

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER DECEMBER 2019

TITLE : ETHICAL ISSUES, DILEMMAS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

COURSE : IDE CHN 451

DURATION : TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS : 75

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
 - 2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS**

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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. 53=f. (1 point each)

1. The duty to respect privileged information is called
 - a. Privacy
 - b. Justice
 - c. Veracity
 - d. Confidentiality

2. External constraints can influence voluntariness in situations related to informed consent. These constraints least likely include
 - a. Significant trauma
 - b. Coercion
 - c. Fraud
 - d. Undue violence

3. A client on dialysis informs the nurse that he wants to stop the series of dialysis. The nurse should appropriately do which action in response to the client's decision?
 - a. Inform the client that the doctor must decide what to do
 - b. Tell the client that he must finish his series of renal dialysis
 - c. Respect the client's decision and provide comfort measures
 - d. Leave the client and attend other patients

4. Informed consent is a method that promotes
 - a. Non-maleficence
 - b. Autonomy
 - c. Beneficence
 - d. Justice

5. Being answerable for one's own action is assuming
 - a. Accountability
 - b. Responsibility
 - c. Non-maleficence
 - d. Veracity

6. The execution of duties associated with the nurse's particular role is called
 - a. Accountability
 - b. Responsibility
 - c. Non-maleficence
 - d. Veracity

7. The personal conviction that something is absolutely right or wrong in all situations is called
 - a. Values
 - b. Morals
 - c. Ethics
 - d. Standards of practice

8. The principle or standards that influence behavior and decision-making which are based on experience, religion, education and culture is called
 - a. Values
 - b. Morals
 - c. Ethics
 - d. Standards of practice

9. The nurse in a unit is caring for several clients. To distribute nursing care the nurse utilized the principle of triage due to limited availability of resources. The nurse is promoting which ethical principle?
 - a. Fidelity
 - b. Veracity
 - c. Justice
 - d. Confidentiality

10. Nursing ethics provide the standards for professional behavior and are the study of principles of right and wrong for nurses. This set of standards states the duties and obligations of nurses to
 - a. Clients
 - b. Other health professionals
 - c. Community
 - d. All of these

11. Utilitarianism suggests that it is ethical to make decisions based on
 - a. What is best for most people
 - a. Common decency
 - b. Moral values
 - c. What is best for an individual

12. A portion of ethics that centres on the extent to which judgements are reasonable or otherwise justifiable is
 - a. Descriptive ethics
 - b. Normative ethics
 - c. Metaethics
 - d. All of these

13. Nurse Zishwili avoids deliberate harm and harm that occurs during the performance of nursing actions. Nurse Zishwili is promoting which ethical principle
 - a. Autonomy
 - b. Nonmaleficence
 - c. Beneficence
 - d. Justice

14. Ethics in the nursing profession are very important. The type of ethics that present a factual narration of moral behaviour is called
 - a. Descriptive ethics
 - b. Normative ethics
 - c. Metaethics
 - d. All of these

15. To make autonomous decisions and actions, patients must be given enough information. Such information should be
 - a. Free of internal and external influences
 - b. Coerced
 - c. Involuntary
 - d. None of these

16. Before nurse Xulu administered a client's medication, he assessed the client's needs for drugs, and followed the "rights" in drug preparation and administration. After Nurse Xulu had given the dose, he evaluated the client's response to the medication given. Nurse Xulu is promoting
 - a. Veracity
 - b. Autonomy
 - c. Responsibility
 - d. Accountability

17. According to the ICN Code for Nurses, the fundamental responsibilities of a nurse are the following apart from
 - a. Prevention of illness
 - b. Promotion of health
 - c. Aggravation of suffering
 - d. Restoration of health

18. The one that promotes the philosophical and theological study of morality, moral judgements and moral problems is called
 - a. Values
 - b. Ethics
 - c. Morals
 - d. Standards of practice

19. Deciding whether prolonging life in a terminally ill patient or doing euthanasia is an example of what type of ethics
 - a. Metaethics
 - b. Normative ethics
 - c. Descriptive ethics
 - d. All of these

20. A nurse's obligation to the client least likely includes
 - a. Considering the dignity of clients
 - b. Retains a commitment of welfare to the client
 - c. Works toward securing and maintaining conditions of employment that satisfy the goals of nursing
 - d. Hold confidential all information about a client learned in a health care setting

21. A client is advised by the doctor to undergo chemotherapy. An informed consent is not yet signed. The client requests information related to chemotherapy and the drugs that will be given to her. The nurse explains the side effects of the medications including the length of treatment and prognosis of the disease. The nurse answers all questions by the client honestly even though the client may choose not to undergo chemotherapy. The nurse in this situation is promoting
- Confidentiality
 - Fidelity
 - Justice
 - Veracity
22. Free consent is willingness to participate in situations related to informed consent. There are constraints related to voluntariness which are internal and external. Internal constraints include
- Significant trauma
 - Coercion
 - Undue violence
 - Fraud
23. Professional accountability serves the following purpose except
- To provide a basis for ethical decision
 - To respect the decision of the client
 - To maintain standards of health
 - To evaluate new professional practices and reassess existing ones
24. A benchmark or yardstick you have to achieve when providing mental health nursing care is best described as
- A code of ethics
 - A code of conduct
 - A standard of practice
 - A professional oath
25. A Nurses' code is a set of ethical principles generally accepted by members of the profession. The standard or principle that a nurse must observe in practice should promote which duty?
- Playing a major role in determining the implementation desirable standards of nursing practice
 - Being active in developing a core of professional knowledge
 - Acting through the professional organisation and participating in establishing and maintaining equitable social and economic working conditions in nursing
 - Using judgement in relation to individual competence when accepting and delegating responsibilities

Question 2

Patient rights are one of the most important moral issues nurses have to deal with. Discuss patient rights as human rights. (25)

Total = 25

Question 3

Ethics are an integral part of nursing practice. Discuss the importance of codes of ethics, ethical principles and duties including dealing with ethical dilemmas in nursing. (25)