



KISII UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF
BACHELOR SCIENCE IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES
SECOND SEMESTER, 2023/2024
(AUGUST, 2024)**

MELS 484: BIO-ETHICS AND LAW

STREAM: Y4S2

DAY: WEDNESDAY, 9.00AM-12.00PM

TIME: 2 HOURS

DATE: 24/07/2024

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Do not write anything on this question paper.***
- 2. Answer ALL questions in Section A and B (Compulsory). In section C, Answer question ONE (Compulsory) and any other question.***

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL THE MCQS IN THIS SECTION. (20 MARKS)

1. Which of the following principles of bioethics states that all individuals should have equal opportunity and access?
 - a) Justice
 - b) Non -Maleficence
 - c) Beneficence
 - d) Autonomy
2. One way to summarize the approach of the utilitarian philosophy is:
 - a) The best action is the one that increases pleasure first for oneself regardless of the happiness of the larger community.
 - b) The best action is the one that increases pleasure for the greatest number of people in a particular community.
 - c) The best action is the one that ignores pleasure and focuses on sacrifice for one's own family

- d) The best action is the one that meets your needs, regardless of whether the action meets anyone else's needs.
3. What is an objection to using virtue ethics?
- a) There is no way for us to each determine what virtue means for each of us individually
 - b) Society may have bad virtues, thus leading to bad choices
 - c) The 'correct' ethical choice will be different for each individual or society so there is no one right answer
 - d) It is simply based upon what will make you feel good, not what is actually right⁹.
4. Which of the following is NOT an ethical concern about IVF?
- a) The rights of the embryo
 - b) Going against God's will
 - c) The cost of the procedure
 - d) The death of unused embryos
5. What type of assisted reproductive therapy (ART) is surrogacy classified as?
- a) Third party assisted
 - b) In Vitro Fertilization
 - c) In Utero Fertilization
 - d) Artificial Insemination
6. Which of the following is a set of directions that tells a person's wishes in the event that they cannot communicate?
- a) Healthcare proxy
 - b) Advance directive
 - c) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- Do not resuscitate

7. Which of the following is NOT a life-sustaining treatment situation?
- a) A 35-year-old woman with breast cancer receiving blood transfusions when she has been given 1 week to live
 - b) A 30-year-old, otherwise healthy man that has been declared brain dead after a car accident being on a respirator
 - c) A 30-year-old, otherwise healthy person receiving a blood transfusion to replace lost blood after an accident
 - d) A terminally ill 70-year-old man with a lung infection being put on a respirator after being told he has about a month to live
8. What is the difference between active and passive euthanasia?
- a) Active euthanasia involves withholding treatment that hastens a person's death. Passive euthanasia involves causing a person's death through action.
 - b) Passive euthanasia is less painful than active euthanasia.
 - c) Active euthanasia involves a longer process than passive euthanasia
 - d) Active euthanasia involves causing a person's death through action. Passive euthanasia involves withholding treatment that hastens death.
9. Medical futility involves _____.
- a) determining whether a treatment is likely to significantly benefit the patient or not.
 - b) determining whether a treatment will be painful for the patient
 - c) determining whether all doctors agree about a treatment.
 - d) determining whether a patient can afford the treatment
10. Choose the best characteristic that fits Consequential Theory;
- a) An act is moral if it could become a universal rule for society.
 - b) Choosing the actions that provide the best outcome.
 - c) Study the outcomes of actions while analyzing moral activity.

- d) Making a decision that has two extreme vices
11. All of these are true about non-maleficence principle EXCEPT:
- a) Includes an obligation not to inflict harm intentionally.
 - b) Includes informed consent and truth telling.
 - c) Offers little useful guidance to physicians because many beneficial therapies also have serious risks.
 - d) Physicians must refrain from providing ineffective treatments or acting with malice toward patients.
12. Double effect in medical ethics is usually regarded as the combined effect of:
- a) Beneficence and Autonomy
 - b) Non-malpractice and Confidentiality
 - c) Autonomy and Justice
 - d) Beneficence and Non-malpractice
13. Which of the statement below is not true about Gillicks competence as applied in United Kingdom regarding children under the age of 16 years;
- a) Can consent to their own treatment if they are believed to have enough
care to fully appreciate what is involved in their treatment.
 - b) Can consent to their own treatment if they are believed to have enough intelligence to fully appreciate what is involved in their treatment.
 - c) Can consent to their own treatment if they are believed to have enough understanding to fully appreciate what is involved in their treatment
 - d) Can consent to their own treatment if they are believed to have enough competence to fully appreciate what involved in their treatment

14. Which of the following ethical issues form the foremost part of Hippocratic Oath?
- a) Sexual boundaries
 - b) Confidentiality
 - c) Bribery
 - d) Doctor's rights
15. The four medical ethics principles which shared between Values Based Medicine and the principles of ethics, explained by Beauchamp and Childress are;
- a) Autonomy, privacy, respect, and confidentiality
 - b) Veracity, privacy, beneficence, and nonmaleficence
 - c) Autonomy, nonmaleficence, beneficence, and justice
 - d) Veracity, privacy, confidentiality, and fidelity
16. The standard of care in cases of medical negligence is measured against:
- a) The most recent medical research evidence available
 - b) What the majority of doctors would recommend
 - c) The standard of experts in the field
 - d) What is expected of a reasonable doctor
17. The principle that was established in the case of *Bolitho* is that the standard of care (that the doctor relies on) should be:
- a) Capable of withstanding scrutiny through a process of logical analysis
 - b) The same as that of his immediate colleagues
 - c) Pre-set by the court independently
 - d) By reference to the latest publications in medical journals

18. In rescue, or 'good Samaritan' situations:
- a) A duty of care will never arise if the patient is known to the doctor and fail to offer care in emergency situations cannot face disciplinary action from the General Medical Council
 - b) A duty of care will arise if doctors decline care in emergency situations and can face disciplinary action from the General Medical Council
 - c) A duty of care will always arise if that patient is known to the doctor and fail to offer care in emergency situations cannot face disciplinary action from the General Medical Council
 - d) A duty of care will arise only if that patient is known to the doctor and fail to offer care in emergency situations cannot face disciplinary action from the General Medical Council
19. The "but for" test means that what in medical law?
- a) "But for" the negligence the claimant would have suffered the injuries or harm in question
 - b) "But for" the negligence the claimant might have suffered the injuries or harm in question
 - c) "But for" the negligence the claimant would not have suffered the injuries or harm in question
 - d) "But for" the negligence the claimant could have suffered the injuries or harm in question
20. Which of the following is true about vicarious liability?
- a) An employee must have been in employment for a least one year to be liable of offence committed
 - b) The negligence must have been of a very serious nature during the course of their employment
 - c) An employee can be held liable for the negligence of the employer during the course of their employment
 - d) An employer can be held liable for the negligence of its employees during the course of their employment

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL THE STRUCTURED QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. (20 MARKS)

QUESTION ONE

List five duties of medical practitioner towards patients. (4 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Give four examples of conscientious objection. (4marks)

QUESTION THREE

How would you ascertain patient competence in consenting? (4 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

List four medical lab malpractices. (4 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

List the reasons in medical law and ethics that can lead to termination of care to patient by the physician. (4 marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER QUESTION ONE COMPULSORY AND ANY OTHER ONE FROM THE TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. (TOTAL 30 MARKS)

QUESTION ONE

Describe instances in the medical laboratory setting when confidentiality may be broken by disclosure of information with or without authorization. (15marks)

QUESTION TWO

Intentional Torts is *When one person intentionally harms another, the law allows the injured party to seek a remedy in a civil suit. Describe examples of tort.* (15marks)

QUESTION THREE

If you have only one **intensive care unit (ICU)** bed available to offer for critically ill patients, then an 18-year-old girl, 45-year-old school principal and an eighty-five-year-old grandma all arrive at the facility same time, what factors would you consider in order to make the best ethical decision? (15marks)