



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE (MEDICAL LABORATORY)

HML311: BIOETHICS

DATE: Monday 4th April 2012

TIME: 2.00p.m – 4.00p.m

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (5 MARKS EACH)

1. What are the values that commonly apply to medical ethics discussions?
2. In the US, the passage of federal regulations -the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996) was prompted by the need to ensure privacy and protection of personal records and data. Do we need something similar in Kenya? Give reasons for your answer.
3. Conflict of interest can influence medical judgment. Give ways in which conflict of interest can present itself among health workers.

SECTION B: ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN THIS SECTION (20 MARKS EACH)

1. Among the values in medical ethics, there seems to be a conflict between autonomy and beneficence/non-maleficence. Discuss using specific examples.
2. With the advancement in cyber technology, also the field of Medical ethics is affected. Discuss problems that are likely to be encountered with Medical ethics in our modern world of the internet.

SECTION C: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (15 MARKS)

1. Ethics can be defined as
 - A. A system of religious principles
 - B. A system of moral principles
 - C. A system of intellectual opinions
 - D. A system of academic research
2. The hallmark of the Human Genome project in ethics is that
 - A. It is the most popular development in the world in science
 - B. It is the first scientific project that from its inception has incorporated a commitment to studying ethical, legal and social issues
 - C. It is a worldwide project by practitioners and professionals from all over the world

- D. It is the first scientific project which runs on 3% of its initial planned budget
3. The character of a moral agent as a driving force for ethical behavior is the essence of
 - A. Virtue ethics
 - B. Moral ethics
 - C. Agent ethics
 - D. Character ethics
 4. The branch of ethics which deals with how moral outcomes can be achieved in specific situations is called
 - A. Situational ethics
 - B. Meta-ethics
 - C. Applied ethics
 - D. Normative ethics
 5. Aristotle posited that at birth
 - A. A mother loves her child
 - B. A child loves the mother
 - C. A baby is a person
 - D. A baby is a potential person
 6. Studies of how we know in ethics divide into
 - A. Good ethics and bad ethics
 - B. Cognitivism and Non-cognitivism
 - C. Knowledge and Understanding
 - D. Theorism and Conclusivism
 7. According to Aristotle, the ultimate goal is
 - A. Riches
 - B. Success
 - C. Happiness
 - D. Civic life
 8. According to Socrates,was considered necessary for success
 - A. Self-knowledge
 - B. Wisdom
 - C. Knowledge of one's environment
 - D. Ethics
 9. The study of what makes actions right or wrong is
 - A. Cognitivism
 - B. Normative ethics
 - C. Meta-ethics
 - D. Non-cognitivism
 10. Which of the following is a true Epictetus quote?
 - A. People do not "return" their life, they "lose" it
 - B. Death is to be feared

- C. Difficult problems in life should be avoided
 - D. Abstinence is highly desirable
11. The most likely route of infection by *serum hepatitis* for a laboratory worker is
- A. Self-inoculation
 - B. Inhaling unclean air
 - C. Accident
 - D. Unsafe sexual practices
12. Who decides whether to test a person for a specific disease?
- A. Doctor
 - B. Parents
 - C. Patient
 - D. Spouse
13. According to Aristotle, unhappiness and frustration are caused by
- A. The unrealized potential of a person
 - B. Psychological challenges in one's life
 - C. Fate
 - D. The criticism from one's environment
14. The literature on medical laboratory hazards has largely centered on
- A. Infections
 - B. Cuts
 - C. Fires
 - D. Chemical spills
15. Founded by Aristippus of Cyrene, Cyrenaics supported
- A. Immediate gratification or pleasure
 - B. Peace and inner satisfaction
 - C. Self-sacrifice
 - D. Detachment from material things
16. Which of the following is not one of the issues that has arisen at the end of the first three years of the Human Genome Project?
- A. There is an enormous amount of information being collected and there are questions on how the information is to be used
 - B. The limits on the manipulations of genetic material
 - C. The cost is too high for a sustainable project
 - D. How humans should respond to likely changes in self-understanding
17. The basic goods in Mohist consequentialist thinking are the following except
- A. Material wealth
 - B. Bodily health
 - C. Order
 - D. Increase in population
18. Genetic counseling has a value of

- A. Disclosure
 - B. Testing
 - C. Directiveness
 - D. Non-directiveness
19. Moral theories that hold that the consequences of a particular action form the basis for any valid moral judgment about that action are under
- A. Consequentialism
 - B. Individualism
 - C. Activism
 - D. Moralism
20.posits that the principle ethic is maximizing pleasure and minimizing pain
- A. Stoic philosophy
 - B. Socrates
 - C. Chinese philosophy
 - D. Hedonism
21. One of the first diseases for which genetic tests were developed is
- A. Huntington's disease
 - B. AIDs
 - C. Hamilton's disease
 - D. Malaria
22. Which of the following is not one of the natures of man which were asserted by Aristotle?
- A. Vegetable
 - B. Animal
 - C. Social
 - D. Rational
23. The rule that "one should do unto others as they would have done unto them" applies in
- A. Religious ethics
 - B. Biblical ethics
 - C. Deontological ethics
 - D. Applicable ethics
24. The phrase "medical ethics" was coined by
- A. Aristotle
 - B. Thomas Percival
 - C. Aristippus of Cyrene
 - D. Margaret Thatcher
25. "First, do no harm" is the basis of the term
- A. Non-maleficence
 - B. Double effect

- C. Non-beneficence
 - D. Beneficence
26. The ethical theory which evaluates the moral worth of an action based on how much it contributes to the social harmony of a state is
- A. Mohist consequentialism
 - B. Pragmatic ethics
 - C. Deontological ethics
 - D. Medical ethics
27. Dr. Jack Kevorkian, who was convicted of second-degree homicide in Michigan in 1998 after
- A. Giving an overdose of quinine to a patient
 - B. Demonstrating active euthanasia
 - C. Promoting the medical doctors' strike where three townsmen were killed
 - D. Speaking about euthanasia on a TV news show
28. The concept that a family member can give consent for treatment if the patient is unable (or unwilling) to give consent themselves is called
- A. Substituted judgment
 - B. Family conscience
 - C. Contributory decision making
 - D. Practical responsibility
29. According to the WHO, the risk group of organisms handled in medical laboratories which involves high individual risk with low community risk is
- A. Risk group I
 - B. Risk group II
 - C. Risk group III
 - D. Risk group IV
30. The right of an individual to have personal, identifiable medical information kept private is called
- A. Human rights
 - B. Confidentiality
 - C. Privacy
 - D. Medical secrecy