

December 2021

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

Mechanisms for sustainable post-trial access: A perspective

1. Post-trial access is:
 - a) too expensive, and there are no funds to support it.
 - b) possible if all stakeholders contribute to developing a mechanism to finance it.
 - c) not needed as the current system of non-provision of post-trial access has been functional and fair.
 - d) impossible because of economic decline.
2. Universities may benefit from post-trial access by:
 - a) having access to data that can be used to generate peer-reviewed publications.
 - b) having access to data to produce research degrees such as Master's and PhDs.
 - c) needing less budget for data generation.
 - d) all of the above.

Corruption in the public health sector in South Africa: A global bioethical perspective

3. Why is the Universal Declaration of Bioethics and Human Rights (UDBHR) such an important instrument in addressing the bioethical challenge of corruption in the public sector?
 - a) It is currently the only bioethical and political text to which all states in the world, including South Africa (SA), have committed themselves.
 - b) The declaration gives only an African perspective on bioethical issues.
 - c) Bioethical principles and norms are presented in human rights terms, which strengthens the moral appeal and authority of the declaration.
 - d) The declaration excludes a Western perspective on bioethical challenges.
4. Which principles in the UDBHR are the most important in opposing and condemning corruption? (Choose two)
 - a) Article 4 (benefit and harm)
 - b) Article 6 (informed consent)
 - c) Article 11 (non-discrimination and non-stigmatisation)
 - d) Article 14 (social responsibility and health)
 - e) Article 16 (protecting future generations).

Involuntary admission and treatment of mentally ill patients – the role and accountability of mental health review boards

5. The involuntary admission of mentally ill persons further exacerbates their stigmatisation, and may be argued as weakening their Constitutional protection. Which of the following sections of the Bill of Rights impact on and protect mentally ill persons?
 - a) Section 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
 - b) Section 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
 - c) Section 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
 - d) Section 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
6. True or false? The only documents needed for admission in terms of the Mental Health Care Act are one form 4 and two form 6s.

Is SA ready for the future of human germline genome editing? Comparing SA law and recent proposals for global governance

7. Regarding non-therapeutic uses of germline gene editing, which of the following statements is true?
 - a) Certain borderline cases make it difficult to determine whether a given clinical application qualifies as a therapy or as an enhancement.
 - b) The Health Professions Council of SA ethical guidelines give detailed guidelines on non-therapeutic uses of germline editing.
 - c) The use of germline editing for non-therapeutic purposes does not in any way perpetuate social harms nor strip away forms of human diversity for future generations.
 - d) The draft framework fails to recognise that societal concerns can vary depending on the type of enhancement and the context in which it will be used.

Public health emergency preparedness and response in SA: A review of recommendations for legal reform relating to data and biological sample sharing

8. Why is it important to share data and human bodily material between countries and institutions? Choose the correct combination:
 - i) Sharing assists in disease monitoring.
 - ii) Sharing enables collaborative research.
 - iii) Sharing takes away the issue of informed consent.
 - iv) Sharing assists researchers by giving them access to more resources.
 - v) Sharing is necessary to ensure an appropriate response to health epidemics and natural disasters.

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

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- a) *iii* is correct.
- b) *iv* and *v* are correct.
- c) *i*, *ii* and *iii* are correct.
- d) *i*, *ii*, *iv* and *v* are correct.

9. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) The perpetual donor-ownership provision in the SA Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) is a legal impossibility.
- b) The perpetual donor-ownership provision in the SA MTA protects both donors and researchers.
- c) The perpetual donor-ownership provision in the SA MTA is consistent with the provisions of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003.
- d) The perpetual donor-ownership provision in the SA MTA is included in the revised version of the South African Material Transfer Agreement.

Is South Africa ready for the future of human germline genome editing? Comparing SA law and recent proposals for global governance

10. Regarding non-therapeutic uses of germline gene editing, which of the following statements is true?

- a) Certain borderline cases make it difficult to determine whether a given clinical application qualifies as a therapy or as an enhancement.
- b) The Health Professions Council of SA ethical guidelines give detailed guidelines on non-therapeutic uses of germline editing.
- c) The use of germline editing for non-therapeutic purposes does not in any way perpetuate social harms nor strip away forms of human diversity for future generations.
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