



THE MOMBASA POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

(A Constituent College of JKUAT)
(A Centre of Excellence)

Faculty of Applied & Health Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

AML 4250: LABORATORY ETHICS AND LAW

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

SERIES: AUGUST 2012

TIME: 2 HOURS

Instructions to Candidates:

You should have the following for this examination

- *Answer Booklet*

This paper consists of **TWO** sections A & B

Answer **ALL** questions in this paper

Section **A** is multiple choice questions

Circle the correct response and avoid guesswork half a mark will be deducted for any wrong response

Section **B** has essay questions. Attempt **ALL** questions in this section in the answer booklet provided

This paper consists of **FOUR** printed pages

SECTION A (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS – 1 MARK EACH)

1. Beneficence is?
 - a) The obligation of the researcher not to act in the interest of the participant
 - b) Obligation of the participant to care for their interest
 - c) Is the duty of the researcher to act in the best interest of the participant
 - d) All of the above

2. Under the medical laboratory Technicians and Technologists Boards act one can be de-registered if?
 - a) The person is deceased

- b) The person is not a Kenyan citizen
 - c) Any fraudulently or erroneously entered persons
 - d) Physically challenged
3. What is the importance of medical law?
- a) Provides knowledge on the rights of health care consumers
 - b) Provide insights on the legal issues facing the practice of medicine
 - c) Provides insights on the government to protect the society from injustice
 - d) Provide a level ground of operation for health workers
4. Research involving human subjects in Kenya is governed by:
- a) National Council of Science and Technology
 - b) All the Public Research institutes such as KEMRI
 - c) All Institutions of Higher Learning
 - d) National Examination Council
5. Ethics can be defined as:
- a) A standard of Behaviour
 - b) Moral values
 - c) A standard of set rules and laws
 - d) Studies of moral issues
6. Capacity to consent to trial participation may not be dominated by:
- a) Poverty
 - b) Source of research funding
 - c) Lack of understanding
 - d) Situational pressure
7. Civil law involves
- a) Crimes against the person
 - b) Felony
 - c) Laws of Torts
 - d) Misdemeanor
8. Which of the following is included in the ten (10) basic principles of the Nurenberg code?
- a) Good results for the good of the society
 - b) Collaborations with other institutions
 - c) Research be conducted by qualified persons
 - d) All of the above
9. Key International guidance on Ethics in Research include all of the following except?
- a) Declaration of Helsinki
 - b) World Medical Association
 - c) Operational Guidelines for Ethics committees that review biomedical research.
 - d) Statement on the principled conduct of Genetics Research
10. A consent form is only valid if?
- a) The patient is competent

- b) The patient has a witness
 - c) Is voluntary
 - d) The patients' legal representative is present during consenting
11. Which of the following are classified as biomedical wastes by National Environmental Management Authority?
- a) Injections wastes
 - b) Pathological wastes
 - c) Pharmaceutical drugs
 - d) Biocides
12. The following are elements of a contract
- a) Disagreement
 - b) Contractual capacity
 - c) Legal formalities
 - d) Unlawful consideration
13. Historically, Ethical review of research came about because:
- a) Of job creation for ethicists
 - b) To ensure that trial participants are not exploited or harmed
 - c) Researchers discovered that without ethical review they would not be able to publish in important biomedical journals
 - d) Legislators deemed it necessary to force ethical review process upon clinical researchers to protect participants from exploitation.
14. It is mandatory to consent in research involving human subjects because?
- a) Enables the participants to understand information on the proposed study
 - b) Provides the participants with all the information regarding remote risks
 - c) Enables the investigator to recruit participants of their choice
 - d) Promotes good clinical research
15. When conducting clinical research involving impoverished persons of developing world countries, incentives must be balanced against.
- a) Placebo arms of clinical trials
 - b) Absolute standards of care
 - c) Cultural attitudes towards reciprocity
 - d) The propensity of incentives to unduly influence decision
16. The following is true of Torts
- a) Allows an injured person to obtain compensation from the person who caused the injury
 - b) Provides a framework for creation of law, the protection of human rights and the election of political representatives.
 - c) Is used to review the decisions of government agencies
 - d) Regulates the transfer and title of personal property and real property
17. Legally, a physician can terminate the care of patient under the following conditions.
- a) Disagreement regarding medication orders
 - b) Failure to pay for services rendered
 - c) Failure to keep appointments
 - d) None of the above

18. What are uniform donor cards?

- a) A legal document that states a person's wish to donate one or more organs as a gift.
- b) A legal document stating types of treatment a patient does not want in an event such as comatose state.
- c) A legal document stating type of agreement.
- d) A legal document that states a person's wish to donate total body as a gift.

SECTION B (Attempt ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided)

1. (a) Guidelines for conducting Biomedical Research involving human subjects in Kenya were guided by certain principles. Discuss. **(10 marks)**

(b) Discuss the principles of Ethics for biomedical laboratory science. **(10 marks)**
2. Explain the functions of Kenya Medical Laboratory Technicians and Technologies Board and the duties of the Registrar. **(20 marks)**