



# SOUTH AFRICAN FAMILY PRACTICE

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5 ETHICS CEUS

## CPD Questionnaire: January/February 2013 Ethics Supplement

**All questionnaires must be completed online. Please keep this form for your own records.**

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QUESTIONS	TRUE	FALSE
1. In Section 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, provision is made for the protection of specific children's rights.		
2. A specific set of answers as to the best interests of the child is applicable in all cases.		
3. The capacity to be able to give informed consent comprises two aspects: age and mental capacity.		
4. In South Africa, a 12-year-old child may consent to medical or surgical treatments for himself or herself, or for his or her own offspring.		
5. The age that is specified in law with regard to children's legal capacity to consent to termination of pregnancy is 12 years.		
6. Jehovah's Witnesses are prohibited from treatment that includes transfusion of whole blood, red and white blood cells, platelets and plasma.		
7. Jehovah's Witnesses are allowed to be treated with albumin, clotting factors, all immunoglobulins, interferons and interleukins, according to their own conscience.		
8. Jehovah's Witnesses are very rigid in their refusal of vaccinations, organ transplants, while even smoking and the use of blood products are not questioned by any Jehovah's Witnesses.		
9. It is acceptable for a doctor to ignore the choice of Jehovah's Witnesses not to accept blood products if administered for life-saving purposes.		
10. Medical confidentiality is the best course of action for a doctor to take in the case of Jehovah's Witnesses and blood issues.		
11. Most countries have legalised some form of euthanasia.		
12. Euthanasia refers to a specific intervention to hasten a wanted death to avoid pain, indignity and emotional and financial burdens.		
13. A competent patient making a voluntary and persistent request for aid in dying is called voluntary active euthanasia.		
14. Physician-assisted suicide refers to a situation in which the action of administering the lethal means to the patient is carried out by the physician.		
15. Burial of the placenta is a common postpartum ritual in many cultures.		
16. Placental rituals may operate as anxiety-releasing mechanisms in some cultures.		
17. The tradition of post-birth rituals which involve the placenta stands in conflict with the South African Human Tissue Act.		
18. In the late 18th century, it was noticed that the use of placebos as a means to achieving patient assurance had an actual effect.		
19. Placebos usually contain some active substances that may explain the effects on a patient.		
20. The ethical conundrum of placebo administration is that the placebo effect relies on a lie that depends on a relationship of trust for its existence.		