



Specialist Diploma in Nursing
Nursing Ethics - Term Exam
1st year —2022/2023

Date/ 11/6/2023
Total marks: 60

Allowed Time: 2 hours
Number of pages:

I- Choose the correct answer:

- 1. The patient's right to refuse treatment is an example of:**
 - a) Statutory law
 - b) Common law**
 - c) Civil laws
 - d) Nurse practice acts
- 2. To be effective in meeting various ethnic needs, the nurse should:**
 - a) Treat all clients alike
 - b) Be aware of clients' cultural differences**
 - c) Act as if he or she is comfortable with the client's behavior
 - d) Avoid asking questions about the client's cultural background
- 3. is concerned with 'right and wrong', although agreeing what is 'right' can be challenging. An understanding of ethics is essential to the delivery of skilled professional care.**
 - a) Ethnicity
 - b) Nursing
 - c) Nursing practice
 - d) Ethics**
- 4. Most important factor in providing nursing care to patient in a specific ethnic group is:**
 - a) Communication**



- b) Time orientation
- c) Biological variation
- d) Environmental control

5. Ethical principles, Code of nursing ethics, Responsible ethical reasoning and systemic are the basis of;

- a) **Ethical Decision Making**
- b) Nurses' obligations
- c) patient's rights
- d) Judicial decisions

6. All of the following are roles of the professional nurse, Except;

- a) Care provider
- b) Communicator / Helper
- c) **Moral ethics**
- d) Teacher/educator

7. A patient is hospitalized in the end stage of terminal cancer. His family members are sitting at his bedside. What can the nurse do to best aid the family at this time?

- a) Limit the time visitors may stay so they do not become overwhelmed by the situation
- b) Avoid telling family members about the client's actual condition so they will not lose hope
- c) Discourage spiritual practices because this will have little connection to the client at this time

d) Find simple and appropriate care activities for the family to perform

8. is defined as diagnosing and treating human response to actual or potential health problems.

- a) Ethics



- b) Nursing
- c) **Nursing practice**
- d) Ethnicity

9. All of the following are principles of nursing profession, **Except;**

- a) Ethics are a fundamental part of nursing
- b) All nurses should have respect for patients, protect their rights & maintain dignity
- c) Nursing may include checkups and revealing of personal information
- d) **Nurses must remain truthful even when reporting news, the patient does not want to hear**

10. Which is most closely aligned with ethics?

- a) **Morals**
- b) Laws
- c) Statutes
- d) Client rights

11.requires a nurse to consciously refrain from doing harm of any nature whatsoever to healthcare users, individuals, groups and communities;

- a) Autonomy
- b) **Non-maleficence**
- c) Altruism
- d) Caring

12. The following are reasons why ethical principles are important in nursing, **Except;**

- a) **Show compassion and respect for the dignity and worth of each unique person.**
- b) Using ethical principles as foundation of practice assists nurses in making good judgment calls.



- c) Applying principles of ethics in nursing is beneficial to develop strong nurse-patient and interdisciplinary relationships
- d) Patients cared for by nurses with solid ethical standards are typically more compliant than those whose nurses disregard ethical principles.

13. When nurses are at all times expected to act fairly and equitably where there is competition of interest among parties, groups or individuals, this refers to;

- a) **Justice (Social)**
- b) Non-maleficence
- c) Beneficence
- d) Veracity

14. Principles of nursing profession are, Except;

- a) Ethics are a fundamental part of nursing.
- b) All nurses should have respect for their patients, protect their rights and maintain dignity.
- c) **Behaving in your workplace and what decisions are acceptable or unacceptable.**
- d) Nursing may include checkups and revealing of personal information.

15. The following are considered fundamental responsibilities of the nurse Except;

- a) Promote health.
- b) Prevent illness.
- c) **Nurses and practice**
- d) Restore health.

16. is improper or unethical conduct or unreasonable lack of skill by a holder of a professional.



- a) Negligence
- b) Malpractice**
- c) Code of ethics
- d) Nursing practice

17. A child's immunization may cause discomfort during administration, but the benefits of protection from disease, both for the individual and society, outweigh the temporary discomforts. Which principle is involved in this situation?

- a) Fidelity
- b) Beneficence**
- c) Nonmaleficence
- d) Respect for autonomy

18. is the list of patients' rights, it offers guidance and protection to patients by stating the responsibilities that a hospital and its staff have toward them and their families during hospitalization.

- a) Nurses' Codes of Ethics
- b) Patient's Bill of Rights**
- c) Ethical dilemmas
- d) Nurses' rights

19. Which of the following is most closely aligned with the principles and concepts of informed consent?

- a) Justice
- b) Fidelity
- c) Self determination**
- d) Non-maleficence

20. Providing Safe, Competent and Ethical Care, are considered from:



a) Nursing Values and Ethical Responsibilities

- b) Nurses' Rights
- c) Patients' Responsibilities
- d) Nursing practice

21. Nurses are required to do good and to choose the “best option” of care under given circumstances and act with kindness at all times.

- a) Fidelity
- b) Altruism
- c) (Social) Justice
- d) **Beneficence**

22. The nurse is obligated to follow a physician's order unless:

- a) The order is a verbal order
- b) The order is illegible
- c) The order has not been transcribed
- d) **The order is an error, violates hospital policy, or would be detrimental to the client**

23. The nurse is working with parents of a seriously ill newborn. Surgery has been proposed for the newborn, but the chances of success are unclear. In helping the parents resolve this ethical conflict, the nurse knows that the first step is:

- a) Exploring reasonable courses of action
- b) **Collecting all available information about the situation**
- c) Clarifying values related to the cause of the dilemma
- d) Identifying people who can solve the difficulty

24. A nurse discovers that a primary care provider has prescribed an unusually large dosage of a medication. Which is the most appropriate action?



- a) Administer the medication
- b) Notify the prescriber**
- c) Call the pharmacist
- d) Refuse to administer the medication.

25. Nurses' obligations in ethical decisions are the following, Except:

- a) **Judicial decisions**
- b) Maximize patient's well-being.
- c) Carry out hospital policies.
- d) Protect other patient's well-being.

26. Ethical committees' function is to:

- a) **Provide structure and guidelines for potential problems**
- b) Judicial decisions
- c) Funding
- d) Personal religious and philosophic viewpoint

27. The fundamental responsibilities of nurses are:

- a) To promote health.
- b) To prevent illness.
- c) To restore health.
- d) All of the above.**

28. Nursing Values and Ethical Responsibilities are of the following;

- a) Providing safe, compassionate, competent and ethical care
- b) Promoting health and well-being
- c) Honoring dignity
- d) All of the above**

29. What ethical principle below is accurately paired with a way that ethical principle is applied into nursing practice?

- a) Justice: Equally dividing time and other resources among a group of clients
- b) Beneficence: Doing no harm during the course of nursing care
- c) Veracity: Fully answering the client's questions without any withholding of information**



d) Fidelity: Upholding the American Nurses Association's Code of Ethics

30. Select the member of the multidisciplinary team that you would most likely collaborate with when the client is at risk for falls due to an impaired gait.

- a) **The physical therapist**
- b) The occupational therapist
- c) The podiatrist
- d) The nurse practitioner

II- Put (T) or (F) for the following sentences: (20 marks)

1. Goal of patient's bill of rights is to stress on the importance of a strong relationship between patients and their family. **(F)**
2. The hospital and the attending doctor are the persons that can be held liable for nurse's malpractice. **(T)**
3. Failure to monitor, medication errors, routine procedures & documentation errors are not considering common examples of nursing malpractice. **(F)**
4. Ethical committees serve as closed forum for discussion & debate. **(F)**



5. Objectives of Nursing Codes of Ethics is to inform the public about the maximum standards of the profession conducts.

(F)

6. Nursing malpractice occurs when the nurse does not fulfill the duties in a way that a competent nurse would practice in the same situation.

(T)

7. Maintaining dignity, promoting justice and maintaining privacy are the primary values which improve ethical behavior.

(T)

8. Objectives of Nursing Codes of Ethics is to outline the minor ethical considerations of the profession.

(F)

9. Patients cared for by nurses with solid ethical standards are not typically more compliant than those whose nurses disregard ethical principles.

(F)

10. Nurses & people, nurses & practice, nurses & the profession & nurses & the co-workers are components of nursing codes of ethics.

(T)

11. Objectives of Nursing Codes of Ethics is to provide a bad sign of the profession's commitment to the public.

(F)

12. Objectives of Nursing Codes of Ethics is to guide patient in self-regulation.

(F)



13. Moral ethics refer to how you behaving in workplace and what decisions are acceptable or unacceptable. **(F)**
14. Legal ethics: it is about making decisions based on personal values rather than what society deems acceptable or unacceptable. **(F)**
15. Ethical principles in nursing are built on respect, compassion, and empathy, which form the core of nursing practice. **(T)**
16. Goal of patient's bill of rights is to assures that the health care system is fair and it works to meet patients' needs. **(T)**
17. Ethical committees provide structure and guidelines for potential problems. **(T)**
18. Objectives of Nursing Codes of Ethics is to outline the major ethical considerations of the profession. **(T)**
19. Ethical committees Function as a patient advocate by placing the patient at the core of the committee's deliberations. **(T)**
20. Goal of patient's bill of rights is to encourage patients to take passive role in staying healthy. **(F)**

III- List five (5) roles of the professional nurse? (5 marks)

1. Care provider



2. Communicator / Helper
3. Teacher/educator
4. Counselor
5. Patient advocate
6. Change agent
7. Leader
8. Manager
9. Researcher

IV- Write scenario: (5 marks)

Give an example of scenario about Ethical Dilemma In area of your interest.