

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**MAIN EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER; DECEMBER, 2016.**

**TITLE OF PAPER:   PROFESSIONALISM AND MANAGEMENT IN  
MIDWIFERY**

**COURSE CODE:     MID 445**

**DURATION:         Two (2) Hours**

**TOTAL MARKS:     75**

- INSTRUCTIONS:    1. THE PAPER CONSISTS OF THREE (3) QUESTIONS**
- 2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 3. READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY**
- 4. FIGURES IN BRACKETS INDICATE MARKS  
ALLOCATED TO A QUESTION OR PART OF A QUESTION**
- 5. START EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PAGE**
- 6. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES NINE (9).**

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GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

**MID 445: PROFESSIONALISM AND MANAGEMENT IN MIDWIFERY**

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**QUESTION 1**

Answer all questions. Choose the most appropriate response e.g. 1.26 D. Each correct answer carries one (1) mark.

1.1 The following is **TRUE** about the role of the Swaziland Nursing and Midwifery Council.

- A. Regulates and controls nursing and midwifery education and practice.
- B. Encouraging the public to report those midwives who practice out of their scope of practice.
- C. Encourage professionalism among non-midwives.
- D. Encourage nurses to enroll for midwifery education.

1.2 The scope of midwifery practice involves one of the following responsibilities of the midwife.

- A. Planning for reproductive technology.
- B. Providing quality midwifery and reproductive health to women of childbearing age.
- C. Being assistants to doctors.
- D. Leading in the management of obstetric complications.

1.3 One of the responsibilities of the midwife is counseling clients, so as a counselor the midwife should.....during a counseling session.

- A. Make an effort to change the mindset of a client.
- B. Convince a client to make a decision.
- C. Influence decision making.
- D. Share information with the client which will assist the client to make a decision that seems most appropriate for the client.

**As a midwife, you are informed that the reproductive health policy indicates that all clients who register for health services must be tested for HIV. This policy also states that a client who refuses to undergo the HIV test should be denied treatment. Questions 1.4 to 1.6 refer to this scenario.**

- 1.4 The clients who test positive for HIV may receive food parcels from the health facility to promote nutritional health. This act has been viewed by HIV negative clients as
- A. Stigmatisation
  - B. Beneficence
  - C. Injustice.
  - D. Lack of confidentiality.
- 1.5 Clients who test positive for HIV think that they are being stigmatised. Which of the following is/are related to stigma?
- A. Harbours shame.
  - B. Labelling the consultation room "HIV positive clients only."
  - C. Referred to as those about to die.
  - D. All the above.
- 1.6 If a midwife is living with HIV, she is expected to follow the following ethical behaviour(s) when she caring for clients who are also living with HIV.
- A. Provide protective clothing to the clients.
  - B. Use /wear protective clothing all the time to prevent contamination from all possible angles.
  - C. Disclose her HIV positive status to her clients.
  - D. Educate clients that midwives like anybody else can contract HIV infection.

- 1.7 The following is **TRUE** about the aim of documentation as the cornerstone of patient care.
- A. To facilitate provision of continuity of care.
  - B. The legal system should be followed.
  - C. To facilitate the supervision process.
  - D. To ensure that patients are able to track their care.
- 1.8 Which one of the following is consistent with the Midwifery Professional Code of Ethics?
- A. The midwife reported on duty in full uniform without the relevant insignia.
  - B. The midwife did not renew her practising certificate despite that she is practicing.
  - C. Records for clients were kept at the midwives' desk.
  - D. The partograph was completed according to the institutional policy.
- 1.9 The following statement constitutes part of the code of ethics
- A. The public being aware of the morals, values and goals of the profession.
  - B. Ensuring that the midwives are not considered autonomous.
  - C. A group of people of high social class in society.
  - D. All the above.
- 1.10 According to the International Confederation of Midwives, the philosophy of Midwifery Care highlights that
- A. Midwives relate to the doctors as subordinates.
  - B. Childbirth is a normal physiological process.
  - C. Women have rights which they are always accorded in society.
  - D. Childbirth which is considered low risk must be the responsibility of midwives and doctors.

1.11 The following is **TRUE** about how midwives can develop and share knowledge health issues relating to midwifery care.

- A. By signing in to have supervised research.
- B. Through self-development.
- C. By conducting research and publishing in peer reviewed journals.
- D. By engaging in continuous professional development.

1.12 The following ethical principle (s) should guide midwives in their practice if a woman chooses to have an abortion instead of continuing with the pregnancy.

- A. Justice and Beneficence
- B. Justice and respect for human rights.
- C. Justice and Non-Maleficence.
- D. Autonomy and Beneficence.

**Mrs X has reported for antenatal care at facility Y for the initial antenatal care visit. Mrs X tests positive for HIV through the provider initiated HIV counselling and testing. Mrs X informs the midwife that she will not disclose her HIV positive status to anybody including her husband. She requests that the midwife should not inform her husband. Questions 1.13 to 1.17 relate to this scenario.**

1.13 The following applies to the request that the midwife should not inform Mrs X's husband.

- A. Mrs X has a right to confidentiality.
- B. Mrs X has a right to self-determination irrespective of what the danger the husband might be exposed to.
- C. Mrs X is an autonomous being.
- D. Principles of midwifery –client led relationship requires that the midwife should honour the wishes of the client at all costs.

- 1.14 The request for non-disclosure challenges the following midwife's rights and ethical responsibilities.
- A. The right not to exercise professional justice.
  - B. The midwife's duty to cause no harm.
  - C. The midwife's responsibility to disclose the HIV positive status on behalf of partners.
  - D. None of the above.
- 1.15 In deciding not to disclose her HIV status to her husband, Mrs X is supported by the following.
- A. The right to informed consent.
  - B. The right to absolute privacy except when the right is pre-empted by law.
  - C. The right to confidentiality.
  - D. The right to informed decision making.
- 1.16 In this scenario Mrs X does not enjoy absolute autonomy because
- A. The midwife has the right to disclose the results to the husband.
  - B. The husband can also come to the health facility to demand the results.
  - C. The risk posed to the husband (if it is honoured) overrides Mrs X's right to self-determination.
  - D. All the above.
- 1.17 In the given circumstances, the most appropriate action the midwife should take includes:
- A. The midwife has a right to disclose these results to the husband without informing Mrs X.
  - B. The midwife has the right to coerce Mrs X to inform her husband.
  - C. The midwife should continue with counselling Mrs X with the hope that Mrs X may realise the need for disclosure.
  - D. None of the above.

- 1.18 The following is **TRUE** about the professional role(s) of the midwife.
- A. Uses evidence based knowledge and skills to improve the quality of midwifery care.
  - B. Practices in the clients' home in Swaziland to bring the care to clients.
  - C. Utilises knowledge from clients with regards to HIV to initiate antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy.
  - D. All the above.
- 1.19 The midwife also uses ..... to plan midwifery services.
- A. Knowledge from the other health facilities on staffing.
  - B. The Swaziland Nursing and Midwifery Council in disciplining nursing students.
  - C. Epidemiological studies and statistical information where appropriate
  - D. None of the above.
- 1.20 The .....guides the midwife's ethical practice in Swaziland.
- A. Professional Code of Ethics.
  - B. The Swaziland Nurses' Professional Code of Ethics, 1965.
  - C. The Swaziland Nurses' Professional Code of Ethics and the Nurses and Midwives Act of 1965
  - D. None of the above.
- 1.21 The following is true about the advocacy role of the midwife.
- A. The midwife advocates for non-disclosure of HIV status to spouses.
  - B. The midwife advocates for the right of the woman to non-disclosure.,
  - C. The midwife advocates for the observance of patients' rights in the provision of midwifery care.
  - D. All the above.

- 1.22 As a care provider, the midwife
- A. Determines goals of care in collaboration with the woman, her partner and family.
  - B. Sets goals of care and communicate with the client.
  - C. Collaborates with all non-healthcare workers in providing care.
  - D. Assists the obstetrician to provide care as a handmaiden.
- 1.23 The midwife and the client collaboratively evaluate the effectiveness of Midwifery care based on
- A. Intended outcomes as planned by the midwife and the client.
  - B. Intended outcomes as planned by the midwife.
  - C. Intended outcomes as planned by the obstetrician and the midwife.
  - D. None of the above.
- 1.24 One /some of the responsibilities of the midwife in creating an enabling environment for midwifery care is to
- A. Participate in quality initiatives to improve quality and safety of midwifery care.
  - B. Integrate clinical risk management and health and safety into midwifery practice.
  - C. Evaluate the midwifery care provided to women, their children and families.
  - D. All the above.
- 1.25 Midwives are expected to promote professional values of
- E. Caring.
  - F. Promoting human dignity.
  - G. Social justice in delivering client care.
  - H. All the above.



## QUESTION 2

Midwives are expected to conduct and utilise research so that the care they provide to mothers, their children and their families is evidence based. Discuss some of the ethical considerations the midwives should consider when conducting research under the following headings:

2.1 Beneficence (5 marks).

2.2 Confidentiality (5 marks).

2.3 Justice (5 marks).

2.4 Fidelity (5 marks).

2.5 Veracity (5 marks)

[Total 25 marks]

## QUESTION 3

You are a midwife in charge of the Public Health Unit in one of the National Hospitals in Swaziland. A student midwife approaches you with the following question, "What does consent entail?" **Consider five (5) elements of a consent /points.** Illustrate your answer with concrete examples from practice for each of the elements (25 marks).

[Total 25 marks]