

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN BIOETHICS

Term-End Examination

00054

December, 2014

MHS-018 : SPECIAL ISSUES IN RESEARCH ETHICS

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. 1×50=50*

1. International Collaboration in Biomedical and Health Research in India is primarily based on
 - (1) ICMR Guidelines
 - (2) Swiss Commission
 - (3) Nuffield Council
 - (4) NBAC

2. ICMR guidelines are relevant to
 - (1) International collaboration
 - (2) National collaboration
 - (3) Both
 - (4) None

3. Cornerstone of any applied research in medical treatment is
 - (1) Selection of participants
 - (2) Informed consent
 - (3) Randomisation
 - (4) Provision for treatment

4. International collaborative research means equal sharing of the burden and benefit between host country and sponsor country with respect to all the following *except*
 - (1) Intellectual property rights
 - (2) Exchange of biological material
 - (3) Data transfer
 - (4) Financial support

5. The basic principles of ethical research include all *except*
 - (1) Autonomy
 - (2) Beneficence
 - (3) Non-maleficence
 - (4) Non-equity

6. Ethical protection to participants in biomedical research shall include all of the following *except*
 - (1) Minimization of risk
 - (2) Bondage to continue participation
 - (3) Compensation
 - (4) Adequate care in case of injuries

7. Principles of Nuffield Council of Bioethics include the following *except*
 - (1) Sensitivity to cultural differences
 - (2) Alleviation of suffering
 - (3) Exploitation of vulnerable
 - (4) Showing respect

8. In India the standard of care of the control group entered into research protocol shall be minimum of best available healthcare at
 - (1) Institutional level
 - (2) State level
 - (3) National level
 - (4) District level

- 9. Guidelines for Research Partnership with the Developing Countries were formulated by**
- (1) Nuffield Council
 - (2) ICMR
 - (3) Swiss Commission
 - (4) FDA
- 10. Consent process in collaborative research in medicine includes**
- (1) Freedom to take part
 - (2) Freedom to deny participation
 - (3) Provision of understandable information
 - (4) All of the above
- 11. The authority in India responsible for approving of research proposals for international collaboration in health is**
- (1) ICMR
 - (2) Indian Health Ministry Screening Committee
 - (3) UGC
 - (4) IISC
- 12. ICMR Guidelines on Research on Human Subjects 2000/2006 address the following in the context of international collaboration :**
- (1) Capacity building
 - (2) Careful planning
 - (3) Assessment of burden and benefit
 - (4) All the above
- 13. In more than 90% of cases of animal research, the animal used is**
- (1) Dog
 - (2) Monkey
 - (3) Guinea pigs
 - (4) Mice

- 14.** The rationale in using animals for experimentation in the field of fundamental research and medicine are the following *except*
- (1) Animal bodies have similar functions like that of humans
 - (2) It is safe to test new drugs on animals before human use
 - (3) Animal breeders are likely to contribute freely
 - (4) New generation of animals can be bred easily
- 15.** Animal experiments have been proved to be beneficial in human beings in
- (1) Preparing vaccines
 - (2) Genetic research
 - (3) New Surgical techniques
 - (4) All of the above
- 16.** The discovery of insulin, which saved millions of lives, was first experimented on
- (1) Cattle
 - (2) Dog
 - (3) Cat
 - (4) Monkey
- 17.** The basis of ethics in animal research needs to tackle following issues *except*
- (1) Capture and imprisonment of animals
 - (2) Painful procedures and surgeries without anaesthesia
 - (3) Invention of drugs for veterinary use
 - (4) Adverse drug reaction in experimental animals
- 18.** Practical method of reduction in usage of animals for experimental purpose is best brought about by
- (1) Stopping animal experiments
 - (2) Animal sharing
 - (3) Culling of animals
 - (4) Human experimentation

- 19.** Animal suffering during experimentation can be reduced by
- (1) Minimising procedure
 - (2) Anaesthesia
 - (3) Scanning techniques
 - (4) All the above
- 20.** Regarding Euthanasia (mercy killing), towards the terminal stage of animal experiments, all are true *except*
- (1) Reduces the suffering of the disabled animals
 - (2) Justifiable in terms of animal ethics
 - (3) Use of tranquilisers prior to the deed
 - (4) Slow killing is better than sudden killing
- 21.** The three R principles in animal welfare during the animal experimentation include the following *except*
- (1) Reduction
 - (2) Replacement
 - (3) Revival
 - (4) Refinement
- 22.** The guidelines of animal ethics in India are issued by
- (1) CPCSEA
 - (2) ICMR
 - (3) INSA
 - (4) All the above
- 23.** Refinement in terms of animal ethics mean
- (1) Improvement of radiological techniques
 - (2) Use of biomarkers
 - (3) Improvement of living conditions of animals
 - (4) Using computer technology

- 24.** Animal ethics is related to use of animals for
- (1) Household purposes
 - (2) Animal experimentation
 - (3) Animal breeding
 - (4) All of the above
- 25.** Common forms of misconduct during publication of research study articles include all of the following *except*
- (1) Data fabrication
 - (2) Data falsification
 - (3) Plagiarism
 - (4) Disclosure of conflict of interest
- 26.** A researcher shall qualify as author if he has
- (1) Substantial contribution to all aspects of research
 - (2) Drafted the article for publication
 - (3) Made final approval of version to be published
 - (4) All of the above
- 27.** Methods of reducing the authorship issues are the following *except*
- (1) Deciding authors' name at the start of the study
 - (2) Deciding the order of authorship
 - (3) Not leaving out any author's name
 - (4) Including contributors' names as author
- 28.** Conflict of interest is applicable to
- (1) Author
 - (2) Editor
 - (3) Reviewer
 - (4) All of the above

- 29.** Conflict of interest may
- (1) Not be fully apparent
 - (2) Not influence the scientific judgement
 - (3) Mislead the reader
 - (4) Undermine the credibility
- 30.** Methods to ensure participant privacy during publication of patient related information are the following *except*
- (1) Prior informed consent
 - (2) Masking only contact
 - (3) Showing the manuscript before publication
 - (4) A voiding non-essential identification features
- 31.** Sending manuscript of same article to different journals at the same time is unethical because
- (1) Leads to unnecessary peer review
 - (2) Editing the same
 - (3) Simultaneous publication
 - (4) All the above
- 32.** Code of conduct for a peer reviewer includes all *except*
- (1) Speed and accuracy
 - (2) Maintenance of confidentiality
 - (3) Reporting misconduct
 - (4) Use of data of author
- 33.** Plagiarism includes copying of
- (1) Data
 - (2) Ideas
 - (3) Pictures
 - (4) All of the above

- 34.** Plagiarism can be detected by certain
- (1) Software
 - (2) Hardware
 - (3) Adware
 - (4) Malware
- 35.** The golden rule of plagiarism is that all sources shall be
- (1) Disclosed
 - (2) Enclosed
 - (3) Closed
 - (4) Embedded
- 36.** Media relations during publications are governed by the guidelines of
- (1) CAPE
 - (2) COPE
 - (3) JOPE
 - (4) AAPE
- 37.** A convincing evidence of serious misconduct shall be referred by editor to
- (1) ICMR
 - (2) The employee/author
 - (3) Academic Council
 - (4) Scientific review committee
- 38.** All are true regarding e-learning *except*
- (1) Online education
 - (2) Ham education
 - (3) Distance education
 - (4) Computer based education

- 39.** Cheating during teaching and assessment is easiest in
- (1) Face-to-Face interview
 - (2) Theory paper
 - (3) e-Learning
 - (4) Computer based class
- 40.** Acceptable use of on-line teaching means policies governing use of
- (1) Computer in education
 - (2) Text matter
 - (3) Research data
 - (4) Laboratory data
- 41.** Copyright principles are also applicable to
- (1) Hardware
 - (2) Software
 - (3) Malware
 - (4) Firmware
- 42.** Fair use means limited use or reproduction of
- (1) Copyrighted material
 - (2) e-Learning resources
 - (3) Computer technology
 - (4) Royalty free material
- 43.** Multiplication into millions of copies of original is possible with malicious computer software like
- (1) Adware
 - (2) Spyware
 - (3) None of the above
 - (4) Both the above
- 44.** "Digital Divide" means difference in terms of
- (1) Computer hardware
 - (2) Internet speed
 - (3) Access to internet e-learning material
 - (4) All of the above

- 45.** Hacking in Internet use is
- (1) Breaking into information in other computers
 - (2) Changing or deleting data belonging to others
 - (3) Using computer data of others for fraudulent purpose
 - (4) All the above
- 46.** Copyright is
- (1) Copy and write
 - (2) Right to ownership
 - (3) Right to copy
 - (4) Right to write
- 47.** Email exchanges are places for exchange of
- (1) Private information of public material
 - (2) Public information of private material
 - (3) Private information for public use
 - (4) Public information for private use
- 48.** Bias during the course of e-learning is applicable to
- (1) e-Teacher
 - (2) e-Learner
 - (3) Both of above
 - (4) None of above
- 49.** When Internet based research is planned involving minors, informed consent shall be obtained from
- (1) Participant
 - (2) Parents
 - (3) Participant and parents
 - (4) None of the above
- 50.** Global issues in Internet based education include the following *except*
- (1) Geographical diversity
 - (2) Cultural diversity
 - (3) Learner diversity
 - (4) Digital interference

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.** Issues relevant to international collaborative research in medical and health research
- 52.** Welfare measures of animals used in experimentation
- 53.** Do's and Don'ts of plagiarism
- 54.** Digital divide