



"Investing in Africa's future"

COLLEGE OF HEALTH, AGRICULTURE & NATURAL SCIENCES

SPH 534: ETHICS IN HEALTHCARE AND RESEARCH

END OF SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

APRIL/MAY 2019

LECTURERS: MRS M. TIRIVAVI & DR. F. MUTSEYEKWA

DURATION: 3 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

You are required to answer questions as instructed below

Answer **ANY FOUR (4)** questions in this paper

Credit will be awarded for logical, systematic and neat presentations

Each question to be answered in a new clean sheet

QUESTION 1

All codes and regulations advocate 3 fundamental principles of human research ethics.

- a. Outline the three fundamental universal principles of human research ethics. [3]
- b. Discuss how each universal principle will be applied from protocol development to implementation of a drug clinical trial. (Use examples). [15]
- c. Explain the role of Research Ethics Committee (REC) in such studies indicating stage(s) of REC's involvement in ensuring the 3 fundamental principles of human research are upheld.

[7]

QUESTION 2

- a. Discuss what makes the ideal composition and qualities of Community Advisory Board (CAB) [5]
- b. Clinical trials require the participation of the Community Advisory Board (CAB) from protocol development to study-close-out. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of CAB at each stage. [10]
- c. Explain how the four universal ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence and justice are enshrined within the concept of Community Advisory Boards.

[10]

QUESTION 3

Discuss the gradual evolution of the field of research ethics and various codes that govern the conduct of research involving human participants. Cite at least three historical atrocities that led to the gradual development of research ethics over time. [25]

QUESTION 4

Define and discuss the concept of 'paternalism in health care', with the aid of example scenarios. [10]

Present the moral arguments and justifications for and against paternalism in health care. [15]

QUESTION 5

Describe and discuss the universal principles enshrined within the Zimbabwe Patient's Charter.

[10]

In the study of professional ethics, the following are examples of practices that constitute 'medical negligence',

- i. Failure to take the patient through adequate Informed consenting procedure
- ii. Breaching the duty of medical confidentiality & access to medical information
- iii. Concealing information about the patient's health from them
- iv. Crossing professional boundaries and engaging in intimate relationship with patient
- v. Ignoring a patient's advance directives

Discuss the ethical arguments against each of the 5 practices highlighted above. [15]

End of Paper