

2010 ETHICS CPD PROGRAMME ANSWER SHEET

EARN 5 ETHICS CEUs CLOSING DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 2011

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2. Log in on the eCPD website (after registration).
3. Select the ethics programme by article title.
4. Click on "DO TEST".
5. Log your answers on the electronic answer sheet, and click on "FINISH".

If online participation is not possible, sign your answer sheet and post to: Postnet Suite #55, Private Bag X22, Tyger Valley, 7536.

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Signature: _____ Date: _____

Answer sheet instructions (for faxed submissions; see above)

Please indicate whether the statements on the questionnaire are TRUE or FALSE. Mark the correct answer with an X on the answer sheet below. Make sure your answers correspond to the correct article number.

Article 1 Page 1			Article 2 Page 6			Article 3 Page 12			Article 4 Page 21			Article 5 Page 24		
Values and cultural relativism			Human cloning: who or what counts?			Shaping bioethics: environmental bioethics			The rights and wrongs of children's rights			Assistance in dying: Dax's Case		
1	T	F	1	T	F	1	T	F	1	T	F	1	T	F
2	T	F	2	T	F	2	T	F	2	T	F	2	T	F
3	T	F	3	T	F	3	T	F	3	T	F	3	T	F
4	T	F	4	T	F	4	T	F	4	T	F	4	T	F
5	T	F	5	T	F	5	T	F	5	T	F	5	T	F
6	T	F	6	T	F	6	T	F	6	T	F	6	T	F
7	T	F	7	T	F	7	T	F	7	T	F	7	T	F
8	T	F	8	T	F	8	T	F	8	T	F	8	T	F
9	T	F	9	T	F	9	T	F	9	T	F	9	T	F
10	T	F	10	T	F	10	T	F	10	T	F	10	T	F

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Decide whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE, and then mark your answers on the answer sheet. Keep this questionnaire for your own records.

Article 1: Values and cultural relativism (1 CEU)

Questions

- 1 Making a value judgement requires that we form our own judgements about value issues.
- 2 Reflecting on how we should behave may not rule out mere acceptance of the preferred code of behaviour.
- 3 Personal and professional value judgements usually take on the same dimensions.
- 4 There are always differences between the patient's values and those of the health care practitioner.
- 5 The line between professional and personal blame is breached if a health care practitioner allows his or her personal values to override those of the patient.
- 6 The ethical value of biodiversity indicates that all species have a right to exist.
- 7 Cultural relativism indicates that there is no universal standard to measure different cultures.
- 8 Normative relativism refers to the notion that some standards are culture-bound.
- 9 Cultural relativists claim that their traditions must be critically accepted by all by those outside their culture.
- 10 Education of a patient is sometimes a value and part of the role of the health care practitioner.

Article 2: Human cloning: who or what counts? (1CEU)

Questions

- 1 One of the main objections against reproductive cloning is that it is a crime against humanity.
- 2 The purpose of therapeutic cloning is to remove defective tissue in order to restore its function.
- 3 Cord blood transplantation is an illegal practice which has been banned globally.
- 4 Cord blood transplantation poses the ethical problem of confidentiality in the tests required for its utilisation.
- 5 The use of supernumerary pre-embryos gives the choice of avoiding a termination of pregnancy.
- 6 With artificial reproductive technology, the main legal concern is the deprogramming of the donor nucleus.
- 7 Ethnic cleansing morally promotes the reproductive rights of the inferior race.
- 8 Prenatal diagnosis of genetic defects is commonly viewed as an ethical right claimed by parents unable to raise a defective child.
- 9 Foetal selective reduction is permissible, if practised with the sole purpose of sex selection.
- 10 With reproductive cloning, half of the chromosomes are transmitted by each of the two progenitors, which results in the offspring being legally "owned" by both parents.

Article 3: Shaping bioethics: environmental bioethics (1 CEU)

Questions

- 1 Bioethics is the study of the ethical and moral implications of new biological discoveries and biomedical advances.
- 2 "Ethics" is defined as a particular system of principles and rules concerning duty.
- 3 The Georgetown Mantra forms the basis of framing ethical problems in legal circles.
- 4 Environmental bioethics is the theory and practice of values and duties concerning the unnatural world.
- 5 The first person to explore the evolutionary origin of ethics was Albert Schweitzer.
- 6 "Anthropocentrism" is defined as the exclusive preferential consideration of human interest.
- 7 The Belmont Report was a study concerning the protection of human participants in research.
- 8 The problems of global warming and pollution are disconnected from bioethics.
- 9 The Porto Alegre Declaration states that scientific inquiry is not directed by our values.
- 10 Hoffmaster claims that real life moral problems come ready for the manipulation of rules.

Article 4: The rights and wrongs of children's rights (1CEU)

Questions

- 1 In rights dialogue, second generation rights involve political and civil issues in the community.
- 2 In South Africa, the Constitution's Bill of Rights states that every child has the right to be detained.
- 3 In South Africa, prior to implementation of the new Children's Act, corporal punishment was banned in 1996.
- 4 Children's rights are aimed at the provision of protection for children below the age of five years.
- 5 Only social workers are bound by law to protect the child if there is suspicion of any form of abuse.
- 6 Common law in early England carried no statute that accorded children protection or family support.
- 7 *Moral rights are absolute, and can be taken away wherever a human being lives.*
- 8 Legal rights differ from moral rights, as they are place and time dependent.
- 9 In the South African Children Act, girls below the age of 12 years have the right to a termination of pregnancy.
- 10 The Child Justice Bill states that a child can be convicted of a crime between the ages of seven and 14 years.

Article 5: Assistance in dying: Dax's Case and other reflections on the issue (1CEU)

Questions

- 1 The direct translation of "euthanasia" from Greek means "a good death".
- 2 In Belgium, assistance in dying is lawful, provided it is practised within the prescribed legal framework.
- 3 Globally, almost all legal systems prohibit suicide, except the Scandinavian countries.
- 4 In terms of hierarchy, the parents of a permanently vegetative patient come first in proxy decision making.
- 5 Assistance in killing is against the physician's duty to save lives, as articulated in the Hippocratic oath.
- 6 Where assistance in dying is permissible, it is often restricted to terminally ill patients with excruciating pain that is not relieved by anti-inflammatories.
- 7 Passive euthanasia entails the withholding of common treatments, such as antibiotics, necessary for the continuance of life.
- 8 A living will is a legal document that a person makes of his or her wishes regarding life-prolonging medical treatments only.
- 9 In Switzerland, assistance in dying can be legally motivated for altruistic reasons.
- 10 In 1971, the first assisted death on public record occurred in Belgium.

Thank you for your participation in this ethics programme!

