

DECEMBER 2024

MCQs may be of 'single correct answer' or 'multiple correct answer' format. Where the question states that more than one answer is correct, choose more than one of i, ii, iii or iv (anything from two to all answers may be correct), and then select the correct combination from answers a, b, c or d. Where the question states that only one answer is correct, mark the single answer that you think is correct.

When a device that later disintegrates is fitted to a patient during surgery who is responsible for the consequences? What health professionals and hospitals need to know

1. Which of the following legal frameworks is most directly concerned with ensuring a patient's right to informed consent in South Africa?
 - A. Consumer Protection Act
 - B. The Constitution and National Health Act
 - C. Apportionment of Damages Act
 - D. The Nursing Act
2. According to the Constitution of South Africa, what right was violated when the surgical mesh was inserted without Mrs. AB's consent?
 - A. The right to privacy
 - B. The right to access healthcare services
 - C. The right to bodily and psychological integrity
 - D. The right to equality

Surrogate motherhood regulation in South Africa: Medical and ethico-legal issues in need of reform

3. What does the genetic link requirement in Section 294 of the Children's Act mandate?
 - A. Both commissioning parents must provide their gametes for the child.
 - B. At least one commissioning parent must contribute their gamete to the child.
 - C. Surrogate mothers must provide their gametes for conception.
 - D. The child must have a genetic link to both siblings and parents.
4. What role does epigenetics play in surrogate motherhood, according to the article?

- A. It eliminates the biological influence of the surrogate on the child.
- B. It suggests that the surrogate has no influence on the child's genetic development.
- C. It highlights how the surrogate's environment and behaviour can affect the child's gene expression.
- D. It focuses solely on the gametes provided by the commissioning parents.

Clicks, carelessness and consequences: Navigating pharmacist negligence

5. What ethical principle is violated if a pharmacist dispenses the wrong medication, undermining a patient's ability to make informed decisions?
 - A. Justice.
 - B. Beneficence.
 - C. Non-maleficence.
 - D. Autonomy.
6. According to the Apportionment of Damages Act, how is contributory negligence addressed in South African law?
 - A. The claim is dismissed if the plaintiff contributed to their harm.
 - B. Damages are reduced based on the degree of the plaintiff's fault.
 - C. The defendant is automatically exonerated if the plaintiff shares any blame.
 - D. The court ignores the plaintiff's contribution to the harm.

Using common law and statutory offences to address obstetric violence in South Africa

7. What is obstetric violence primarily defined as?
 - A. A medical error made during childbirth.
 - B. The unwanted physical or psychological abuse of birthing persons, occurring without their consent.

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

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the journal. All the answers will be found there.
 2. Go to <https://members.samedical.org/> to answer the questions.
- Questions may be answered up to 6 months after publication of each issue.
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- C. Any disagreement between a patient and a healthcare provider during labour.
- D. Routine medical procedures performed during childbirth.
- 8. Which common law crime could be invoked for verbal abuse experienced by a birthing person?
 - A. Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
 - B. *Crimen iniuria*.
 - C. Defamation.
 - D. Negligence.

Beyond reproductive rights: Advocating for access to assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) for socially infertile individuals using the right to benefit from scientific progress – lessons for African countries

- 9. What is a key limitation of the World Health Organization's (WHO) current definition of infertility?
 - A. It excludes physiological infertility.
 - B. It only considers social factors and not medical ones.
 - C. It narrowly focuses on physiological factors and excludes social infertility.
 - D. It does not address ARTs as a solution for infertility.
- 10. How do some African Anglophone countries' policies hinder access to ARTs for socially infertile individuals?
 - A. They prohibit ARTs entirely for all individuals.
 - B. They limit ARTs to heterosexual married couples with medical infertility.
 - C. They focus on funding ARTs exclusively for LGBTQ+ individuals.
 - D. They promote ART access for single women and same-sex couples without restrictions.

Overview of AI regulation in healthcare: A comparative study of the EU and South Africa

- 11. What significant challenge does South Africa face in regulating AI in healthcare?
 - A. Over-regulation of AI technologies.
 - B. Lack of specific regulations and dedicated enforcement mechanisms for AI in healthcare.
 - C. Limited use of AI in healthcare systems.
 - D. Full integration of AI technologies in rural areas.
- 12. What key provision in the European Union's AI Act helps ensure the safety of AI in healthcare?
 - A. AI systems must be developed without oversight.
 - B. AI systems in healthcare must undergo periodic evaluations and assessments.
 - C. AI systems are allowed to operate without human intervention.
 - D. AI systems in healthcare are exempt from data security regulations.

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