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QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BSHM	LEVEL: 5
COURSE: LEGISLATION AND ETHICS IN HEALTH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	COURSE CODE: LET521S
DATE: JANUARY 2025	SESSION: 2
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY: EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

EXAMINER: MS INDAA PAULUS

MODERATOR: MS ELIZABETH NDAKUKAMO-KASINO

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions on the separate answer sheet.
2. Please write neatly and legibly.
3. Do not use the left side margin of the exam paper. This must be allowed for the examiner.
4. No books, notes and other additional aids are allowed.
5. Mark all answers clearly with their respective question numbers.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. None

This question paper consists of ⁵~~4~~ pages including this front page

SECTION A: TRUE/FALSE**[15 MARKS]****QUESTION 1****(15)**

1. Evaluate the statements and select whether the statement is **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Each question carries one (1) mark.
 - 1.1 A consent refers to any manifestation of specific, equivocal expression of will by which the data subject accepts that his/her personal data be processed.
 - 1.2 During authorization, credentials provided by the user are compared to those on the local operating system server.
 - 1.3 Identifiers should always be applied to personal health information.
 - 1.4 The abbreviation HIPAA stands for Health Institution Portability and Accountability Act.
 - 1.5 Licensure is the recognition by a professional association that an individual possesses the knowledge, experience, and expertise of the standards set by the professional association.
 - 1.6 Tort law facilitates compensation for injuries resulting from wrongful conduct and deter persons from acting in ways that may produce harm.
 - 1.7 Members of the Namibian Cabinet consists of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Deputy prime minister, Ministers, regional governors and councillors.
 - 1.8 The right to health can be understood as the right to an integrated and ineffective health system which is responsive to national and local priorities, and accessible to all.
 - 1.9 The right to health can be understood as the right to an integrated and ineffective health system which is responsive to national and local priorities, and accessible to all.
 - 1.10 Namibian health services are defined as social and health care services delivered at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.
 - 1.11 Values are concepts that give meaning to an individual's life and serve as the framework for decision making.
 - 1.12 Etiquette is the principles of how human beings relate to one another under certain circumstances.
 - 1.13 Normative ethics investigates ethical issues arising in healthcare by applying the principles and methods of moral philosophy to these problems.
 - 1.14 The goal of any HIS is to produce quality and timely information for evidence-based decisions and interventions.

- 1.15 Denial of service attack is an attack meant to shut down a machine system or network, making it inaccessible to its intended user.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

[40 MARKS]

Question 2

(40)

2.1 Define the following concepts as used in Health Information Systems Management:

- 2.1.1 Legislation (2)
- 2.1.2 Information Systems (2)
- 2.1.3 Patient Charter (3)
- 2.1.4 Court Appeal (2)
- 2.1.5 Ethical Relativism (2)
- 2.1.6 Health Information Exchange (2)
- 2.1.7 Cybercrime (2)
- 2.1.8 Healthcare (3)
- 2.1.9 Contract Law (3)
- 2.1.10 Indicator (3)

2.2 Differentiate between the following terminologies in Health Information Systems Management:

- 2.2.1 Civil Case and Criminal Case (2)
- 2.2.2 System and Health System (2)
- 2.2.3 System audit logs and Data encryption (4)
- 2.2.4 Community Courts and High Court (2)
- 2.2.5 Health Law and Comparative Justice (2)
- 2.2.6 Software Piracy and Cyber bullying (4)

SECTION C: SEMI- STRUCTURED ANSWER QUESTIONS

[30 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

(30)

- 3.1 Explain to a group of first year pharmacy students the following four (4) principles of: Autonomy, Accuracy, Beneficence and Access and Amendment principles. Provide one (1) relevant example of each principle. (12)

3.1.1 Autonomy (3)

3.1.2 Accuracy (3)

3.1.3 Beneficence (3)

3.1.4 Access and Amendment (3)

3.2 Discuss the following concepts: Security, Privacy, and Confidentiality in the context of health information protection and provide one (1) suitable example of how each concept contributes to the overall goal of safeguarding information. (9)

3.2.1 Security (3)

3.2.2 Privacy (3)

3.2.3 Confidentiality (3)

SECTION D: STRUCTURED ANSWER QUESTIONS

[15 MARKS]

QUESTION 4 (15)

4. A healthcare clinic in Okahao District handles sensitive patient information, including medical records. With an increasing number of cyberattacks targeting healthcare institutions, the clinic decided to implement several security tools to protect patient privacy.

4.1 Describe five (5) organizational threats to privacy and Information security. (10)

4.2 Enumerate five (5) tools to maintain security and privacy. (5)

SECTION E: STRUCTURED ANSWER QUESTIONS

[9 MARKS]

QUESTION 5 (9)

5. Regulation is an important entity necessary to standardize and supervise healthcare.

5.1 Define the notion regulatory body (2)

5.2 Distinguish between the general functions of the Namibia Medicines Regulatory Council (NMRC) and Health Professional Council of Namibia (HPCNA). (4)

5.3 Enumerate any three (3) functions of regulatory bodies. (3)

END OF EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER