

June 2008

1. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
The nature of the patient-provider relationship has a bearing in maintaining good patient adherence to treatment.
2. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
The common law provision that everyone has a right to health care involves the principle of beneficence.
3. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
Patients may be treated without consent in certain situations.
4. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
Violating a patient's right to dignity is actionable both at common law and according to the Constitution.
5. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
In South Africa, when a swab is left inside a patient's abdomen after an operation, the defendant surgeon will have to prove that s/he was not negligent.
6. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
Informed refusal is a legitimate choice that competent, rational patients have a right to.
7. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
Enforced hospitalisation for XDR TB is a violation of a patient's basic rights and therefore should be avoided.
8. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
Trust is an example of positive risk in an organisation.
9. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
Currently the age of consent for medical management is 12 years.
10. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
In health care practice, implementing the advance directive is dependent on the proximity principle.
11. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
Where an unmarried patient is unable to give an informed consent, and no proxy has been mandated by the patient to do so, consent can be obtained from the patient's partner.
12. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
Transnational institutions like drug companies cannot be held responsible for human rights violations as accountability in this context is vested only with national states.
13. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
When treating a patient, the health care practitioner has to point out all the conceivable complications that may arise.
14. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
Having a human right implies a duty on a third party, typically the state, to act to deliver on that right.
15. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
The age of consent for HIV testing is 12 years.
16. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
A code of ethics in an organisation is an essential part of its coherent ethics programme because it generates ethical conduct.
17. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
An analysis of the burden-benefit proportion of treatment and whether the likely benefits contribute to treatment goals is critical when determining futility by the health care team.
18. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
In law there is no difference between written (signed) and oral consent.
19. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
End-of-life decisions are based on compassion, truth-telling and certainty with regard to treatment and prognosis.
20. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:
The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights recognises circumstances under which rights may be validly restricted.

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