

## AUGUST 2023

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

### Turning the moral compass towards transformative research ethics: An inflection point for humanised pedagogy in higher education

1. A human caring lens in student-centered learning in research refers to:
  - a. Contextualising research within the lived real-world experiences of students.
  - b. The relevance of culture, social values, and belief systems on developing research skills.
  - c. A focus on accelerated student throughput.
  - d. A recognition of the multifactorial influences on participation and decision-making in research.

### 2. Learning activities for educational capacity development in research could include the following (choose the most appropriate answer/s.)

- a. role-playing the research setting
- b. journaling for self-reflection and introspection
- c. student peer review of research proposals
- d. All of the above

### Changes in the empathy levels of a group of undergraduate medical students: A longitudinal study

3. When medical practitioners demonstrate empathy during their interactions with patients, it can have the following effects:
  - a. increased patient satisfaction
  - b. decreased job satisfaction for the doctor
  - c. improve clinical outcomes
  - d. less burnout for the doctor
4. Ways in which one can attempt to teach empathy to medical students are
  - a. by not addressing it explicitly in the curriculum.
  - b. by using art and drama.
  - c. By allowing them to reflect on what they see from role models.
  - d. By exposing them to role play with simulated patients.

### Human dignity and researcher conduct in emergency carer research with incapacitated adults

5. Considerations of moral status are considerations of:
  - a. The principle of autonomy in research
  - b. Who should be safeguarded by moral norms
  - c. The status of individuals with respect to their standing in society
  - d. To whom moral obligations are owed
6. The Kantian notion of dignity involves:
  - a. A unique capacity of humans to follow their own laws of moral reason
  - b. Human qualities expected of an individual with social standing
  - c. Seeing others always as an end in themselves and never simply as a means to an end
  - d. A duty of self-esteem to uphold one's own dignity

### Unpacking the legality of termination of pregnancy based on 'social grounds' under South African law

7. Section 39 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996 allows for a Court to consider international and foreign law. Which statement relating to this is correct?
  - a. South African courts are bound by foreign law.
  - b. South African courts must consider international law.
  - c. South African courts may consider foreign law.
  - d. Both foreign law and international law must be considered.
8. In *Powsa v Member of the Executive Council for economic affairs, Environmentalism and Tourism, Eastern Cape* 2001 3 SA 582 (SCA) it was held that: 'The cardinal rule of construction of a statute is to endeavour to arrive at the intention of the lawgiver from the language employed in the enactment.' True or False?

### Inserting microethics into paediatric clinical care: A consideration of the models of the doctor-patient relationship

9. Microethics
  - a. is only applicable to the clinical context in end-of-life decisions.
  - b. considers the subtle nuances in the communication between the doctor and patient and how this can impact medical decision-making.

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

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- c. does not apply to the paediatric clinical context.
- d. is the ethics of everyday clinical practice.

10. The deliberative model of the doctor-patient relationship,
- a. is most suited to the paediatric clinical context because it respects the child's developing autonomy whilst ensuring that the child and parent are guided in the decision-making process.
  - b. requires the doctor to act as a teacher or friend in persuading the patient rather than imposing a course of action.
  - c. allows the patient to deliberate with the doctor to determine the patient's values and preferences.
  - d. requires the doctor to have a caring attitude. This is evident from the doctor's mannerisms, words, intentions and general engagement with the child and parent.

**Using the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress to address the needs of adolescent mothers living with HIV**

11. Adolescent and young mothers living with HIV are vulnerable because:
- a. they are living with HIV
  - b. they are young
  - c. they are mothers
  - d. All of the above.
12. Poor maternal and child health will NOT result in the following:
- a. Low birth weight.
  - b. Maternal mortality.
  - c. Deformities.
  - d. Stillbirths.

**Catch-22: A patient's right to informational determination and the rendering of accounts by medical schemes**

13. In which circumstances may a medical doctor ethically and legally "breach" his obligation to safeguard the confidentiality and privacy of his/her patient's information?
- a. To report a notifiable medical condition.
  - b. To soundboard his/her treatment advice with another practitioner.
  - c. To inform his/her insurance premiums.
  - d. To disclose patient information to any other person not involved in the treatment of that patient.
14. What is the main aim of information privacy?
- a. To honour and give effect to the confidentiality aspect of any doctor-patient relationship.
  - b. To enable doctors to render accurate accounts to principal members of medical schemes.
  - c. To prevent the disclosure of patients' HIV status to their family members.
  - d. To enable individuals to determine the nature and extent of information about them which is being communicated to others and whether such communication is authorised.

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