

APRIL 2023

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

***Parens patriae* jurisdiction and religious beliefs of parents in medical treatment of a minor: Examining the Supreme Court's decision in Tega Esabunor v Faweya & Ors (2019) LPELR 46961 (SC) in light of international practice**

1. *Parens patriae* jurisdiction and religious beliefs in Nigeria:

Section 27(1) CYPA in Lagos State, Nigeria allows a police officer to bring what categories of children to the magistrate (juvenile) court?

- a) a neglected or ill-treated child
- b) a child whose parents are not exercising proper guardianship
- c) a child whose parents travelled briefly outside the country
- d) a child whose aunties are taking care of him/her.

2. *Parens patriae* jurisdiction and religious beliefs in the UK:

In the face of a conflict between a child's treatment and the parent's opinion, the British Medical Association recommends that the courts rule in the child's best interest. In which of the following cases did the English courts rule this?

- a) Re C (a Minor) (Withdrawal of Lifesaving Treatment) (1998) 1 FLR 384:389
- b) Re W (a Minor) (Medical Treatment: Court's Jurisdiction) 1993 Fam. 64
- c) Tega Esabunor (2019) LPELR 46961(SC)
- d) Morrison v State 252 S.W.2d 97 (MO C. Of A.1952).

Mandatory reporting obligations within the context of health research: Grappling with some of the ethical-legal complexities

3. What is the breadth of the mandatory reporting obligation on researchers to report domestic violence?

- a) Any person with knowledge of any form of domestic violence must report this information.

- b) Only domestic violence perpetrated against children, the elderly or the disabled must be reported.
- c) Domestic violence against female adults must be reported.
- d) There is no obligation to report domestic violence.

Strengthening research ethics oversight in Africa: The Kenyan example

4. Which of these should be considered to be 'ethics dumping'?

- a) researchers in resource-rich countries conducting studies in Africa
- b) researchers in resource-rich countries conducting studies in Africa without ethics approval
- c) researchers in resource-rich countries conducting studies in Africa that are considered unethical in their own countries.
- d) researchers in resource-rich countries influencing research ethics committees (RECs) in Africa to approve their studies.

5. What makes it difficult for clinical trial participants in Africa to be autonomous?

- a) Clinical trial participation may be a means of accessing healthcare for many poor people.
- b) A low level of education may make it difficult to comprehend information on clinical trials.
- c) There is often pressure from family members to participate in clinical trials.
- d) Community advisory boards often advise participants to join clinical trials against their wishes.

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

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