

NOVEMBER 2016

True (A) or false (B):

A critical review of health research ethical guidelines regarding caregiver consent in paediatric HIV research in South Africa: The ethical and legal issues

1. Health research and medical treatment are analogous in terms of their objectives, procedures, justifications, risk-benefits analysis and ethical responsibilities.
2. It is generally not appropriate to directly apply results of medical products tested in adults to the paediatric population.

Knowledge and attitude of postgraduate students in Kenya on ethics in mental health research

3. Medical ethics teaching should aim at enriching students with skills on personal view analysis and rational arguments grounded in the philosophy and reasoning behind ethics.
4. Additional or special protection is not necessary when conducting research involving participants with mental impairment.

The right to physical integrity and informed refusal: Just how far does a patient's right to refuse medical treatment go?

5. A competent adult person has the right to refuse medical treatment both as an expression of her (human) right to physical integrity and of the ethical principle of autonomy.
6. The right to physical integrity amounts essentially to a right not to be left alone.

Enhanced Research Ethics Committee (REC) collaborative review through video-conferencing

7. Building research capacity involves a critical focus on the REC.
8. Many African RECs have adequate financial and administrative support.

HIV, trauma and the emergency departments: The CDC opt-out approach should be adopted in South Africa

9. HIV prevalence is highest in females aged between 15 and 49 years that engage in high-risk behaviours.
10. Currently screening for HIV is incorporated into the general consent for medical care.

Climate change in Africa and the Middle East in light of health, ubuntu and other regional values

11. It is commonly said that developing countries, particularly in Africa, are the least responsible for climate change, but will bear the greatest costs of it.
12. Harms expected from climate change are largely mediated through water.

What changes are there in decisions by the Wits Human Research Ethics Committee (Medical) and in process errors by research applicants between 2003 and 2015?

13. The significant increased workload for members of research ethics committees has been accompanied by a parallel increase in institutional support to the research ethics committees' functioning.
14. Research ethics committee approval of research involving human participants prior to commencement is a legal requirement.

Harm to patients and others caused by impaired junior doctors compelled to work 30-hour shifts or longer: Can the minister of health, provincial MECs for health and public health officials be held liable?

15. Studies have shown that doctors working 24-hour shifts have double the chance of being involved in motor collisions on the way home from work.
16. The HPCSA defines impairment as 'a mental or physical condition which affects the competence, attitude, judgment or performance of professional acts by a registered practitioner'.

Reproductive autonomy: A case study

17. Parents are morally obliged to prevent the birth of a disabled child.
18. Genetic links guarantee superior social relationships.

Editorial

19. The Declaration of Taipei enables people to exercise control over the secondary use of their personal data and biological material, both in and beyond research.
20. Protecting privacy and confidentiality is essential for maintaining trust with patients.

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