

*ASSORTED MEDICAL LAW ESSAYS AND SAQS COMPILATION FOR
END OF YEAR MBCHB LEVEL 2 REVISION*

1. Define Forensic Medicine and give two examples of its role in courts.
2. Using examples highlight on the differences between civil and criminal law.
3. Explain with examples the categories of evidence in medical law.
4. Describe the importance of understanding law as a medical practitioner.
5. List the different views that defines law.
6. Define a state and outline some of the characteristics of a state.
7. Explain 5 main theories of the state.
8. Outline the functions of the legislature, judiciary and executive as arms of the government.
9. Outline on the five principles of ethical review by the Ethics and Review Board.
10. Define ethics and give it's examples in medical practise.
11. List the roles of;
 - a. Forensic medicine
 - b. Forensic science
12. Write short notes on;
 - a. The role of medical doctors on births and deaths registration
 - b. Legal basis for death registration in Kenya
13. List and expound on 5 recommended court room etiquette for doctors giving evidence.
14. Outline documentation protocols that can be presented as written evidence by a medical practitioner before a criminal court.
15. In a Forensic case, describe how you would handle trace evidence as a medical practitioner.
16. List the members of the Kenya Medical Practitioners and Dentistry Board and describe some of their roles.
17. Define medical negligence and describe two scenarios where there was medical negligence.
18. List and explain five scenarios where breach of confidentiality is allowed.
19. Describe the etiquette of a medical practitioner to be practised when presenting evidence in court.
20. Name 5 famous forensic scientists and the work that they did in contributing to Forensic science.
21. List the four principles of Daubert in admissibility of evidence in court.
22. Briefly describe the criteria used In determining proof of negligence by a physicians.
23. Define trace evidence using an example. Add notes on Loccard's principle.
24. Describe the chain of custody of evidence collected by a medical doctor.
25. List the principles of medical ethics and explain the meaning of each.
26. Briefly discuss alcoholism under the following subheadings;
 - a. Definition
 - b. Predisposing factors, psychosocial and physical effects.
 - c. Lab indicators of alcoholism.

- d. Criteria for assessing alcoholism.
27. Discuss the content of information that can be included in medical records.
28. What are the various methods in which medical records can be kept? Add notes on the importance of good record keeping.
29. Describe the sources of law in Kenya
30. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of legislation and common law as sources of law in Kenya.
31. Explain the legal elements that are required for criminal liability and the constitutional rights that are relevant for a person to be arrested and charged with a crime.
32. Briefly explain the elements that make up a legally enforceable contract.
33. Describe the requirements for registration as a private practitioner in Kenya.
34. Write brief notes on the following;
 - a. Definition of legal custody.
 - b. Which parent can be granted legal custody?
 - c. Who is an unfit mother?
 - d. When does the state have power to limit parental authority?
35. Describe the Tuskegee experiment of 1932-1972 and highlight on the ethical problems that were manifested.
36. Write brief notes on the Nuremberg code of 1946.
37. Outline some of the major statutes upheld by the Hippocratic Oath.
38. Outline the hierarchical system of courts in Kenya.
39. Outline the criminal procedure in Kenya
40. Outline the civil procedure in Kenya.
41. List any ten important laws governing medical practise in Kenya and their respective CAPS.
42. Explain the relationship between social security and public health.
43. Explain with an example, *actus reus* and *mens rea* as part of the elements of criminal liability.
44. Describe the basis for organ transplant and some of the laws/restrictions governing organ transplants.
45. Define health as a socio-economic right.
46. List some of the sources of radioactive dose exposure, add notes on the 4 possible effects of cells exposure to radiation.
47. Describe using examples the different levels/parts of poisons and the different faculties licensed to possess them by the Pharmacy and poisons board.
48. Define evidence and classify the different types of evidences.
49. Describe the basic principles of ethical practice in medical research as outlined in the Helsinki declaration.
50. List various licenses that are offered by the Kenya Medical Practitioners and Dentistry Board.
51. State the importance of seeking consent in research.
52. Describe the consent process when undertaking research.
53. Discuss the mandate of the radiation protection board of Kenya.
54. The Geneva declaration is an affirmation of the ethical practice of medicine. Give an account of the historical events that led to its adoption by the world medical association.
55. Mention the labour rights provided by the Kenya constitution of the year 2010 to every worker including doctors in Kenya.

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56. List reasons that have previously led doctors in the public health care sector in Kenya to go on industrial strike.
57. Describe the term informed consent as used in research.
58. Briefly discuss from a doctor's point of view why poor remuneration and poor working conditions raises concerns and in some cases leading to industrial strike by doctors in the public health sector.
59. Provide three reasons to explain the global adoption of the declaration of Geneva (physician's oath) by the world medical association in 1948.
60. Discuss the 4 conventions and 3 protocols of the Geneva Convention.

We are stronger together through
prayer!



LET'S WALK WITH EACH OTHER, SUPPORTING EACH OTHER AND ABOVE ALL PRAYING FOR ONE ANOTHER THROUGHOUT THIS JORNEY EVEN AS GOD GUIDES US INTO THE GREAT DOCTORS HE'S ORCHESTRATED US TO BE!!!