

December 2020

Choose as many statements as are correct per question. Some questions may have more than one correct answer – select all that are applicable.

Sharing human biobank samples and data in exchange for funding in South Africa (SA) in international collaborative health research – an ethicolegal analysis

1. What are the regulatory instruments for health research in South Africa?

- (i) The National Health Act (NHA)
- (ii) Health Professions Council of SA professional codes of ethics
- (iii) *Ethics in Health Research: Principles, Processes and Structures*
- (iv) Nurses' scope of practice not reflecting ethical practice
- (v) NHA regulations.

Choose the correct combination:

- a) i and v are correct.
- b) i, ii, iii, and v are correct.
- c) All of the above are correct.
- d) iv is correct.

2. True or false? A material transfer agreement (MTA) is a document that directs the transfer of materials between collaborators.

Multidisciplinary specialist treatment teams and abandonment of patients – who is responsible for what?

3. When a multidisciplinary specialist treatment team is treating a patient, which of the following statements are true?

- a) Any member of the team may treat the patient for any eventuality that may arise – even if it is outside their field of speciality.
- b) Where the contract of a team member whose services with a patient still requiring care have been terminated, the member concerned owes no further duty to the patient.
- c) Where a patient is mentally competent but a 'proxy' makes decisions on their behalf, the relevant team member treating the patient should always check with the patient to ensure that the 'proxy' is carrying out his or her wishes.
- d) Any member of the team may treat the patient during an emergency – even if it is outside their field of speciality.

COVID-19: What should employers do if employed health professionals such as doctors and nurses refuse to treat COVID-19 patients despite being provided with the required personal protective equipment?

4. It is true that employers of health professionals such as doctors and nurses who refuse to treat COVID-19 patients – despite being provided with the required personal protective equipment – should advise them that:

- a) they may be in breach of the ethical professional rules
- b) they may be prosecuted for breaching the COVID-19 regulations
- c) they may refuse to treat COVID-19 patients if they can find a colleague who is prepared to treat them in their place
- d) they may be disciplined, and if found guilty, may be dismissed.

Resource allocation during COVID-19: A focus on vulnerable populations

5. The factors that were identified by Gauteng City Region Observatory as increasing health and social vulnerability during a disease outbreak or shutdown are:

- a) pre-existing poor health status, pre-existing health conditions, difficulty in accessing healthcare, and hunger
- b) economic climate, pre-existing health status, job security, family relationships, difficulty in accessing basic services
- c) pre-existing poor health status, pre-existing health conditions, difficulty in accessing healthcare, hunger, difficulty in saving money and no access to medical aid
- d) lack of basic services and transport to the clinic.

6. True or false? Including a diversity of voices and implementing community engagement when establishing ethical frameworks during the COVID-19 pandemic is important.

A maximum of 3 CEUs will be awarded per correctly completed test.

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Factors influencing truth-telling by healthcare providers to terminally ill cancer patients at the Ocean Road Hospital in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

7. The issue of cancer 'bad news' puts providers into a dilemma as to whether to communicate the crucial information to patients or not. Factors that influence the providers include:

- (i) lack of a multi-disciplinary team
- (ii) limited time
- (iii) lack of doctor-patient relationship
- (iv) high volume of patients.

Choose the correct combination:

- a) *i* and *iii* are correct.
- b) *ii* and *iv* are correct.
- c) All are correct.
- d) None are correct.

Factors associated with refusal of hospital treatment at Odi District Hospital, Gauteng Province, South Africa

8. Which of the following is/are correct?

- a) Refusal of hospital treatment is a right protected by the NHA.
- b) Healthcare workers do not have any responsibility as long as the patient signs the refusal of hospital treatment.
- c) Refusal of hospital treatment is always associated with poor medical treatment received by the patient or relative.
- d) Worldwide, psychiatric institutions have the lowest prevalence of refusal of hospital treatment.

Prohibited substance regulation and compliance testing: A principlism approach

9. Please select the *incorrect* option from the following.

Specific information to be provided at the informed consent stage of a prohibited substance compliance test are:

- a) that the test is a compliance test that may result in punitive action as opposed to a diagnostic test
- b) to whom the test results will be disclosed and in what manner
- c) that the individual may designate a person to receive the result
- d) that the individual is not allowed to refuse or withdraw from the test procedure as (s)he will be fired if (s)he does so.

10. The 'voice effect' or how an individual is addressed during a prohibited substance test is related to:

- a) rights-based justice
- b) social justice
- c) distributive justice
- d) procedural justice.

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