

## July 2020

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

### **Moral challenges in handling pregnant school adolescents in Tanga municipality, Tanzania**

1. Many parents in Tanga, Tanzania, choose to marry their pregnant schoolgoing daughter to the man said to be responsible for the pregnancy. This choice is caused by (choose as many as are applicable):
- People in Tanzania being very positive about the idea of marriage.
  - Loss of opportunity to continue with education in government schools after pregnancy.
  - Parents' poor socioeconomic conditions.
  - The large number of students in government schools in Tanzania.

### **Ethical practice in the nursing profession: A normative analysis**

2. There is a general concern among communities regarding moral degeneration in the nursing profession, as reflected in the media and acknowledged by the South African Nursing Council (SANC) in the October 2019 volume 10 newsletter, and as raised by the then-Minister of Health during a national nursing summit in April 2011. The following highlight the SANC's shortcomings in enhancing ethical practice:
- An inadequate code of ethics for nurse practitioners in SA, as developed by SANC.
  - A nursing education curriculum that does not address ethical and legal aspects of nursing.
  - A lack of standards in the licensing of professional nurses
  - Nurses' scope of practice not reflecting ethical practice.
  - A lack of continuous professional development programmes
  - The provision of a workplace environment conducive to ethical practice.
- Choose the correct combination:
- i, ii, iv* and *v* are correct.
  - iii, iv, v* and *vi* are correct.
  - i, ii, iv* and *vi* are correct.
  - ii, iii, iv* and *v* are correct.

### **COVID-19 and its impact on informed consent: What should health professionals tell their patients or their proxies?**

3. Which of the following statements are true? (choose as many as are applicable):
- In terms of the COVID-19 regulations, people who intentionally expose others to the risk of contracting the virus may be prosecuted.
  - Employers may test their employees for Covid-19.
  - COVID-19 is not a notifiable medical condition under the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003.
  - Employers may prevent employees infected with COVID-19 from entering the workplace.

### **Non-consensual disclosure of infectious drug-resistant tuberculosis status in the occupational context: Health workers stuck between a rock and a hard place**

4. The non-consensual disclosure protocol was guided by the following principles (choose as many as are applicable):
- The non-consensual disclosure of the patient's health status to a third party interferes with their rights to privacy and confidentiality.
  - Third parties such as workplace colleagues and contacts also have rights, which the government and health authorities have the obligation to protect for the public health good.
  - A patient's right to confidentiality cannot be limited.
  - Recognising that patients are part of their larger communities warrants the early identification of public health risks, and approaches to mitigating such risks.

### **Is intentional publishing in predatory journals a form of scientific misconduct?**

5. Intentional publishing in predatory journals by academics is a growing ethical problem for universities. This behaviour is considered unethical because (one answer is correct):
- Authors fail to reject, and in fact buy into, the unethical practices of those behind the many predatory publication platforms.
  - Authors who make publishing in predatory journals part of their own strategy, and pass off these publications as legitimate, engage in their own form of academic deception in doing so.

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

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- c) Every article-processing charge paid to a predatory publisher further supports and advances their cause, sustaining their unethical practices and making it more likely that other researchers will be caught in the predatory net.
- d) All of the above.

### Consent in health research with incapacitated adults in a time of pandemic: The National Health Research Ethics Council needs to urgently reassess its guidelines

6. When research involves incapacitated adult participants, it is not possible to obtain informed consent from them. In such cases (one answer is correct):
- a) According to Beauchamp and Childress, because these participants are unable to act autonomously, it is not necessary to obtain informed consent, and the researchers may decide to proceed without it.
- b) According to Beauchamp and Childress, because these participants are unable to act autonomously, it is not necessary to obtain informed consent; however the researchers still have a duty to protect the interests of these participants because they have moral status. The researchers may decide to proceed without obtaining informed consent.
- c) According to Beauchamp and Childress, because these participants are unable to act autonomously, it is not necessary to obtain informed consent; however the researchers still have a duty to protect the interests of these participants because they have moral status. A research ethics committee will decide whether the researchers may proceed without obtaining informed consent.
- d) None of the above.

### Contact tracing during the COVID-19 pandemic: Protection of personal information in SA

7. Factors that need to be considered when human rights are limited during a national disaster include:
- (i) The nature and the purpose of the right.
- (ii) The nature and extent of the limitation.
- (iii) How the limitation relates to its purpose.
- (iv) Whether there are less restrictive means to achieve the purpose.

Choose the correct combination:

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

### COVID-19: May healthcare practitioners ethically and legally refuse to work at hospitals and health establishments where frontline employees are not provided with personal protective equipment?

8. Which of the following statements are correct? (choose as many as are applicable)
- a) Healthcare practitioners (HCPs) may at any time ethically and legally refuse to work if they feel that they are at risk of Covid-19 infection.
- b) The World Health Organization (WHO) states that where there is a shortage of personal protection equipment (PPE), HCPs should refuse to work.
- c) The WHO recommends that where there is a shortage of PPE, dedicated teams of HCPs should deal only with COVID-19 patients so that they can use existing PPE for longer periods of time.
- d) The Health Professions Council of SA Rules of Professional Conduct state that HCPs may not allow themselves to be 'exploited', which would be the case if they were forced to work without proper PPE.

### A critical review of the ethical and legal issues in human germline gene editing: Considering human rights and a call for an African perspective

9. Which of these arguments are commonly made by bioconservative scholars? (choose as many as are applicable)
- a) Germline genome editing is immoral because it is 'playing God'.
- b) Germline genome editing fails to respect the serendipity of human life.
- c) Altering the human genome is natural because altering the natural world is part of human nature.
- d) Altering the human genome is only ethical if done for a therapeutic purpose.

10. True or false? The Nuffield Council on Bioethics, in its 2018 report on heritable genome editing, concluded that there are no circumstances within which germline gene editing would be permissible.

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