AFRICA UNIVERSITY
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"Investing in Africa's future"

COLLEGE OF HEALTH, AGRICULTURE & NATURAL SCIENCES

SPH 534: ETHICS IN HEALTH CARE AND RESEARCH

END OF SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS: ONLINE

NOV/DEC 2020

LECTURER: MRS M. TIRIVAVI

DURATION: TO BE SUBMITTED WITHIN 24 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

You are required to answer questions as instructed below:

Answer only **One (1) of the 3** questions in this paper

Each full question carries **100 marks**

Your full answer should be between **10 -15 pages**

Font: Arial, Font size 12, Line space: Double spacing.

Write student number on each page

Credit will be awarded for logical, systematic and neat presentations

1.

a. Two key words in the definition of Informed Consent form the cornerstone of ethical conduct of research involving human participants. Identify the two key words and explain the application of each key word during the Informed Consent process. (20)

b. Discuss the process and procedures that need to be followed when obtaining an Informed Consent from research participants. Indicate briefly four guidelines/codes that highlight the importance of Informed Consent. (*Include the name of the guideline/code, the year it was enacted) (20)*

c. In order for the Informed Consent to be valid, it should be based on certain critical elements. Identify and explain these five (5) critical elements of the Informed consent and indicate how health care practitioners could violate these. Give relevant examples. (20)

d. Discuss the research ethics concerns that need to be addressed from protocol development to study closeout in relation to human specimen collection and storage with special emphasis to Informed Consent. (20)

e. Describe what mitigation strategies need to be in place to avoid risk of infection or transmission of Covid-19 to and among research participants by research teams during Informed Consent processes. Justify your ethical considerations and strategies. (20)

2.

a) With the aid of appropriate ethical examples, highlight the difference between 'dilemma of justice' and 'dilemma of authority'. (25)

b) Describe Ross's 7 prima facie duties and explain how and where you would apply each in health care practice and giving examples of philosophical theories of normative ethics (25)

c) Highlight any ethical considerations/arguments that you would take into perspective in determining the course of action in each of the following moral dilemmas:

i- Palliative care patient in a lot of pain requests for physician aid-in-dying (10)

ii- Patient's spouse begs the clinician not to disclose actual diagnosis and prognosis to patient as this will 'surely speed up the dying process'(10)

iii- The mother of a two year old patient diagnosed with leukaemia declines chemotherapy and says she will take the child to see a faith healer instead (10)

iv- Couple whose son requires a bone marrow transplant decide to have another baby to donate the life-saving bone marrow (10)

v- Your 36-year-old patient has just tested positive for HIV. He asks that you not inform his wife (also your patient) of the results and claims he is not ready to tell her yet. (10)

3.

a) Outline the three phases of community participation during the course of protocol development and study implementation (15)

b) Discuss the roles, responsibilities, qualities and composition of an ideal Community Advisory Board (CAB) in the conduct of clinical trials. (20)

c) Explain how the four universal ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence and justice are enshrined within the concept of Community Advisory Boards. (20)

d) Discuss the moral and ethical arguments for and against genetic manipulation in health care. What would be some of the issues to consider when trying to introduce such an intervention in our own local context. (25)

e) Critique the content of the UNESCO Universal declaration on Human Rights & Ethics and discuss the extent to which this is applicable in our local context. (20)

THE END