**The Practice and Ethics of Participatory Visual Methods for Community Engagement in Public Health and Health Science**

**Quiz Questions**

|  |
| --- |
| **Module 8 - Ethics Case Studies** |
| 1. All activities involving community participants must have formal ethical approval from an institutional review board (IRB)
2. True
3. False
 |
| 1. The primary advantage of a participant-led review of ethical considerations include:
2. It will be quicker than formal IRB approval
3. It will save the IRB review fee costs
4. It ensures that participants understand the ethical issues that might arise
5. Participants will understand more about ethics in research
 |
| 1. When the KEMRI team took the decision not to share the film ‘Facing Our Fears’ on the internet or use it outside of highly facilitated settings, they were responding to locally expressed concerns that the documentary could cause a backlash for: (Check all that apply)
2. Members of the LGBT community that appeared in the film
3. Other individuals that appeared in the film
4. The HIV research clinic and broader research institution
5. The local newspaper
 |
| 1. In a situation where the interests and desires of PVM participants and facilitating institutions are in conflict, the facilitation team always knows what is most important and should proceed with the engagement programme that they have already planned
2. True
3. False
 |
| 1. If a person who is identifiable in a photograph has given their consent to be photographed and agreed on the ways in which the photograph may be disseminated, no further ethical implications will arise after the photograph has been publicly shared
2. True
3. False
 |
| 1. In the case of the ‘Overcoming TB’ photograph, which of the following steps was **NOT** included in SLFs attempts to address the ethical challenge that arose?
2. A member of the SLF facilitation team made contact with the subject of the photograph to discuss how to best remedy the situation; the facilitator did not consider it necessary to also include her father in these discussions.
3. Participant photographers were contacted, informed about what had happened and asked to gather in the photobooks and return them to a project facilitator
4. The recalled photobooks, and those that were yet to be distributed were edited, using specially designed stickers, so that the offending caption was blanked out
5. After the photobooks had been edited, they were disseminated at a community engagement event
 |
| 1. In a complex public engagement project that involves working with many people, the facilitation team cannot be expected to respond to an objection voiced by a non-participant family member about a visual output that is shared in the community
2. True
3. False
 |
| 1. Each individual, the project team and participants will come to a project with different expectations of what they will do and what the outcomes will be. Which of the following are useful ways of addressing this? (Check all that apply)
2. Developing a clear protocol with government stakeholders
3. Involving community members in the conception stage
4. Having an early discussion with all stakeholders about their expectations and the limits of what the project can offer
5. Preventing potential disagreements between participants by designing the project on funder guidelines only
 |
| 1. In the case study from *Health in the Backyard* project in Vietnam, problems arose when the following groups had unclear expectations about the process and outcomes of the project: (Check all that apply)
2. The farmers invited to participate expected to receive training workshops
3. The wider community expected a professional film to be created
4. Local vets expected to be paid for recruiting participants to the project
5. Local vets expected the project would deliver training workshops
 |
|  1. Through the women’s group intervention study around pregnancy in Nepal, the facilitation team learned that health education would **NOT** be a useful component in the participatory development of a strategy to improve perinatal health
2. True
3. False
 |
|  1. In the women’s group intervention study around maternal and child health in Malawi, the facilitation team had been trained to keep group discussions focused on prevention and treatment activities that were recommended by the Ministry of Health
2. True
3. False
 |
|  1. In the Picture Card Games case study, which of the following points is **NOT** discussed:
2. In order to create a safe environment for women to talk about sensitive issues related to reproductive health, it is preferable to begin discussions on this issue with women alone
3. To mobilise the whole community to take action, community leaders and extension workers, who are often male, must also be included - as well as husbands and partners
4. There has been much debate about involving young children in discussions about reproductive and child health
5. Because adolescent girls can be at high risk of adverse reproductive health outcomes, their participation in group discussions on this topic should be considered
 |