intervention
 - c. The relevant risks, benefits, and uncertainties related to each alternative
 - d. No assessment of patient understanding of the discussion

2. A factor that would render consent to treatment to be considered invalid is
 - a. The person giving consent feels powerless, vulnerable and coerced
 - b. The person giving consent is competent
 - c. The consent given is voluntary
 - d. The person giving the consent comprehends information given

3. Situations that would render consent presumed or implied are least likely to include
 - a. Emergency situations
 - b. When the patient requiring treatment is incompetent
 - c. A patient is admitted to the hospital ward
 - d. When the patient requiring treatment is unconscious

4. This corresponds to the personal belief of a client regarding a given idea, custom, attitude or anything that influences her behavior and decisions
 - a. Ethics
 - b. Morals
 - c. Values
 - d. Bioethics

5. Client Mazoco is to be discharged but is still not knowledgeable how to use his crutches. What underlying principle in nursing ethics should guide the nurse in doing this duty
 - a. Responsibility
 - b. Accountability
 - c. Competence
 - d. Bioethics

6. Mrs. Soko was diagnosed with terminal cancer. Her family asked her nurse to explain to her the illness on their behalf. What principle guides this situation?
 - a. Veracity
 - b. Autonomy
 - c. Beneficence
 - d. The principle of double effect

7. The following statements below are acts of nursing negligence except for one
 - a. Disagreeing with a medical doctor
 - b. Use of defective equipment
 - c. Careless execution of doctor's order
 - d. Errors in administering medications

8. Client Mcondvo is not compliant to his electroconvulsive therapy treatment and does not take her medications due to her suspicious personality. His nurse was so hopeless that he threatened client Mcondvo not to give him his regular meals if he will not submit himself to his therapy and treatment. What kind of malpractice was committed in this situation
 - a. False imprisonment
 - b. Battery
 - c. Fraud
 - d. Assault

9. Informed consent is an agreement that allows a certain procedure to happen. Which is true about it
 - a. Sisa is being given all relevant information about his chemotherapy
 - b. Phephisa, 18 years old, who refuses treatment is allowed to sign his waiver in the absence of his guardian
 - c. Nana, mother of baby Zipho, signed the consent form for his blood transfusion
 - d. All of the above

10. You are one of the vaccinators in a Measles-Rubella campaign. One mother hesitates since she verbalizes that it would hurt her son. As a well-versed nurse about ethical considerations you explain to the mother that it may cause a discomfort but it will protect her son from acquiring the said diseases. What principle have you utilized?
 - a. Nonmaleficence
 - b. Beneficence
 - c. Justice
 - d. Autonomy

11. A statement that "Prolonging the life of one elderly person might be more productively directed toward the treatment of a far greater number of younger persons whose health can be ensured by less costly measures" would be an example of which ethical theory?
 - a. Deontology
 - b. Egotism
 - c. Utilitarianism
 - d. Christian approach

12. The right to health care in ethics is a "positive" right. This means
 - a. It is an entitlement
 - b. It is a right that protects individuals from interference in the exercise of personal activities
 - c. It is a liberty
 - d. It is very hard to define

13. Macro-allocation of resources is an ethical concept that is concerned with the
- Family
 - Individual
 - Society
 - Hospital
14. In psychiatry, the treatment method that controls behaviour by changing emotions and suppressing one's personality is
- Electro-convulsive therapy
 - Psychosurgery
 - Psychotherapy
 - Psychopharmacology
15. The Swaziland Code of Conduct for Professional nurses directs nurses to provide patient care that is
- Curative
 - Non-judgemental
 - Autonomous
 - Utilitarian
16. Which of the following is **not** an ethical practice:
- Obtaining someone's informed consent to participate in your research project prior to the project starting
 - Sharing your data with other organisations who have a legitimate interest in your research.
 - Keeping your data under lock and key.
 - Using pseudonyms to protect participants from being identified
17. An overriding principle governing ethical research behavior is to
- Protect research participants and their communities from harm
 - Avoid dealing with sensitive topics
 - Obtain informed consent of participants
 - Preserve anonymity of participants
18. The strongest motivating ethical principle in the provision of nursing care is
- Autonomy
 - Utility
 - Beneficence
 - Non-maleficence
19. When information is presented so that the patient can make an informed decision, the health care provider's teaching is based on the principle of
- Justice
 - Respect
 - Veracity
 - Non-maleficence

20. Capacity to consent in research involving a drug trial may not be diminished by
 - a. Poverty
 - b. Source of research funding
 - c. Lack of understanding
 - d. Cultural barriers

21. The treatment modality that is considered dehumanizing because it works by making the patient adopt someone else's values and beliefs is
 - a. Psychosurgery
 - b. Psychopharmacology
 - c. Psychotherapy
 - d. Coercion

22. Fidelity is best described by
 - a. The health care provider must be truthful and avoid deception
 - b. The responsibility of the health care provider is to treat all people in the same fair manner
 - c. Health care resources must be allocated so that the best is done for a greater number of people
 - d. The health care provider has an obligation to be faithful to commitments made to self and others.

23. Special rights of persons with mental retardation will not include
 - a. the right to family living
 - b. the right to counseling and safeguards regarding reproduction
 - c. intelligent exposure to life situations involving risk
 - d. protection against the use of drugs and behaviour modification techniques.

24. You receive a fax from another hospital asking your hospital to release information about a particular patient you attended to 6 months ago.
 - a. You fax them all information you can find dating back to that time.
 - b. You throw the fax into the garbage can.
 - c. You fax them back telling them you can not release the information.
 - d. You ask them to have the patient send you a release of information form

25. A client you have been counseling tells you he is going to shoot his wife because of her infidelity. As his counselor
 - a. You respect his right to confidentiality and do not tell anyone
 - b. You tell him that in this instance you have to breach confidentiality and inform the police
 - c. You just encourage him not to shoot his wife
 - d. You report to the police and hope he does not find out.

Question 2: Short answer questions

- a. A 65-year-old man comes to his physicians with complaints of abdominal pain that is persistent but not extreme. Workup reveals that he has metastatic cancer of the pancreas. The man has just retired from a busy professional career, and he and his wife are about to leave on a round-the-world cruise that they've been planning for over a year.

Should you tell him his diagnosis or withhold information? (5)

- b. An 80-year-old Asian woman is hospitalized with weight loss, generalized weakness, and a pulmonary mass. Work-up reveals that she has pulmonary tuberculosis. Her family approaches the physician and asks that the patient not be told, stating that in her upbringing in mainland China tuberculosis was considered fatal and to tell her would be like giving her "a death sentence."

Should you respect the family's concerns? (5)

- c. A 55-year-old man has a 3-month history of chest pain and fainting spells. You feel his symptoms merit cardiac catheterization. You explain the risks and potential benefits to him, and include your assessment of his likely prognosis without the intervention. He is able to demonstrate that he understands all of this, but refuses the intervention.

Can he do that, legally? Should you leave it at that? (5)

- d. A 4-year-old with an obviously broken forearm is brought to the emergency department by her baby-sitter. Both the baby-sitter and emergency room staff have attempted to reach her parents without success.

Can you treat this child without parental permission? (5)

- e. A 5-year-old child has just had his second generalized tonic-clonic seizure in a 4 month period. You have recommended starting an anticonvulsant. The parents have concerns about the recommended medication and would prefer to wait and see if their son has more seizures.

How should you respond to the parents' request? (5)

TOTAL = 25

Question 3

- a). Dr. Veza had an 82-year old mother who was suffering from chronic heart failure. The only thing keeping her alive was the medications which she had been taking for the past 13 years. However, she had no quality of life as she could not even bathe herself or feed herself. One day, Dr. Veza decided to stop giving his mother the medications to hasten her death because the family was having a stressful time taking care of her. A couple of days later, Dr. Veza's mother died. Critique the manner in which Dr. Veza handled his mother's illness. (15)
- b). Write brief, self explanatory notes on
- i) Fidelity (5)
 - ii) Criticism of psychosurgery as a treatment modality (5)

TOTAL = 25