Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

A: **autonomy**

B: **non-maleficence**

C: **justice**

2.2

any two of: understand the information; retain it long enough; weigh it to decide; communicate the decision

2.3

A: **yes**: TB is a notifiable disease (law)

B: **no**: no serious risk to others

C: **yes**: serious risk of harm to another person (public interest)

2.4

any two of: what the procedure is and why; the benefits; material risks, including rare serious ones; other options, including doing nothing

3.1

(a) yes: he understands and retains the information (he repeats the risks an hour later); he weighs it against his own values; he communicates a clear choice

(b) respect his refusal (autonomy); listen to the family and explain, but they cannot overrule a person with capacity

(c) no: capacity is decision-specific and must be tested for each decision; a diagnosis alone does not remove it

3.2

(a) yes, if she understands the treatment and its risks and benefits: **Gillick competence** (Fraser guidelines for contraception)

(b) to talk to her parents, or safer sex and condoms

(c) if there is a risk of serious harm, e.g. abuse or exploitation, as child protection overrides confidentiality

3.3

(a) the treating doctors decide in his **best interests** (unless there is a legal decision-maker such as an attorney)

(b) any two of: his past wishes and values (as reported by his wife); the views of family and carers; the chance of recovery and burden of treatment; the least restrictive option

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(c) if it is valid and applies to this treatment, it must be followed, even if doctors disagree

(d) **beneficence**: the tube may help recovery, while autonomy (his past wishes) points the other way