

**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER MAY 2021**

**TITLE : LAW AND ETHICS FOR MENTAL HEALTH NURSING**

**COURSE : CHN 411**

**DURATION : TWO (2) HOURS**

**MARKS : 75**

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

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BY THE INVIGILATOR**

**Question 1**

**Multiple choice questions.**

1. A health care issue often becomes an ethical dilemma because:
  - A. A client's legal rights coexist with a health professional's obligation.
  - B. Decisions must be made quickly, often under stressful conditions.
  - C. Decisions must be made based on value systems.
  - D. The choices involved do not appear to be clearly right or wrong.
  
2. When many people share the same values it may be possible to identify a philosophy of utilitarianism, which proposes that:
  - A. The value of people is determined solely by leaders in the church.
  - B. The decision to perform a liver transplant depends on a measure of the moral life that the client has led so far.
  - C. The best way to determine the solution to an ethical dilemma is to refer the case to the attending physician.
  - D. The value of something is determined by its usefulness to society.
  
3. Being answerable for one's own actions is assuming:
  - A. Accountability
  - B. Responsibility
  - C. Fidelity
  - D. Veracity
  
4. Principles of health care ethics least likely include:
  - A. Non-Maleficence
  - B. Autonomy
  - C. Confidentiality
  - D. Justice
  
5. The most important consideration regarding the information in informed consent is:
  - A. It must be understood by the patient
  - B. It must be communicated free of emotion
  - C. It must be technically accurate
  - D. It must be delivered in writing
  
6. A value means
  - A. Goodness or badness or right or wrong of actions
  - B. A personal standards of what is valuable or important
  - C. A generally accepted set of moral principles that govern one's conduct/behaviour
  - D. All of the above

7. The best description of a moral is
  - A. Goodness or badness or right or wrong of actions
  - B. A personal standards of what is valuable or important
  - C. A generally accepted set of moral principles that govern one's conduct/behaviour
  - D. All of the above
  
8. The ethics of care most likely relates to
  - A. Being responsive to others
  - B. Dictates providing care
  - C. Preventing harm and maintaining relationships
  - D. All of the above
  
9. The ethics of care should apply to
  - A. The environment
  - B. The community
  - C. Humans
  - D. All of the above
  
10. According to Joan C. Tronto, care-giving is the same as
  - A. Attentiveness
  - B. Responsibility
  - C. Competence
  - D. Responsiveness
  
11. Caring behaviours are actions concerned with the well-being of a patient and are least likely to include
  - A. Sensitivity
  - B. Comforting and attentive listening
  - C. Judgmental acceptance
  - D. Honesty
  
12. The ideals of the ethical codes for nursing are unlikely to encourage
  - A. Encourage mediocre standards of clinical practice
  - B. Emphasise high standards of clinical research
  - C. Remind practitioners of their obligations to their patients and to the larger society
  - D. Embody the ideals of compassion for the suffering and respect for the dignity of all human beings

13. A code of conduct for nursing
- A. Governs decision-making for nurses
  - B. Governs nursing actions
  - C. Provides a clear statement of the ethical values, obligations, and duties of every individual who is a nurse
  - D. Serves as the profession's nonnegotiable ethical standard
14. The unlawful use of force on a person is best described as
- A. Assault
  - B. Battery
  - C. Invasion of privacy
  - D. Non-confidentiality
15. Statements encompassing the set of rules to which practitioners of a profession are expected to conform are
- A. Codes of conduct
  - B. Codes of ethics
  - C. Standards of practice
  - D. An oath or a pledge
16. Basic human rights are based on shared values. One value that is wrong is
- A. Dignity
  - B. Fairness
  - C. Inequality
  - D. Respect
17. Parents of child are against aggressive management, and want to follow the path of less pain and suffering for their child born with Down syndrome and other severe congenital abnormalities cite the ethical principle of non-maleficence to have the child die because
- A. Of the centrality of quality of life judgments.
  - B. Burdens of treatments outweigh benefits.
  - C. Of respect for autonomy of decision makers
  - D. Pointless treatment adds pain, and prolongs suffering
18. Being answerable for one's own action is assuming
- A. Accountability
  - B. Responsibility
  - C. Veracity
  - B. Fidelity

19. When you carry out your duties associated with your role as a mental health nurse you are displaying

- A. Accountability
- B. Responsibility
- C. Non-maleficence
- D. Beneficence

20. The duty to respect privileged information is

- A. Privacy
- B. Justice
- C. Veracity
- D. Confidentiality

21. Utilitarianism suggests that it is ethical to make decisions based on

- A. What is best for most people
- B. What is best for the healthcare provider
- C. Moral values
- D. What is best for an individual

22. The principle or standard that influence behaviour and decision-making which is based on experience, religion, education and culture represents

- A. Values
- B. Morals
- C. Ethics
- D. Standards of practice

23. Nursing ethics provide the standards for professional behaviour 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

24. A married couple who recently immigrated from Mozambique brings their 15-year-old daughter to see a counselor at a community clinic. Neither of the parents speaks SiSwati; however, their daughter feels very comfortable communicating in both SiSwati and English. What are the nurse's responsibilities at the onset of treatment?

- A. Obtain informed consent from the daughter since she is old enough to consent on her own
- B. Take additional steps to ensure parents' comprehension of the informed consent contract
- C. Document in the record the fact that parents do not speak English

D. Allow the family to take the informed consent papers home so they can take their time in translating and filling out necessary paperwork

25. Which of the following is the first step in the ethical decision-making process?

- A. Being socialised into the institution's culture
- B. Applying a personal moral philosophy
- C. Recognising that an issue requires an individual or work group to make a choice that ultimately will be judged by stakeholders as right or wrong
- D. Soliciting the opinions of others in the work group and overall business

[Total marks: 25]

## QUESTION 2

Match the statements in column A with the appropriate name in column B. Indicate your answer by writing the number to the statement in column A and the corresponding letter in column B, for example, 50 =Z. (1 mark each.)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Principles that govern one's conduct/behaviour	A. Ethical dilemma
2. Fully answering a patient's question without withholding information	B. Rational
3. The means and the end goal must be ethical	C. Beneficence
4. Making decisions based on what is best for most people	D. Distributive justice
5. Harm caused by carelessness but unintentional carrying out of nursing tasks	E. Morals
6. Oral defamatory statements	F. Egoism
7. The intentional act of causing physical harm to someone	G. Utilitarianism
8. Involves two or more conflicting moral claims	H. Divine Command
9. Execution of duties associated with the nurse's particular role	I. Autonomy
10. The goodness or badness or right or wrong of actions	J. Assault
11. Doing what will benefit the client without expecting any personal reward	K. Right to refuse treatment
12. Written defamation of character using false information	L. Accountability
13. The doing of something which a reasonably prudent person would not do	M. Values
14. The term most closely aligned to ethics	N. Battery
15. Threatening to touch a patient without their consent	O. Deontology
16. A superior right in health care	P. Slander
17. An approach to moral decision-making based on human	Q. Negligence

capacity for reasoning	
18. Personal standards of what is valuable or important	R. Responsibility
19. Being answerable for one's own actions	S. Ethics
20. Generally has no satisfactory answer	T. Altruism
21. Using triage to distribute nursing care when resources are scarce	U. Deontology
22. The end goal justifies the means even when the means are not moral	V. Veracity
23. The principle most closely aligned to informed consent	W. Fidelity
24. Caring only for patients whom the nurse likes	X. Duty of care
25. Doing the good and right thing for a patient	Y. Libel

[Total marks = 25]

### QUESTION 3

Provision 5 of the Code of Ethics for nurses instructs nurses that they owe the same duties to themselves as to others through responsibility for promoting health and safety, maintaining competence and professional growth, continued professional growth and wholeness of character. Outline the interpretive statements enshrined in

- a) Promoting personal health, safety and well-being (8)
- b) Maintaining competence and professional growth (6)
- c) Continued personal professional growth. (6)
- d) Wholeness of character. (5)

[Total marks = 25]