

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN BIOETHICS

Term-End Examination

December, 2014

MHS-017 : RESEARCH ETHICS-II

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

PART A

Attempt all questions. Each question carries one (1) mark. Select the most appropriate choice from the given choices for each of the following questions. 50×1=50

1. Clinical trial is a
 - (1) Systemic study involving human participants
 - (2) Random study involving animal work
 - (3) Systemic study involving laboratory work
 - (4) Random study involving human participants

2. In a clinical trial
 - (1) Safety of the trial subject is the primary concern
 - (2) Getting results is the primary concern
 - (3) Following the sponsor's guidelines is the primary concern
 - (4) Advancement is the primary concern

3. Drug trial should not be conducted without the approval of
 - (1) Indian Council of Medical Research
 - (2) Indian Regulatory Authority
 - (3) Medical Council of India
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)

- 4. Phase-II is called as**
- (1) Therapeutic confirmatory trials
 - (2) Therapeutic exploratory trials
 - (3) Both of the above
 - (4) None of the above
- 5. The most important quality control parameter in herbal or herbal mineral formulation is**
- (1) Absence of any adulterants in the final compound
 - (2) Absence of toxic contaminants as such in these compounds
 - (3) Absence of the level of contaminants through herbicides and pesticides in the compound
 - (4) All of the above
- 6. The successful completion of human genome sequence took place in**
- (1) June 2000
 - (2) July 2000
 - (3) June 2001
 - (4) July 2001
- 7. In genetic counselling**
- (1) Learned counsellors should explain natural course of the disorder
 - (2) Confidentiality is major concern in counselling
 - (3) Written explanation in vernacular language is important
 - (4) All of the above
- 8. Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act was proposed in**
- (1) 1993
 - (2) 1994
 - (3) 1995
 - (4) 1991

- 9. Repository activities involve**
- (1) The collection of tissue samples
 - (2) The repository storage and data management centre
 - (3) The recipient investigators
 - (4) All of the above
- 10. Coded samples are**
- (1) Linked sample
 - (2) Identifiable sample
 - (3) Both of the above
 - (4) Neither of the above
- 11. Genomics**
- (1) Started in 1970
 - (2) Is the study of collective genetic material in an organism
 - (3) Was established by Fred Sanger
 - (4) All of the above
- 12. Fred Sanger sequenced the complete genomes of**
- (1) Virus
 - (2) Mitochondrion
 - (3) Both of the above
 - (4) Neither of the above
- 13. Genomics is copied by**
- (1) Dr. Tom Roderick
 - (2) Linus Pauling
 - (3) Fred Sanger
 - (4) De Vries

14. In epidemiological evaluation

- (1) No consideration for culture characteristic of the community needs to be given
- (2) Special consideration should be given for culture characteristic of the community that has been studied
- (3) Culture has no bearing on the study
- (4) All of the above

15. Ethics is defined as the science of

- (1) Mortality
- (2) Morbidity
- (3) Disease and disability
- (4) Morality

16. Reproduction is the fundamental right of

- (1) Rich and educated
- (2) Married couples
- (3) Sick, uneducated and poor people
- (4) All human beings

17. Reproductive health is a state of

- (1) Having no disease in the reproductive system
- (2) Having had children
- (3) Complete physical, mental, social well being in all matters relating to reproduction system and its function & process
- (4) Having normal sexual function

18. International Conference on Population Development in Cairo was held in

- (1) 2000
- (2) 2005
- (3) 1994
- (4) 1980

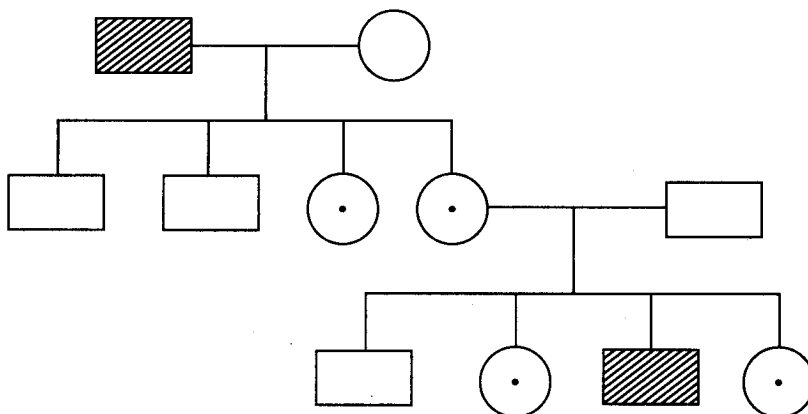
- 19.** In human reproduction, ART stands for
- (1) Anti Retroviral Therapy
 - (2) Artificial Reproductive Technology
 - (3) Assisted Reproductive Technology
 - (4) Agonist Regime Therapy
- 20.** The preferred age for surrogate mother as per ICMR guidelines is
- (1) Less than 50 years
 - (2) Less than 20 years
 - (3) Less than 35 years
 - (4) Any adult woman
- 21.** Fertility of a female cancer patient can be preserved by
- (1) Oocyte freezing
 - (2) Embryo freezing
 - (3) Ovarian tissue freezing
 - (4) All of the above
- 22.** The embryo created by assisted reproduction is owned by
- (1) Mother
 - (2) Father
 - (3) Couple
 - (4) Institute which offers assisted reproductive treatment
- 23.** In conflicts between foetal rights vs. parental rights
- (1) Foetal rights are supreme
 - (2) Parental rights are supreme
 - (3) Mother's decision is final
 - (4) Institution makes the final decision




- 24.** In surrogacy, besides age of the woman, the other important things to be considered are
- (1) Educational status of the patient and the financial status of the patient
 - (2) Physical fitness of the patient
 - (3) Mental fitness of the patient
 - (4) Both (2) and (3)
- 25.** Assisted reproductive technology involves in vitro manipulation of
- (1) The ovary and the testes
 - (2) Semen and fallopian tube
 - (3) The embryo and the uterus
 - (4) The oocyte and spermatozoa
- 26.** Medical ethics is the principle of correct professional conduct with regard to
- (1) The rights of the physician only
 - (2) The rights of the physician himself and the patient
 - (3) The rights of the physician himself and the fellow practitioners
 - (4) Both of (2) and (3)
- 27.** Child's rights versus Donor's right in sperm donation
- (1) Child has no right to know his / her donor
 - (2) Donor has every right to know his child
 - (3) Child has right to know the biological father
 - (4) None of the above
- 28.** Human embryo / foetus
- (1) Has no rights
 - (2) Has rights which supersede parental rights
 - (3) Has rights which do not supersede parental rights
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)

- 29.** In organ donation programmes, if the donor suffers from serious physical complication the responsibilities are borne by
- (1) Recipient
 - (2) Recipient's family
 - (3) The donor's family
 - (4) The institute in which procedure is being done
- 30.** If the donor is less than 18 years, one should
- (1) proceed with parent's consent
 - (2) proceed with regulatory authority's consent
 - (3) proceed without any consent
 - (4) abandon the programme
- 31.** Drug can be used for clinical use in humans
- (1) If it is properly labelled with all requirements including expiry date
 - (2) All details are given in the label except expiry date
 - (3) All details are available but no quality control certificate provided
 - (4) Both (1) and (3)
- 32.** Case control studies have to be
- (1) Prospective and retrospective
 - (2) Pilot study
 - (3) Observational
 - (4) Both (2) and (3)
- 33.** A drug can be used for human therapeutic purposes
- (1) If there is no animal teratogenicity
 - (2) If multi-centric trials do not show any toxicity
 - (3) Both of the above
 - (4) Neither of the above
- 34.** Prophylactic vaccines are
- (1) Given for disease control
 - (2) Given for disease prevention
 - (3) Meant only for adults
 - (4) Meant only for children

- 35.** Radiation exposure should be avoided in
- (1) Post menopausal women
 - (2) Reproductive age group during menstrual cycle
 - (3) Reproductive age group within first 10 days of menstrual period
 - (4) None of the above
- 36.** Intellectual Property Rights (patents)
- (1) Is a right of the manufacturing company
 - (2) Is a right of the individuals who devised the methodology
 - (3) Is a right of the participant individual in the study
 - (4) Is a right only of the Government authority
- 37.** HIV infection in an individual can be disclosed to
- (1) Individual involved
 - (2) Spouse
 - (3) Other family members
 - (4) Physician and other paramedical personnel

38. From the given pedigree chart :



- (1) Symbol  indicates affected status
- (2) Symbol  indicates carrier status
- (3) Symbol  indicates carrier status
- (4) All of the above

- 39. Informed consent is**
- (1) Full explanation of the condition and risk
 - (2) When the whole family members are informed
 - (3) Consent taken without the risk explained
 - (4) Consent taken from the religious head
- 40. Genetic screening helps**
- (1) To identify the particular genetic disease
 - (2) To allay the anxiety
 - (3) In the birth of healthy children
 - (4) All of the above
- 41. Genetic screening should not be done when**
- (1) There is no immediate cure
 - (2) There is no intervention for disease manifesting later in life
 - (3) Both of the above
 - (4) Neither of the above
- 42. Organ donation is**
- (1) A noble act
 - (2) Exploitation of poverty
 - (3) A way of commercialisation of the institute
 - (4) A religious act
- 43. Reproductive cloning will lead to**
- (1) Creation of an identical human being
 - (2) Monsters
 - (3) Superior race
 - (4) More handsome individuals
- 44. Wrongful birth is**
- (1) When the child is deformed
 - (2) Affected child sues the doctor
 - (3) Affected parents sue the doctor
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)

- 45. Brain death**
- (1) Is actual evidence of death
 - (2) Is also associated with organ death
 - (3) With evidence of rigor mortis
 - (4) None of the above
- 46. Embryonic state is the period**
- (1) Between 8 to 20 weeks intra-uterine gestation
 - (2) 37 to 40 weeks of gestation
 - (3) Live born foetus
 - (4) From post fertilisation till 14 days of gestation
- 47. Embryonic stem cells are obtained from**
- (1) Spontaneous abortuses
 - (2) Wilful termination of pregnancies
 - (3) Abnormal babies
 - (4) None of the above
- 48. Randomised control study trials are performed**
- (1) To reduce considerable bias
 - (2) Can create ethical problems
 - (3) Both of the above
 - (4) None of the above
- 49. Contraceptive trial should be done**
- (1) Only for female participant who completed the family
 - (2) Who are not planning pregnancy in the near future
 - (3) Both of the above
 - (4) None of the above
- 50. Different types of radiation that are commonly used for diagnosis**
- (1) X-Rays
 - (2) Gamma rays
 - (3) Beta rays
 - (4) All of the above

PART B

*Write short notes (in 200 – 300 words) on each of the following questions.
Each question carries five (5) marks.*

4×5=20

- 51.** Types of epidemiological studies
- 52.** Brain death
- 53.** Ethics in epidemiological research
- 54.** Specific principles in drug trial