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Mid Term Examinations - October 2026

Date: 06/10/2026 **Time:** 09:30 AM - 11:00 AM

Course Code: LAW3027 **Course Name:** Bio-Ethics and Law

Semester: Ninth Semester **Max. Marks:** 50 **Weightage:** 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	44	46

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	What is meant by autonomy in bioethics?	2	CO1	BT1
2	Explain the principle of justice in healthcare with one suitable example.	2	CO1	BT2
3	What is meant by informed consent in human research?	2	CO2	BT1
4	State any two duties of a physician under the International Code of Medical Ethics.	2	CO2	BT1
5	What is the main purpose of the CIOMS 2016 International Ethical Guidelines?	2	CO2	BT2

PART B : Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	A doctor recommends an invasive procedure to a patient because it is likely to provide significant medical benefit. However, the procedure also carries a substantial risk of serious complications. The patient asks whether there are less risky alternatives. Apply the principles of beneficence and non-maleficence to analyse the physician's responsibilities in this situation. What factors should be considered before recommending the procedure?	10	CO1	BT3
7	A public hospital must decide how to distribute a limited number of specialised treatments among patients from different socioeconomic backgrounds. Some patients can afford private treatment, while others have no alternative access to care. Analyse the ethical issue using the principles of justice, beneficence and non-maleficence. How should fairness influence the decision-making process?	10	CO1	BT4

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Trace the development of the principle of privacy in the Indian constitutional framework with reference to relevant judicial decisions. Explain its significance for confidentiality and protection of personal information in healthcare	10	CO1	BT4
9	A patient's medical records are shared by a healthcare institution with a third party without adequately informing the patient. The institution argues that the disclosure is permitted because the information is relevant to the patient's treatment. Analyse the situation from the perspective of the relationship between ethics, law and medicine. Discuss the ethical importance of confidentiality, privacy and professional responsibility.	10	CO1	BT4

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
10	Researchers are conducting a clinical trial for a new medicine intended specifically for children suffering from a serious disease. The researchers argue that children cannot provide fully independent consent and therefore should not be included in research. Analyse this position using the principles governing research involving vulnerable participants. Explain what additional safeguards should be adopted when children are included in research.	10	CO2	BT4
11	A new drug is being developed specifically for persons suffering from a rare and life-threatening disease. The affected population is small and may be considered vulnerable because of their medical condition. The researchers propose excluding them from the clinical trial to avoid additional ethical risks. Critically analyse whether vulnerability and risk justify complete exclusion from research. Discuss the safeguards that should guide their participation.	10	CO2	BT4

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
12	A physician participating in international medical research is asked to conduct a study involving human participants. The researchers propose obtaining consent only through a brief form containing technical information that participants are unlikely to understand. They argue that obtaining detailed consent would delay the research. Critically analyse the validity of this approach with reference to the ethical requirements governing informed consent in international research.	10	CO2	BT5
13	A physician conducting health-related research proposes to recruit participants from a disadvantaged community because they are easily accessible and unlikely to refuse participation. The researchers argue that the study may eventually benefit the wider population. Critically analyse the proposal with reference to the principles of justice, informed consent, vulnerability and fair selection of research participants under international ethical guidelines.	10	CO2	BT5