

June 2017

**True (A) or false (B):**

**After Life Esidimeni: True human rights protections or lip service to the Constitution?**

1. Negative attitudes towards people with mental disability as a result of prejudice and misinformation are major obstacles to providing care for them.
2. The Bill of Rights of the SA Constitution establishes the right to freedom and security of persons.

**Liver transplantation for non-resectable colorectal liver metastases at a single centre in South Africa: A report of the ethics and regulatory approval process**

3. In SA, a relatively large number of organ transplants are performed annually.
4. It is not essential for research ethics committees to identify who will bear the financial costs of clinical research.

**Incentives for HIV testing at the workplace in the automotive industry in the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality: Ethical considerations**

5. Most people living with HIV are in the most productive period of their lives.
6. Following a utilitarian line of argument, the use of incentives to encourage workplace HIV testing can be deemed morally justifiable.

**Routine referrals: A possible solution for transplantation shortages**

7. SA does not have an official deceased organ-donor programme.
8. The availability of transplantable organs is not nearly enough to supply the demand.
9. Organ donations in SA are regulated by the Human Tissue Act.

**A global bioethical perspective on organ trafficking: Discrimination, stigmatisation and the vulnerable**

10. International initiatives ground the rejection of organ trafficking mainly in the exploitative nature of the practice.
11. The principle of non-discrimination does not flow from the principle of equality.

**Dare we rethink informed consent?**

12. Freely given and informed consent is a purely legal requirement.
13. Legally, we may face litigation on grounds of assault if we manage a patient without her consent.
14. The ethical foundation of informed consent is that this shows respect for others as moral agents.

**A constitutional critique on the regulations relating to artificial fertilisation of persons**

15. Not all kinds of artificial fertilisation are required to be effected by a competent person in South African (SA) law.
16. SA regulations treat different kinds of artificial fertilisation and gamete donation differently.
17. SA regulations fail to treat egg donation and sperm donation differently.

**Strange (and incompatible) bedfellows: The relationship between the National Health Act and the regulations relating to artificial fertilisation of persons, and its impact on individuals engaged in assisted reproduction**

18. Posthumous reproduction is allowed in countries such as Israel, Belgium and the UK.
19. Section 57 of the National Health Act serves as a prohibition on reproductive cloning.
20. The Children's Act provides for partial surrogacy only.

A maximum of 6 CEUs will be awarded per correctly completed test.

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