

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN BIOETHICS

Term-End Examination

June, 2015

MHS-011 : INTRODUCTION TO BIOETHICS

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

PART A

Attempt all questions. Each question carries one mark. Select the most appropriate choice from the given choices for each of the following questions.

50×1=50

1. Bioethical code for surgeons exists in the following Ayurvedic Text :
 - (1) Sushruta Samhita
 - (2) Charak Samhita
 - (3) Bhav Prakash
 - (4) Agnivesh Tantra

2. The Hippocratic Oath propounded by Hippocrates (460 – 377 BC) of Unani Medicine contains the basic tenet as
 - (1) Do harm to the patients
 - (2) Do no harm to the patients
 - (3) Prescribe the Unani Medicine
 - (4) Conceal the knowledge

3. The four cardinal virtues of a health professional are
 - (1) Sacrifice, devotion, dedication and commitment
 - (2) Compassion, discernment, trustworthiness and integrity
 - (3) Critic, pessimistic, restrictive and obligatory
 - (4) All of the above

4. In 1651, the concept of 'Just moral propriety in medicine' was propounded by
- (1) Galen
 - (2) Hippocrates
 - (3) Thomas Hobbes
 - (4) Robert Hooke
5. Who formulated the very first code of 'medical ethics' in U.K. ?
- (1) Louis Pasteur
 - (2) Robert Hooke
 - (3) Thomas Percival
 - (4) Edwin R. Chilvers
6. In 1927, the term 'Bioethics' was coined by
- (1) John Gregory
 - (2) Fritz Jahr
 - (3) John A. A. Hunter
 - (4) Thomas Hobbes
7. Certain Alexandrian physicians from the West performed vivisection on criminals. They were referred later as medical murderers by
- (1) Richmond
 - (2) Ford
 - (3) Celsus
 - (4) Pringle
8. World Medical Association brought out the Helsinki Declaration in
- (1) 1924
 - (2) 1964
 - (3) 1974
 - (4) 1984

- 9. Indian Council of Medical Research issued a 'Policy Statement on Ethical Consideration for Research on Human Subjects' in**
- (1) 1960
 - (2) 1970
 - (3) 1980
 - (4) 1950
- 10. The first version of CIOMS Guidelines was released in**
- (1) 1990
 - (2) 1991
 - (3) 1992
 - (4) 1993
- 11. When was the Belmont Report released in the USA ?**
- (1) 1975
 - (2) 1977
 - (3) 1979
 - (4) 1989
- 12. From which century onward was the systematic stage of Indian philosophy started and developed ?**
- (1) 2nd century
 - (2) 5th century
 - (3) 8th century
 - (4) 10th century
- 13. The philosophical system which is rooted in the 'Vedas' or accepted the authenticity of them is called**
- (1) Tarkkik Darshanas
 - (2) Astika Darshanas
 - (3) Sadhwik Darshanas
 - (4) Karmik Darshanas

14. The four "Purusharthas" are

- (1) Kama, Krodh, Lobh and Moh
- (2) Karm, Dand, Sam and Bhed
- (3) Kama, Artha, Dharma and Moksha
- (4) None of the above

15. "Videhamukti" is a form of

- (1) Moksha
- (2) Sadachara
- (3) Jnana
- (4) Brahmacharya

16. Indian philosophy is concerned with the following three types of issues :

- (1) Historical, typical and unique
- (2) Ontological, epistemological and axiological
- (3) Antilogical, epidemiological and toxicological
- (4) Anti-focal, topographic and heterological

17. Shreyas means

- (1) Pleasant which is conducive to worldly pleasure
- (2) That which may not be beneficial now but ultimately conducive to liberation
- (3) Blissful but ultimately non-conductive
- (4) None of the above

18. The 'Trivarga' centric approach is the one

- (1) Which accepts the first three purusharthas but does not attach importance to 'Moksha'.
- (2) Which accepts 'Moksha' but does not give importance to first three purusharthas.
- (3) Which gives the importance for first two purusharthas.
- (4) Which gives the importance for last two purusharthas.

19. Name of an ancient Greek social thinker is

- (1) Asclepius
- (2) Hippocrates
- (3) Aristotle
- (4) Herophilus

20. Name of a social scientist of 19th century is

- (1) Baba Amte
- (2) Auguste Comte
- (3) C.V. Raman
- (4) Rudyard Kipling

21. Which term is directly related to typology of scientific theories ?

- (1) (5N)
- (2) (5X)
- (3) (5Y)
- (4) (5W)

22. The Constitution of India quite explicitly enshrines that India, the sovereign, socialist, _____, democratic, republic has, the responsibility of securing to all its citizens, Justice, Liberty, Equality, and to promote fraternity among them all.

The missing word is

- (1) Theocratic
- (2) Secular
- (3) Dynastic
- (4) Liberal

23. The three facets of Constitutional authority are

- (1) Executive, Legislature and Judiciary
- (2) Scientific, Press and Executive
- (3) Legislature, Media and Judiciary
- (4) None of the above

- 24. Laws are basically categorized into**
- (1) Primary and Secondary
 - (2) Human and Animal
 - (3) Substantive and Procedural
 - (4) Legislative and Bureaucratic
- 25. Criminal law construes an offence**
- (1) As a public wrong or an offence against public interest
 - (2) As a wrong and remedies at personal level
 - (3) As a wrong against criminal society
 - (4) None of the above
- 26. The lawyers are considered as the officers of the court who play an instrumental role in the dispensation of justice, and it is recognized as an independent practice, under The Advocates Act,**
- (1) 1971
 - (2) 1961
 - (3) 1951
 - (4) 1941
- 27. Which of the following does *not* contribute to ancient oath ?**
- (1) Indian
 - (2) Chinese
 - (3) Persian
 - (4) African
- 28. Which of the following are the triple covenants in the Hippocratic oath ?**
- (1) Patient, attendant and teacher
 - (2) Deity, teacher and patient
 - (3) Pharmacist, dispenser and doctor
 - (4) Teacher, pupil and doctor
- 29. When was the declaration of Geneva formulated ?**
- (1) 1928
 - (2) 1938
 - (3) 1948
 - (4) 1958

- 30.** The latest version of WMA DOH was published in
- (1) 2006
 - (2) 2007
 - (3) 2008
 - (4) 2009
- 31.** How many articles are there in the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights ?
- (1) 26
 - (2) 28
 - (3) 25
 - (4) 27
- 32.** Beauchamp and Childress theory contains _____ number of principles.
- (1) One
 - (2) Two
 - (3) Three
 - (4) Four
- 33.** American Medical Association (AMA) Code of Ethics (1847) basically contains the following components :
- (1) Four
 - (2) Three
 - (3) Two
 - (4) One
- 34.** What is the meaning of 'Ayurveda' ?
- (1) Science of Religion
 - (2) Science of Life
 - (3) Science of Soul
 - (4) Science of Veda

- 35.** How many 'Siddhars' contributed in the development of Siddha System ?
- (1) 15
 - (2) 16
 - (3) 17
 - (4) 18
- 36.** Who gave the scientific orientation to Unani System of Medicine ?
- (1) Asclepius I
 - (2) Asclepius II
 - (3) Hippocrates
 - (4) Aristotle
- 37.** How many 'Humours' are considered in Unani Medicine to be responsible for producing the disease ?
- (1) One
 - (2) Two
 - (3) Three
 - (4) Four
- 38.** Ayurvedic texts have referred a specific term for 'Quacks'. The term is
- (1) Kuhakas
 - (2) Suvaidya
 - (3) Mithyavaidya
 - (4) Kaviraj
- 39.** Who is considered the 'Father of Plastic Surgery' ?
- (1) Charaka
 - (2) Sushruta
 - (3) Vagabhatta
 - (4) Manka
- 40.** Who pointed out the qualities of a person, who are unfit to become a physician ?
- (1) Theraiyar
 - (2) Agathiar
 - (3) Chettiar
 - (4) Periyar

41. 'Adab-al-Tabib', a treatise, solely on Bioethical Principles in Unani Medicine is written by
- (1) Hippocrates
 - (2) Galen
 - (3) Avicenna
 - (4) Al-Ruhawi
42. The area of enquiry, where the actions performed by an individual in his social space are permitted or restricted :
- (1) Moral Philosophy
 - (2) Social Philosophy
 - (3) Economical Philosophy
 - (4) Spiritual Philosophy
43. 'Utilitarianism' is an example of _____ moral theory.
- (1) Agent centric
 - (2) Action centric
 - (3) Eco centric
 - (4) Remote centric
44. The theory of 'Virtue Ethics' is very much explicated in the work of
- (1) Hippocrates
 - (2) Pythagoras
 - (3) Aristotle
 - (4) Herophilus
45. The generic term used for any theory of ethics that bases morality upon the notion of duty is known as
- (1) Teleological ethics
 - (2) Tetrological ethics
 - (3) Deontological ethics
 - (4) None of the above

- 46.** Bentham provides us the following number of variables to measure pain and pleasure :
- (1) Five
 - (2) Six
 - (3) Seven
 - (4) Eight
- 47.** The Act which envisages remedies for those who were subjected to deficiency of services during transaction involving buying/selling of goods or availing of services :
- (1) Consumer Protection Act, 1986
 - (2) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
 - (3) MTP Act, 1972
 - (4) None of the above
- 48.** Name of that Nobel Laureate who opined that governance in India should focus more on health and primary education as long-term interventionist strategies :
- (1) Mohan Lal Hargovind Das Khorana
 - (2) C.V. Raman
 - (3) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 - (4) Prof. Amartya Sen
- 49.** What is COPRA ?
- (1) Consumer Operated Patient Reporting Authority
 - (2) Consumer Protection Act, 1986
 - (3) Conservationist Operated Primary Reporting Agency
 - (4) Cooperative Physical Rehabilitation Agency
- 50.** We complain before the National Commission if the value of the goods or services and compensation exceeds (Under Consumer Protection Act)
- (1) > 1 Lac Rupees
 - (2) > 1 Crore Rupees
 - (3) > 10,000 Rupees
 - (4) > 5,000 Rupees

PART B

Write short notes (in 200 – 300 words) on each of the following questions. Each question carries five marks. *4×5=20*

- 51. ICMR guidelines on Bioethics**
- 52. Four principle theory of Beauchamp and Childress**
- 53. What is meant by 'Astika' and 'Nastika' in the context of Indian philosophy ?**
- 54. Principle of Golden Mean**