

**BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY****School of Health Care and Paramedics Skills****Session: 2021-22 Summer****B. Voc. Program, 5th Semester****1st In-Sem. Examination****Course Code: SHP1501****Course Name: Psychiatric / Ethics / Advise****Time: 1 Hour****Max. Marks: 20****Instructions:**

1. **SECTION-A:** 05 objective type questions, each question carries 01 mark
2. **SECTION-B:** 03 short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks
3. **SECTION-C:** 03 essay type questions, each question carries 03 marks.

SECTION-A**[5x1=Marks]**

1. **Emotions are expressed through:**
 - a. Language
 - b. Facial expression
 - c. Attitude
 - d. All of above
2. **The personal conviction that something is absolutely right or wrong in all situations is called:**
 - a. Values
 - b. Morals
 - c. Ethics
 - d. Standards of practice
3. **Flight of ideas is seen in:**
 - a. Mania
 - b. Mental retardation
 - c. Depression
 - d. Compulsive disorder
4. **Informed consent is a method that promotes:**
 - a. Beneficence
 - b. Nonmaleficence
 - c. Autonomy
 - d. Justice
5. **Taking prescription medication correctly is called what?**
 - a. Medication adverseness
 - b. Medication adherence
 - c. Medication avoidance
 - d. Medication attentiveness

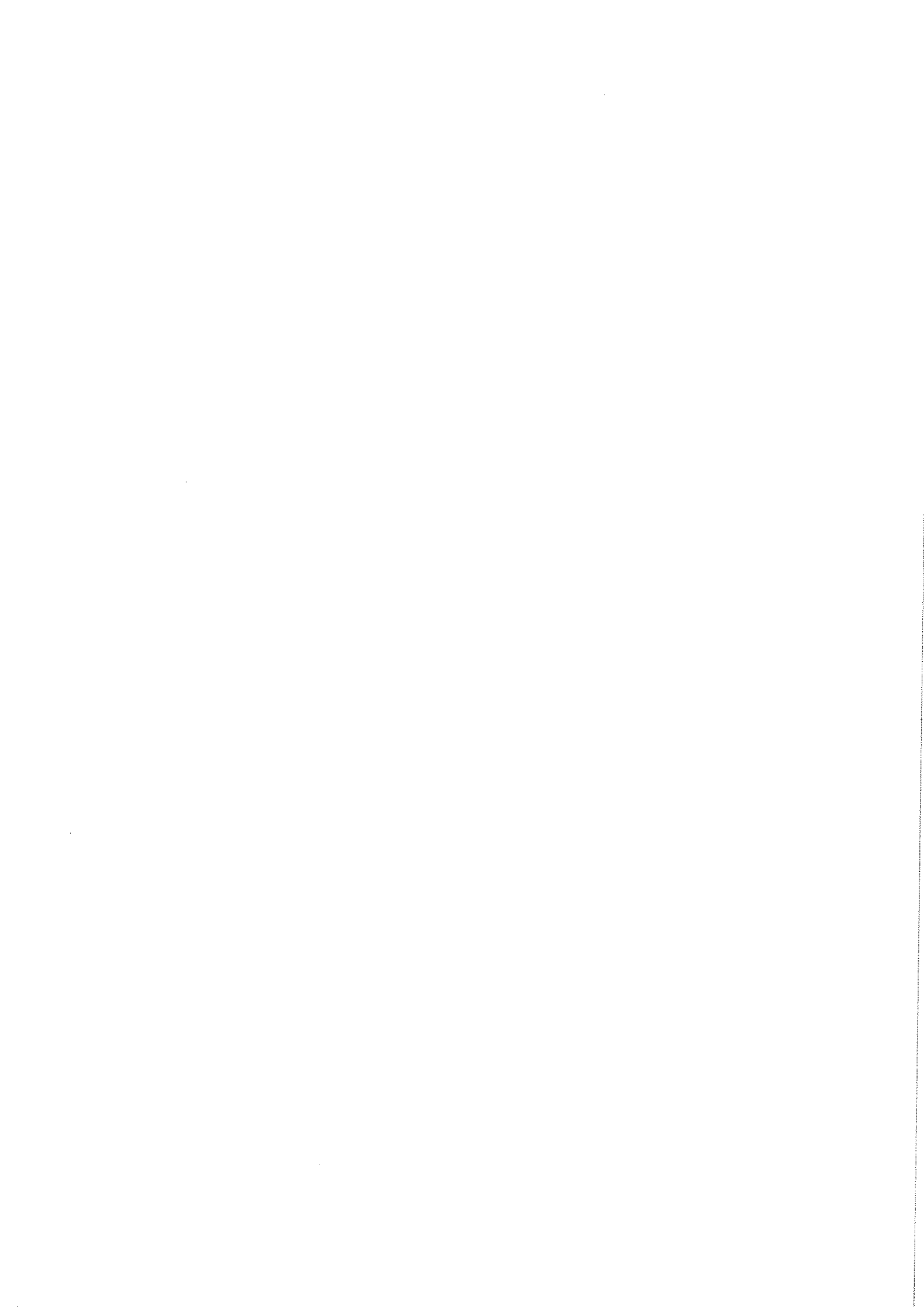
SECTION-B**[3x2=6 Marks]**

- 1) Write down the types of psychotherapy.
- 2) What does empowerment in consulting mean?
- 3) Describe the two bioethical principles.

SECTION-C**[3x3= 9 Marks]**

- 1) Write down the 12 characteristics of good education.
- 2) Define nursing ethics. Write down the code of nursing and practice.
- 3) Define psychiatric. Difference between the hallucination and illusion.

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SECTION-A

[5x1=Marks]

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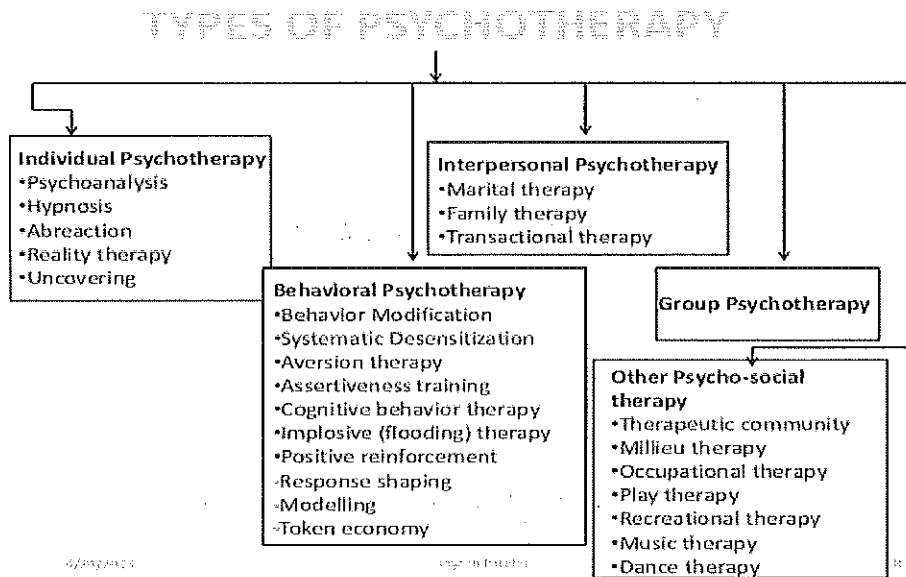
Answer Key

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SECTION-B

[3x2=6 Marks]

1) Write down the types of psychotherapy.



2) What does empowerment in consulting mean?

The aim of counselling is always to strengthen self-confidence and self-management skills and to enable people seeking advice to shape their own lives and to take responsibility for them.

3) Describe the two bioethical principles:

The 4 bioethical principles

Bioethicists often refer to the four basic principles of health care ethics when evaluating the merits and difficulties of medical procedures. Ideally, for a medical practice to be considered "ethical", it must respect all four of these principles: autonomy, justice, beneficence, and non-maleficence. The use of reproductive technology raises questions in each of these areas. Four commonly accepted principles of health care ethics, excerpted from Beauchamp and Childress (2008), include the:

1. Autonomy

Requires that the patient have autonomy of thought, intention, and action when making decisions regarding health care procedures. Therefore, the decision-making process must be free of coercion or coaxing. In order for a patient to make a fully informed decision, she/he must understand all risks and benefits of the procedure and the likelihood of success. Personal freedom and the right of every individual to decide freely on his or her own affairs and to act as he or she sees fit:

Autonomy means supporting the sick or healthy individual to achieve his or her health goals.

2. Justice

The idea that the burdens and benefits of new or experimental treatments must be distributed equally among all groups in society. Requires that procedures uphold the spirit of existing laws and are fair to all players involved. The health care provider must consider four main areas when evaluating justice: fair distribution of scarce resources, competing needs, rights and obligations, and potential conflicts with established legislation. Reproductive technologies create ethical dilemmas because treatment is not



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equally available to all people. A fair and appropriate distribution of resources to treat all people equally and according to their needs:

Providing fair care means respecting the basic rights of each individual and using the available resources in such a way that each person can be treated according to his or her care needs.

3. Beneficence / doing good

Requires that the procedure be provided with the intent of doing good for the patient involved. Demands that health care providers develop and maintain skills and knowledge, continually update training, consider individual circumstances of all patients, and strive for net benefit. This principle refers to the duty, on the one hand, to support fellow human beings so that they receive what is useful to them and contributes to their well-being. But it also expresses the obligation to protect and defend the interests of others, their lives, their safety and their health:

To do good means to support the patient in doing what is good for him.

4. Non-maleficence / not harming

Requires that a procedure does not harm the patient involved or others in society. Infertility specialists operate under the assumption that they are doing no harm or at least minimizing harm by pursuing the greater good. However, because assistive reproductive technologies have limited success rates uncertain overall outcomes, the emotional state of the patient may be impacted negatively. This principle is about neither causing nor inflicting physical or psychological damage, intentionally or unintentionally:

Not harming means protecting patients from anything that harms them, endangers their safety or could endanger their lives.

SECTION-C

[3x3= 9 Marks]

1) Write down the 12 characteristics of good education.

Characteristics of good education

- focus attention
- Bennen what it is about
- Signalize personal meaning
- Building on what we already know
- Use everyday language
- Not too much at once
- Use nonverbal elements
- Illustration (pictures...)
- Support retentivity
- Using multiple sensory channels
- Repeat and summarize
- Praise and encouragement

2) Define nursing ethics. Write down the code of nursing and practice.

Care ethics is a form of applied ethics. Applied ethics applies general moral principles to a specific area of action and concretizes them in relation to it. Thus, nursing ethics illuminate's problems specific to nursing from the perspective of ethics. In nursing ethics, too, it is a matter of perceiving



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and further developing one's own values. In discussions and in exchange with others, these values are examined and represented.

Nurses and practice

- The nurse carries personal responsibility and accountability for nursing practice, and for maintaining competence by continual learning.
- The nurse maintains a standard of personal health such that the ability to provide care is not compromised.
- The nurse uses judgement regarding individual competence when accepting and delegating responsibility.
- The nurse at all times maintains standards of personal conduct which reflect well on the profession and enhance its image and public confidence.
- The nurse, in providing care, ensures that use of technology and scientific advances are compatible with the safety, dignity and rights of people.
- The nurse strives to foster and maintain a practice culture promoting ethical behavior and open dialogue.

Element of the Code # 2:

NURSES AND PRACTICE

Practitioners and Managers

Establish standards of care and a work setting that promotes quality care.

Establish systems for professional appraisal, continuing education and systematic renewal of licensure to practice.

Monitor and promote the personal health of nursing staff in relation to their competence for practice.

Educators and Researchers

Provide teaching/ learning opportunities that foster life long learning and competence for practice.

Conduct and disseminate research that shows links between continual learning and competence to practice.

Promote the importance of personal health and illustrate its relation to other values.

National Nurses Associations

Provide access to continuing education, through journals, conferences, distance education, etc.

Lobby to ensure continuing education opportunities and quality care standards.

Promote healthy lifestyles for nursing professionals. Lobby for healthy workplaces and services for nurses.

