



2024

EDEN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF MBChB

COMMUNICATION SKILLS, PROFESSIONALISM & HEALTH CARE ETHICS
- PSC 525

END OF YEAR - EXAMINATION

DURATION 3 HOURS

NOVEMBER 15, 2024

STUDENT ID No.	2020011012
NRC No. /PASSPORT No.	169047 / 19 / 1
EXAMINATION VENUE	KARIBA F2

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. Indicate your student ID and NRC numbers on this question paper and the booklets use
2. Do NOT start writing before you are told
3. Read the questions very CAREFULLY before attempting to answer
4. Maximum marks = 145 Marks
5. This paper contains THREE sections, A, B and C

CELLPHONES, SMART WRIST WATCHES AND PROGRAMMED CALCULATORS
ARE NOT ALLOWED IN THE EXAMINATION ROOM
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INVIGILATOR

SECTION A: MCQs

CHOOSE THE BEST SINGLE ANSWER

For each of the following descriptions, choose the most appropriate ethical concept. Each answer option may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

- A. Autonomy
- B. Compassion
- C. Fidelity
- D. Nonmaleficence
- E. Veracity

1. E Honesty: conveying information and meaning truthfully and without deceit
2. B Empathy: possessing the capacity for "suffering with" another individual
3. C Faithfulness: remaining dedicated to the goals of patient care
4. D "Do no harm"; seeking to avoid harm toward others
5. A "Self-rule"; having the capacity to make and enact decisions for oneself

- A. Advocacy
- B. Compassion
- C. Justice
- D. Scope of practice
- E. Veracity

6. D Accurately documenting the medical and psychiatric history of the patient.
7. C Providing sufficient treatment for the pain experienced by a terminally ill patient.
8. A Referring a complex patient to a subspecialist with greater expertise.
9. The concept that an individual can have the decision-making capacity to consent to less risky procedures with a more certain benefit yet cannot consent to a more risky procedure with a less certain benefit is called.
 - A Autonomy.
 - B. Coercion.
 - C. Paternalism.
 - D. "Sliding scale" of competency.
 - E. Transparency in informed consent.

The conduct of human research is founded on several bioethics principles. Which of the following bioethics principles is reflected in the idea that vulnerable, disadvantaged, or minority groups should neither be overrepresented in dangerous research studies nor underrepresented in research trials of promising new therapies?

- A. Autonomy
- B. Beneficence
- C Justice
- D. Nonmaleficence
- E. Veracity.

10. The fifth-year medical student Jones Bwalya should be introduced by her attending Obstetrician to patients as
 - A. Jones Bwalya.
 - B. Clinical Clerk Jones.

- C. Doctor Jones.
- ☒ D. Medical Student Jones Bwalya.
- E. Student-Obstetrician Jones Bwalya.

11. A fifth-year medical student has received above-average clinical evaluations and has scored in the 90th percentile on his in-house training examination. However, two administrative assistants informed the training programme coordinator that the student had been rude and demanding in his dealings with them. Which of the following is the most appropriate response for the programme coordinator?
- A. Ask the site consultant to tell all the students to behave cordially with staff.
 - B. Do not act on the comments because the student's strong academic and clinical performance should outweigh minor problems with staff.
 - ☒ C. Meet with the student to discuss the administrative staff's concerns.
 - D. Reprimand the student for his inappropriate behaviour.
 - E. Tell the site consultants that they should not have unrealistic expectations about the behaviour of hard-working trainees.
12. A medical student applying for residency training waived his right to review his letters of recommendation from medical school faculty members. After he was accepted into a hospital residency training program, the training director placed all the application materials, including the letters of recommendation, into the new resident's permanent file. A year later, the resident requested to examine his permanent file. Which of the following best describes what actions the training director should take?
- ☒ A. Explain to the resident that he is not allowed to see certain parts of the file.
 - B. Permit the resident to examine the entire file.
 - C. Photocopy the file for the resident, but do not include the letters.
 - D. Remove any letters of recommendation before showing the resident the file.
 - E. Require that the files be viewed with staff present.
13. A male medical student is rotating through an outpatient gynecology clinic. The student accompanies the attending physician while interviewing and examining some patients. As he is passing the registration table of the clinic, the student is surprised to see his girlfriend's chart. The student picks up the chart to see why his girlfriend is coming to the clinic. Which one of the following ethical principles is most clearly violated by the medical student looking at his girlfriend's chart?
- A. Autonomy
 - B. Beneficence
 - ☒ C. Confidentiality
 - D. Justice
 - E. Nonmaleficence.
14. The chairman of the department of surgery at a medical school develops renal failure. He is maintained on hemodialysis and placed on the list of those seeking a renal transplant from an unrelated donor. A good match for the patient is found in a young trauma patient who dies at the medical school's hospital. According to the normal kidney allocation scheme, the kidney will go to a sicker, well-matched woman in another state who is higher on the transplant list. However, the medical school's renal transplant surgeon wishes to use the kidney for her department chairman. Which one of the following is the bioethical principle that is most important in determining who receives the kidney?
- A. Autonomy
 - B. Beneficence
 - ☒ C. Justice
 - D. Nonmaleficence
 - E. Respect for persons.

15. A medical student notices an error in the electronic database that contains her grades. The error gives the student an A when, in fact, she earned a C+. She appears to be the only student affected, and the error will never be noticed if it is not pointed out. The student decides to report the grade error. Which of the following virtues is most clearly demonstrated by the medical student's actions?
- Charity
 - Compassion
 - Fidelity
 - Respect for autonomy
 - ~~Veracity.~~
16. A researcher tries to invent a new vaccine for cancer cure, he injects himself with cancer cells to see its impact on human blood chemistry and then, through his blood samples, will further progress to synthesise a vaccine for the prevention of the occurrence of fatal cancer. The theory and principle of ethics go parallel here:
- Beneficence and theory of virtue ethics.
 - Fiduciary and principlism theory of ethics.
 - Justice and Kantianism theory
 - Nonmaleficence and deontology theory.
 - Respect for Autonomy and critical theory.
17. Miss M, a 34-year-old female, comes to emergency reception (ER) with her 20-day-old baby boy, suffering a lesion in his groin. The mother says that her baby is not usually active. Baby has Mycoscoriasis fungal infection of neonates. On physical examination, the ER physician finds the baby alert, pink and active and sends him home. The nurse in the ER had noticed the lesion in the groin and suspects that her previous experience is that such lesions in neonates, if not treated timely, led to fatal outcomes. Baby returns to the ER after 24 hours with many lesions on his trunk, severe breathlessness, cyanosed and unconscious. Healthcare providers were liable to commit the form of harm to the patient:
- ~~Advertent negligence~~
 - Assault
 - Battery
 - Inadvertent negligence
 - Malpractice.
18. An ethical theory has explanatory power when it helps us understand all of the following EXCEPT:
- The objective meaning of life
 - The purpose of morality
 - The objective or subjective state of morality
 - The relationship of rights to obligations
 - ~~All of the above are part of explanatory power.~~
19. Which of the following is NOT an implication of Kant's categorical imperative?
- ~~One must act to treat every person as an end and never as a means only.~~
 - Our moral judgments should rest on reasons that apply to all other persons who are similarly situated.
 - Humans cannot morally be treated as research subjects because this treats them as means rather than only as ends.
 - I ought never to act except in such a way that I can also will that my maxim become a universal law.
 - None of the above.
20. Which moral theory highlights claiming as a mode of action that appeals to moral norms that permit persons to demand, affirm, or insist upon what is due them?

- A. Utilitarianism
- B. Kantianism
- ☒ C. Rights theory
- D. Virtue theory
- E. All of the above.

21. Positive rights include such things as:

- A. A right to health care
- B. A right to public health protective services
- C. A right of privacy
- D. Both A and B
- ☒ E. All of the above.

22. What is the relationship between utilitarianism, Kantianism, and rights theory?

- A. The three theories are all opposites of each other.
- ☒ B. Utilitarianism and Kantianism are theories of obligation that are opposed to rights.
- C. Utilitarianism is a theory of obligation, whereas Kantianism is a version of rights theory.
- D. Rights and obligations are correlated; hence, utilitarianism, Kantianism, and rights theory bear an important resemblance.
- E. None of the above.

23. Which of the following is NOT a shortcoming of rights theory?

- A. It truncates the moral significance of motives, supererogatory actions, and virtues.
- B. Rights theory needs to be buttressed by theories of obligation and virtue.
- C. It fails to garner the level of respect in healthcare institutions that other kinds of moral categories, such as obligation and virtue, receive.
- D. Its individualist emphasis fails to give as central a place to social ideals and communal interests.
- ☒ E. All of the above

24. According to which moral theory is the question, "What would a person of superior character do in this context"?

- A. Utilitarianism
- B. Kantianism
- C. rights theory
- ☒ D. Virtue theory
- E. All of the above

25. Which of the following is NOT true of virtue theory?

- A. It begins with the question, "What morally ought we to do?"
- B. It focuses on the cultivation of particular traits of character.
- C. It draws distinctions between right action, proper motive, and appropriate feelings.
- ☒ D. Unlike the correlation between rights and obligations, virtues do not correspond as neatly to moral principles, rules, and ideals.
- E. None of these

26. A 15-year-old girl comes to the clinic for dyspareunia and a vaginal discharge. On speculum examination, you find she has cervicitis. The pregnancy test is negative. The infection is modest, and there is no emergency. Which of the following is the most appropriate action to take?

- ☒ A. Ceftriaxone/azithromycin is now in a single dose.
- B. Make at least a "good faith" effort to notify her parents and treat her.
- C. Wait to inform at least one parent.
- D. Treat only if the patient agrees to inform her parents.

- E. Treat her now and inform the parents later.
27. You are a psychiatrist in session with a patient who tells you he thinks his boss at work is persecuting him. The patient has had mild schizophrenia. The patient asks you if you can keep a secret and then tells you that he is planning to kill his boss "when the time is right." You say, "Of course, everything you tell me during the session will always be confidential." What should you do?
- A. Keep the patient's session confidential, but make attempts to discourage the patient from his plan.
 - B. Inform your medical director and let him handle it.
 - ☒ C. Inform law enforcement agencies of the threat to the patient's boss.
 - D. Inform the patient's boss that he is in danger.
 - E. Inform both the patient's boss as well as law enforcement of the threat.
28. You are discussing the care of an elderly woman with her family. Although she is awake and alert, the patient is very ill and physically fragile. You are awaiting the results of a biopsy for what will likely be cancer, which has already metastasised throughout the body. The family asks that you inform them first about the results of the biopsy. They are very loving and caring and are constantly surrounding the patient. They do not want to depress the patient further, and because there will be no hope for a cure, they see no reason to ruin her remaining life with this information. What should you tell them?
- A. You will honour their wishes.
 - B. You agree with their wishes, and you ask them to give you the necessary written request.
 - C. You ask them to involve the ethics committee for the hospital.
 - ☒ D. You tell them that you are obligated to inform the patient of all the findings.
 - E. Explain to them that that decision can only be made by the health-care proxy.
29. A couple comes to see you after having tried in-vitro fertilisation and artificial insemination. They are very happy because they have recently been successful in giving birth to a child. They have a significant amount of leftover sperm, eggs, and some fertilised gametes/embryos, and they are thinking about selling them. What should you tell them?
- A. It is legal to sell only the eggs.
 - B. It is legal to sell only the sperm.
 - ☒ C. It is legal to sell both the sperm and eggs but not the embryos.
 - D. It is illegal to sell any of them.
 - E. It is legal to sell all of them.
30. You are a fourth-year medical student with a patient who has been in a severe motor vehicle accident. The patient has a subdural hematoma that led to cerebral herniation before it could be drained. Over the last few days, the patient has lost all brainstem reflexes and is now brain-dead. You have the closest relationship with the family of anyone on the team. The ventilator is to be removed soon, and organ donation is considered. Who should ask for consent for organ donation in this case?
- A. You, because you are the person with the best relationship with the family
 - B. The resident, because you are only a student
 - C. Attending of record
 - ☒ D. Hospital administration
 - E. Organ-donor network.
31. A 50-year-old male gambler owes money to everyone and is seeking a rapid source of cash. He answers an advertisement in a foreign newspaper offering \$60,000 for one of his kidneys. He comes to see you for a medical evaluation before the approval to be a donor. What should you tell him?
- A. It is never acceptable to receive any money for solid organs or bone marrow.
 - B. It is acceptable as long as the recipient truly needs the organ.
 - ☒ C. It is okay as long as the donor's remaining kidney is healthy.

- E. Treat her now and inform the parents later.
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- D. It is acceptable if the surgery for both the donation and the implantation in the recipient is occurring in a foreign country.
- ~~E. Reimbursement for the cost of travel and lodging for the donation is acceptable, but profiting from the donation is unacceptable.~~
32. A man is admitted for acute appendicitis. He is elderly and has had a home DNR order in place since he had a previous admission for another reason last year. He needs urgent surgery for the appendicitis. He still wishes to be DNR. What should you do about the surgery?
- A. No surgery can be done with a patient who is DNR.
- B. Reverse the DNR order for the surgery.
- C. DNR is acceptable only if the surgery does not require intubation.
- ~~D. Surgery is acceptable, while DNR is required if an additional consent is signed.~~
- E. DNR does not preclude surgery; proceed with the appendectomy.
33. Which of the following most accurately describes the participation of prisoners in clinical trials and research?
- A. There is no need for informed consent.
- B. No monetary compensation may occur.
- ~~C. Prisoners are not permitted to participate as research subjects.~~
- ~~D. Their rights are identical to those of a nonprisoner.~~
- E. Research on prisoners is always considered unethical.
34. Which of the following most accurately describes the primary role of an institutional review board (IRB)?
- A. Protect the institution from liability
- B. Protect the physician from liability
- ~~C. Ensure the ethical and humane treatment of human subjects in experimentation.~~
- D. Ensure the study is scientifically accurate
- E. Ensure that the study is financially feasible for the institution.
35. You have a patient with a strong family history of breast cancer. As a matter of the patient's request, you perform a BRCA genetic test to see if there is an increased risk for breast cancer. The patient's employer is requesting a copy of any genetic testing that may have been done. What should you do?
- A. Give the employer the information.
- B. Refer the employer to the hospital lawyer.
- C. Bring the request to the ethics committee.
- ~~D. Refuse to provide the information to the employer.~~
- E. Give the information if it is positive on a repeat exam.
36. You have been asked to give Grand Rounds at a hospital. A manufacturer of a new medical device is sponsoring you. In exchange, you are being offered a \$10,000 fee for your talk. What should you do?
- A. You must refuse the money.
- B. You may accept only as long as you donate it to charity.
- C. You may accept as long as you don't reveal the honorarium to the audience.
- ~~D. It is permissible to take the money as long as you disclose any other financial or business connection with this or any other company.~~
- E. You may accept the money as long as you submit the content of your talk to an independent panel for review to ensure objectivity.
37. You have been taking care of a patient admitted with palpitations from a panic attack. He is somewhat hypomanic with pressured speech, anxiety, and flight of ideas. After several days, he is feeling much

- better, and he is extremely grateful for your help. He is quite wealthy, and he offers to borrow five million dollars from the bank "to help you with your research." What should you tell him?
- A. "I accept!"
 - B. "Thank you very much, but I cannot accept."
 - C. "I accept, but only for a study of bipolar disorder."
 - D. "I would be happy to take your money, but I must have you evaluated by psychiatry first."
38. You have an HIV-positive patient in need of drainage of a dental abscess. There is a dentist in your multispecialty group practice. He knows you are an infectious disease/HIV specialist. Your office manager tells you the dentist and his staff are "scared of your HIV-positive patients", and they don't want to see them. What is your response?
- A. This is illegal; the dentist is liable and can be sued.
 - B. You contact the medical director and have him instruct the dentist to see the patient.
 - C. You prescribe the use of oral antibiotics alone instead.
 - D. Refer your patient to another dentist outside of your group practice.
39. A 34-year-old man is brought to the emergency department with fever, headache, and a change in mental status leading to significant disorientation. His head CT is normal, and he needs an urgent lumbar puncture and intravenous antibiotics. He is agitated and is waving off anyone who tries to get near him. Co-workers accompany him. The resident informs you that the patient is pushing away the lumbar puncture needle. What should you do?
- A. Sedate the patient with lorazepam and perform the lumbar puncture.
 - B. Wait for the family to obtain consent.
 - C. Use blood cultures as an alternative.
 - D. MRI of the brain.
 - E. Ask the co-workers to sign consent.
40. A man is admitted for the management of neutropenia and fever from aplastic anemia. His anemia is severe, and his medical care requires blood in addition to antibiotics. He is suffering from profound delirium from the fever and has lost the capacity to understand his problems. His brother is his healthcare proxy. The patient is a Jehovah's Witness and is adamantly opposed to transfusion even if he dies, and the brother is not opposed. The patient has told both you and the brother this in the past. The patient's brother believes that the proscription against transfusions is "barbaric and stupid." What should the patient's brother do?
- A. Arrange a Jehovah's Witness meeting to discuss the situation.
 - B. Ask their parents to make the decision.
 - C. Ask the doctor to make the decision.
 - D. He should not give consent for the transfusion.
 - E. He should give consent for transfusion.
41. A 52-year-old man sees you in follow-up after a radical prostatectomy. He had been fully informed about the risks of the procedure, such as incontinence and impotence. Neither of these adverse effects occurs. While searching on the Web, he finds that there is treatment without surgery involving the implantation of radioactive seeds or pellets in the prostate. He files suit against you because of improper informed consent. What will be the most likely outcome of the suit?
- A. He will lose because there were no adverse effects.
 - B. He will lose because all the risks of the surgery were explained to him before he signed consent.
 - C. He will lose because radical prostatectomy is a standard procedure.
 - D. He will win because you did not inform him of the risks and benefits of alternative therapy to surgery.
 - E. He will win because radioactive seeds are the superior form of therapy.

42. A 27-year-old Jehovah's Witness is in labour and bleeding heavily. She categorically refuses all transfusions and signs a refusal to consent form indicating that she understands she may die without the blood. When she loses consciousness, her husband, who is not a Jehovah's Witness, says to give the blood, and he will sign consent. What should you tell him?
- You will honour his wish if he is the proxy.
 - You will honour his wish and give the blood.
 - You will give the blood only if the patient is unconscious.
 - ☒ You cannot give the blood.
43. A patient of yours has gone to the hospital to obtain a copy of her medical record for her review. The hospital refuses to release them to her because she must provide an adequate reason for wishing to see the records. She has come to see you to ask if this is true and how she can get her records. What should you tell her?
- You, as the physician, can get the records for yourself to view, but she cannot.
 - The hospital will give her the records as long as you ask.
 - ☒ She has the right to have her records as long as she has a legitimate reason.
 - She has the right to her records even without giving a reason.
 - Only another physician, hospital, or insurance company can have free access to her records.
44. The neighbour of a 14-year-old boy brings him to the emergency department after sustaining a slight laceration to the scalp from head trauma. You evaluate him and determine that suturing of the scalp will be necessary. Which of the following is the most accurate?
- He is an emancipated minor; the patient can give consent.
 - The neighbour can give consent.
 - ☒ Wait for the consent of at least one parent.
 - Wait for the consent of both parents.
 - Consent is not necessary in this case.
45. A 12-year-old boy and his father are involved in a motor vehicle accident that results in a severe hemorrhage requiring an urgent blood transfusion. Both of them are alert and understand that without the blood, they may die. They are both Jehovah's Witnesses and are refusing blood transfusion on religious grounds. What should you do?
- Honour their wishes; no transfusions for either one.
 - ☒ Obtain a court order to transfuse the child.
 - Give blood to the child but not to the father.
 - Use intravenous iron in both of them as a blood substitute.
 - Explain the situation to the child and ask him for consent for the transfusion.
46. A 12-year-old girl presents with severe right lower quadrant abdominal pain and marked tenderness and is found to have acute appendicitis. The child is at a sleepaway camp. You are not able to locate her parents. They are not at home, and you cannot reach them on their cell phone. The camp counsellor and the director of the camp brought in the child. What should you do?
- Do not do the surgery without parental consent.
 - ☒ Ask the camp counsellor or director for consent.
 - Ask the patient for consent.
 - Perform the appendectomy.
 - Give intravenous antibiotics alone.
47. You are a fifth-year medical student on a sub-internship in obstetrics. You notice that the resident has come in with alcohol on his breath and some abnormal behaviour. No one except you seems to notice. What should you do?

- A. Nothing; you are subordinate to the resident.
 - B. Talk to the resident directly alone, but don't mention it to the program director.
 - C. Tell the dean of students.
 - D. Report him to the state licensing board.
 - ☒ E. Report him to the chairperson or program director of his department.
48. You are an attending physician at a university hospital. One of the attendees from another division seems to be having memory difficulty. You have found him twice in the hallway, having forgotten where he was going. The residents tell you on the side that they don't rely on him at all because "he forgets everything we say anyway." The chief of service knows but doesn't have enough attendance to fill the yearly schedule, so he remains in place supervising both resident performance as well as patient care. What should you do?
- A. Nothing; the chief of service already knows.
 - B. Talk to him directly.
 - ☒ C. Tell your division head.
 - D. Report him to the state licensing board.
49. A physician in a busy inner-city environment has developed his practice over the years to the point where he no longer needs to solicit new patients. He does not want to expand his hours of work, so he decides to limit his practice. He instructs his office staff to begin refusing to accept new patients. Which of the following most appropriately describes his action?
- A. It is both legal and ethical.
 - B. It is ethically acceptable but illegal.
 - C. He is within his legal rights to refuse patients, but it is considered ethically unacceptable.
 - D. It is both illegal and unethical to refuse to accept new patients.
 - ☒ E. It is ethical as long as he arranges a transfer of care to another physician.
50. You have a patient, a 57-year-old man with a history of HIV who has recently been found to have severe coronary artery disease. He has three vessels with more than 90 per cent occlusion and left ventricular dysfunction. He is referred for bypass surgery. The cardiothoracic surgeon at your hospital refuses to operate on your patient because he is scared of touching HIV-positive patients for fear of seroconversion. He is already on a beta-blocker, ACE inhibitor, and aspirin. What should you do?
- A. Add calcium channel blockers.
 - B. Perform angioplasty and stenting.
 - C. Add clopidogrel.
 - ☒ D. Have his chief of service compel him to do the procedure.
 - E. Refer the patient to another cardiothoracic surgeon.
51. A 60-year-old male physician who is an internist has had a female patient for the last 20 years. Both lost their spouses several years ago. They start spending time together outside the office. The female patient wants to begin a sexual/romantic relationship with the physician. What should he tell her?
- A. "I can never do that with you, ever."
 - B. "We can be social, but not sexual."
 - C. "We need the ethics board's approval first."
 - ☒ D. "I cannot date you and be your doctor—maybe in the future, we can date after you get another doctor."
 - E. "Because this is your initiative, we can begin dating."
52. A 16-year-old female is in your office because she has just found out she is pregnant. She discusses her options and asks you to refer her for an abortion. She states that her parents do not know she is pregnant, and she does not want them to know. What should you do?
- ☒ A. Refer her for the abortion without parental notification.

- B. Make a "reasonable effort" to contact the parents, but still refer for the abortion if you cannot contact them.
 - C. Do not refer for abortion without parental consent.
 - D. Seek a court order declaring her emancipated.
 - ☒ E. Strongly encourage her to discuss the issue with her parents.
53. A young husband and wife visit your office to discuss methods of contraception. The wife decides that she wants a tubal ligation for sterilisation. Her husband is shocked and strongly objects, stating that they have no children. His wife is clear that she wants the sterilisation and that she wishes to be referred for the procedure. What should you do?
- A. Refer to the tubal ligation as requested by the wife.
 - B. Refer after a psychological evaluation.
 - C. Do not make the referral because she is young.
 - D. Do not make the referral because she may change her mind.
 - ☒ E. Refer only to the husband's consent.
54. A 42-year-old man comes to see you for routine management when you inquire about multiple scratches and contusions, as well as a black eye. He says his wife routinely abuses him and is "beating me up pretty regularly, doc." He denies hitting his wife. You see him a few weeks later, and he has a new version of the same injuries. You are very concerned about his injuries, and you tell him that you are planning to report the injuries. He very clearly states that he does not want these injuries reported. What do you tell him?
- ☒ A. You have no choice but to report the injuries because you are a mandatory reporter.
 - B. You will report the injury only with his consent.
 - C. You will honour his wish but must report it if there is another episode.
 - D. There is no spousal abuse reporting.
 - E. You will report it if you find evidence that the wife was the attacker.
55. A 68-year-old man attempted suicide by driving his car into a telephone pole with the intentional purpose of ending his life. He was found severely hemorrhaging, and in the emergency department, he refused to give his consent for surgery necessary to stop the bleeding. He states that he wants to die. He was recently diagnosed with cancer and refused surgery to remove it. He states that his life has been complete, and now, he wishes to end it. What should you do about the surgery to stop the bleeding now?
- ☒ A. Follow his stated wish and withhold surgery.
 - B. Perform the surgery.
 - C. Obtain a court order to force the surgery.
 - D. Ask the family members for consent.
56. You are a civilian physician, and you have been asked to participate in the interrogation of a prisoner suspected of carrying out a terrorist attack. There is very significant evidence to prove his participation in planning subsequent attacks. You have been asked to monitor the patient's oxygen level during a simulated "hanging" and "strangulation" of the patient to determine if supplemental oxygen or intubation is necessary. What should you do?
- A. It is ethically permissible to participate.
 - B. Participation is permissible only if he has been convicted of the crime.
 - C. You can participate if there is a court order.
 - D. You must have a release signed by the military before your participation.
 - ☒ E. You cannot participate in the purposeful torture of a prisoner.
57. A group of prisoners is brought to a military hospital in which you work. They are to be screened before transfer either to long-term imprisonment or, in some cases, to be released. You notice that

several of the patients have burns that look like cigarettes were put out on them, as well as several broken bones that have started to heal. What should you do?

- ☒ A. Report the injuries as signs of possible torture.
- ☐ B. Report the injuries only to the patients to be released.
- ☐ C. If you are a military physician, you should report the injuries.
- ☐ D. If you are a civilian physician, you should report the injuries.
- ☐ E. Your only duty is to treat the injuries.

58. An elderly patient with multiple medical problems has been admitted to your care in the intensive-care unit. The patient is in a persistent vegetative state secondary to anoxic encephalopathy and has now developed sepsis, hypotension, gastrointestinal bleeding, and respiratory failure requiring intubation. There is no improvement expected in the underlying severe brain damage. Renal failure develops to the point of needing dialysis, but you feel the dialysis would be completely futile. Which of the following is the most appropriate step in management?

- ☐ A. Hemodialysis
- ☐ B. Peritoneal dialysis
- ☐ C. Renal transplantation
- ☐ D. Give albumin
- ☒ E. Recommend that dialysis not be performed.

59. A 34-year-old woman with three children presents pregnant at 20 weeks of gestational age with anemia and severe gastrointestinal bleeding, requiring a transfusion to save her life. She is a Jehovah's Witness, and she is refusing blood transfusion. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Honour her wishes; no transfusion.
- ☐ B. No transfusion now, but the transfusion is mandatory after the second trimester when the fetus is a potentially viable baby.
- ☐ C. Transfuse the patient.
- ☒ D. Seek a court order mandating the transfusion.
- ☐ E. Get the consent of the father of the baby.

60. What is the primary function of effective communication in medical practice?

- ☐ A. To enhance doctor's confidence
- ☐ B. To strengthen patient autonomy
- ☐ C. To reduce waiting times
- ☐ D. To perform medical procedures
- ☒ E. All of the above.

61. What are the typical outcomes of poor communication in a healthcare setting?

- ☐ A. Improved patient compliance with treatment.
- ☒ B. Increased likelihood of patient dissatisfaction and complaints.
- ☐ C. Enhanced teamwork among healthcare providers.
- ☐ D. Fewer patient misunderstandings.
- ☐ E. Greater autonomy conversion and shared decision-making.

62. How should a doctor respond when a patient displays emotional distress?

- ☐ A. Ignore it since it may not be relevant to the diagnosis.
- ☒ B. Acknowledge the distress and validate the patient's feelings.
- ☐ C. Critique the patient for being overly emotional.
- ☐ D. Move on quickly to discuss treatment options.
- ☐ E. Allow the patient to express emotions without any feedback.

63. What should a doctor do if a patient expresses dissatisfaction during a consultation?

- A. Dismiss the complaint as insignificant.
 - B. Take immediate action to rectify the issue.
 - ☒ C. Acknowledge the complaint and investigate further.
 - D. Refer the patient to another doctor without explanation.
 - E. Ignore the complaint to focus on the current visit.
64. Which of the following is NOT listed as an obstacle to effective communication among doctors?
- ☒ A. Lack of training in communication skills
 - ☒ B. Emotional detachment from patients
 - C. Overconfidence in one's communication abilities
 - D. Cultural differences between patient and doctor
 - E. Inadequate time during consultations.
65. Active listening encompasses which of the following components?
- ☒ A. Maintaining eye contact and engaging in non-verbal communication.
 - B. Interrupting the patient to steer the conversation.
 - C. Focusing solely on the patient's words without considering tone.
 - D. Using complex medical jargon to demonstrate knowledge.
 - E. Ignoring the patient's non-verbal cues.
66. How can a doctor demonstrate respect for a patient's cultural background during communication?
- A. Presume the patient understands medical terminologies.
 - B. Ask questions about the patient's country and heritage.
 - C. Ignore differing beliefs about health care that the patient may express.
 - ☒ D. Use family members as interpreters during consultations.
 - E. Speak clinically without adjusting language for the patient.
67. In the case of an adverse event, how should a doctor approach communication with the patient?
- ☒ A. Stay silent until more information is available.
 - ☒ B. Acknowledge the patient's distress and express concern.
 - C. Quickly reassure the patient that everything will be fine.
 - D. Blame external factors for the outcome.
 - E. Ignore the incident to prevent further complications.
68. Effective doctors must be skilled in which of the following areas?
- A. Explaining diagnoses in medical jargon.
 - ☒ B. Patient education and obtaining informed consent.
 - C. Maintaining a professional distance during every interaction.
 - D. Overlooking patient concerns to focus on technical aspects.
 - E. Relying on written communication only.
69. How can the physical environment of a consultation impact the communication process between a doctor and a patient?
- A. It has no impact; communication is solely dependent on verbal skills.
 - ☒ B. Inadequate physical comfort may hinder open communication and affect patient satisfaction.
 - C. A well-designed room is only necessary for high-profile patients.
 - D. Communication improves with the use of technology, regardless of physical settings.
 - E. None of these.
70. When dealing with sensitive subjects or adverse situations, what is the recommended approach for medical practitioners, according to the text?
- A. Provide quick explanations to avoid overwhelming the patient.

- B. Communicate openly and acknowledge patient distress while avoiding liability admissions.
- C. Focus exclusively on clinical facts to avoid emotional discussions.
- D. Defer the conversation until the next appointment for better clarity.
- E. All of these.

SECTION B: WRITE SHORT NOTES ON THE FOLLOWING:

Answer all (50 Marks)

1. Practical implication of medical ethics (6 Marks).
2. Competence and the capacity to make decisions (10 Marks)
3. Beneficence (5 Marks)
4. Determination of brain death (6 Marks)
5. Relationship between the Medical doctor and the society (10 Marks)
6. Student issues (5 Marks)
7. Privileged communication (8 Marks)

SECTION C: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer all (25 Marks)

1. Procedural requirements and challenges of obtaining valid consent in medical practice?
 - A. Identify the key elements that constitute valid consent according to medical ethics. (4 Marks)
 - B. Analyse the circumstances under which implied consent is deemed acceptable. (2 Marks)
 - C. Discuss the potential legal repercussions of proceeding without valid consent. (4 Marks)
 - D. Evaluate the importance of documentation and record-keeping in the consent process. (2 Marks)
 - E. Consider the impact of inadequate consent communication on patient outcomes. (3 Marks).
2. Marjorie is a 70-year-old widow. She was diagnosed with multi-infarct dementia 7 years ago. She was once an intellectual and successful woman, but over the past 7 years, her memory has declined to the extent that she no longer recognises her family. Six months ago, Marjorie had a much larger stroke due to an infarction of the middle cerebral artery. Consequently, she is now bed-bound, doubly incontinent and has difficulty swallowing. Over the past 3 months, there has been minimal improvement in her condition, and she has had to remain in hospital. As an FY1 doctor, you are just starting your third rotation. On your first ward round, you find that Marjorie's condition has deteriorated overnight. She is tachycardic and tachypnoeic with a temperature of 38°C. You suspect she has developed bronchopneumonia. This is confirmed by a chest X-ray, and you decide that it would be best to start intravenous antibiotics and fluids. You discussed this with Marjorie's family, but they are adamant that she would not wish to continue living in her current state as she would not consider her quality of life acceptable. Her daughter says that her mother had felt so strongly about this that she had made an advance decision. She gives you a two-sided piece of paper that states, 'If, as a result of my illness, I become unable to perform any basic tasks myself, then I would not wish to receive any form of life-sustaining treatment'. It is signed 'Marjorie Jenkins' and dated 5 years ago. You tell the family that antibiotic treatment is likely to cure Marjorie's pneumonia but that she is likely to die without it. However, they say that you should respect their mother's wishes and that all treatment should be withheld except for pain relief.
 - A. What is an advance directive? (4 Marks)
 - B. What is a DNR order? (4 Marks)
 - C. Is this advance decision valid and applicable to the circumstances? Justify your answer (2 Marks).

THE END