

091205T4PTT

PERIOPERATIVE THEATRE TECHNOLOGY LEVEL 5

HE/OS/TT/CC/05/5/A

Apply Medical Legal Ethics

July/Aug 2023



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION
COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper has **THREE** sections **A**, **B** and **C**.
2. You are provided with a separate answer booklet.
3. Marks for each question are as indicated.
4. Do not write on the question paper.

**This paper consists of SEVEN printed pages
Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all
pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**

SECTION A: (20 MARKS)

Each question carries one (1) mark.

1. Paternalism among doctors is not an ethical attitude because it conflicts with:
 - A. Patient's medical care
 - B. Doctors' tasks and duties
 - C. Patient's autonomy
 - D. Doctor's autonomy
2. The concept of justice in ethics is:
 - A. An obligation of the patient to the society.
 - B. That the health resources must be distributed according to the principals of equity.
 - C. Taken as patients right to choose or refuse treatment.
 - D. For all medical Professionals to do good for all patients under circumstances.
3. The Standard of Health Care, known as: "reasonable professional" is defined by:
 - A. Practice standards, education, institutional policies, federal and state statutes.
 - B. Federal law, state law, county ordinances, city ordinances.
 - C. Competency, education, experience, success.
 - D. Coursework, internships, practical, experience.
4. Medical Ethics:
 - A. Is the study of moral aspects of a healthcare worker's professional life.
 - B. Is covered by Hippocratic oath.
 - C. Is the code of conduct of doctor's professional life.
 - D. Is regulated by local Medical and Dental council.
5. What is required for maintaining human dignity, or remaining human, in bioethics language is called:
 - A. A good
 - B. A necessary good
 - C. An obligatory good
 - D. A transcendental good
6. Ethics is an essential discipline in the practice of surgery, the following are ethical principles EXCEPT?
 - A. Autonomy
 - B. Informed consent and difficulties

- C. Confidentiality
 - D. Asepsis
7. Who are legible to give informed consent?
- A. Minors
 - B. Adults of sound mind
 - C. Adults without sound mind
 - D. Patient with dementia
8. What are the 4 D's of malpractice?
- A. Duty, drain, defeat, and demand
 - B. Duty, derelict, direct cause, and damages
 - C. Direct cause, duty, doctor, and disinfect
 - D. Demand, duty, derelict, doctor
9. A wrongful act against a person or their property and is against the public which usually results in a prison term, fine or short jail sentence is?
- A. Crime
 - B. Criminal law
 - C. Civil law
 - D. Common law
10. A wrong committed by an individual against a person or their property that is heard by a civil court and is punishable by the state, must pay for damages, and rarely includes imprisonment.
- A. Tort
 - B. Misdemeanor
 - C. Crime
 - D. Felony
11. The concept of consent refers to all of the following, EXCEPT the:
- A. Patient's mental capacity.
 - B. Patient's age.
 - C. Patient's ability to make rational decisions.
 - D. Severity of the patient's injury
12. What is the term given to procedures, actions and processes that guide the practice of perioperative theater technologist?
- A. Wishes of the family
 - B. Scope of practice

- C. Medical practice act
 - D. Standard of care
13. Which of the following is NOT a required element needed to prove negligence?
- A. An act of omission was the cause of the patient's injury
 - B. The paramedic committed a breach of duty
 - C. The paramedic or EMS system had a duty to act
 - D. The patient's condition was life threatening
14. Which one of the following theatre technologists actions are considered to be grossly negligent?
- A. Makes a simple mistake that causes harm to the patient
 - B. Only provides basic life support to a critical patient
 - C. Willfully or wantonly deviates from the standard of care
 - D. Does not consult with online medical control first
15. Patient autonomy is MOST accurately defined as the:
- A. Patient's right to direct his or her own care and to decide how end-of-life care should be provided.
 - B. Court's support and upholding of the rights of a patient with regard to health care decisions.
 - C. Inability of the patient to refuse medical treatment once he or she has given appropriate consent.
 - D. Right of the patient to determine which medications the paramedic should administer for a given situation.
16. How would a perioperative theatre technician apply the principle of confidentiality?
- A. By ensuring that the patient understands that he or she has a right to hold any personal information.
 - B. By ensuring that all information that the patient provided for medical purposes is kept a secret from any other person.
 - C. By ensuring that patient information is safely guarded and only authorized people can access it.
 - D. By informing the patient not to share too much to the doctors, nurses, or relatives.
17. You are the theatre manager and a colleague is routinely absconding their duties in the C.S.S.D. You have given him two verbal warnings without remedy. Next course of action is:

- A. Suspending the employee without pay for the month.
 - B. Legal defense between the hospital and the employee.
 - C. Arresting and charging the employee for violation of contract
 - D. Dismissing the employee and withholding their salaries.
18. The bioethical theory that puts more importance on the consequences of an action is:
- A. Formalism theory
 - B. Deontological theory
 - C. Utilization theory
 - D. Teleological theory
19. Some of the laws governing healthcare provision are found in
- A. The Public Health Act Cap 234
 - B. The Public Health Act Cap 242
 - C. The Public Health Act Cap 221
 - D. The Public Health Act Cap 232
20. Legal exposure can be avoided if the healthcare worker:
- A. Acts according to the standards of care
 - B. Acts according to the prescribed code of ethics
 - C. Behaves in a faithful manner
 - D. Maintains constant observation of the patient

SECTION B: (40 MARKS)

*Answer **all** the questions in this section.*

21. Give any SEVEN importance of medical law and ethics. (7 marks)
22. Using an example, describe the concept of euthanasia. (3 marks)
23. Confidentiality is an important component in healthcare. Explain what confidentiality implies (3 marks)
24. Using an example, explain your understanding on ‘vicarious liability’ (2 marks)
25. State ONE misadventure in the hospital setting and give an example. (2 marks)
26. Giving an example, explain the meaning of justice in medical ethics? (2 marks)
27. Informed consent is a necessity in medical practice. State FOUR components of informed consent. (4 marks)
28. Differentiate between non maleficence and beneficence and give TWO examples under each. (6 marks)
29. Differentiate between morality and ethics (2 marks)
30. Law is a rule defining correct procedure or behaviour in a country. State FOUR sources of law in Kenya. (4 marks)
31. State FIVE essential requirements for informed consent. (5 marks)

SECTION C: (40 MARKS)

*Attempt **any two** questions in this section.*

32. Ethical theories form the basis of application of medical laws and ethics. Describe FOUR ethical theories and their application in health care. (20 marks)
33. Contracts are important tools in medical legal issues.
- a) Define Contracts. (2 marks)
 - b) Discuss SEVEN essentials of a valid contract. (14 marks)
 - c) Give FOUR classifications of contracts. (4 marks)
34. Theatre technologist are often faced with ethical dilemma while discharging their duties in the hospital.
- a) Define Ethical dilemma and give two example where two ethical principles can cause an ethical dilemma. (6 marks)
 - b) Explain the SEVEN steps used to solve ethical dilemmas. (14 marks)