

GENETIC EDITING OF THE HUMAN EMBRYO: BIOETHICAL ASPECTS

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Introduction At the end of the XXth century early XXIst century the rapid development of engineering and gene therapy took place due to the decoding of DNA, which aroused dissatisfaction in society and divided it into two camps.

Purpose: Studying and highlighting bioethical problems in the genetic editing of the human embryo.

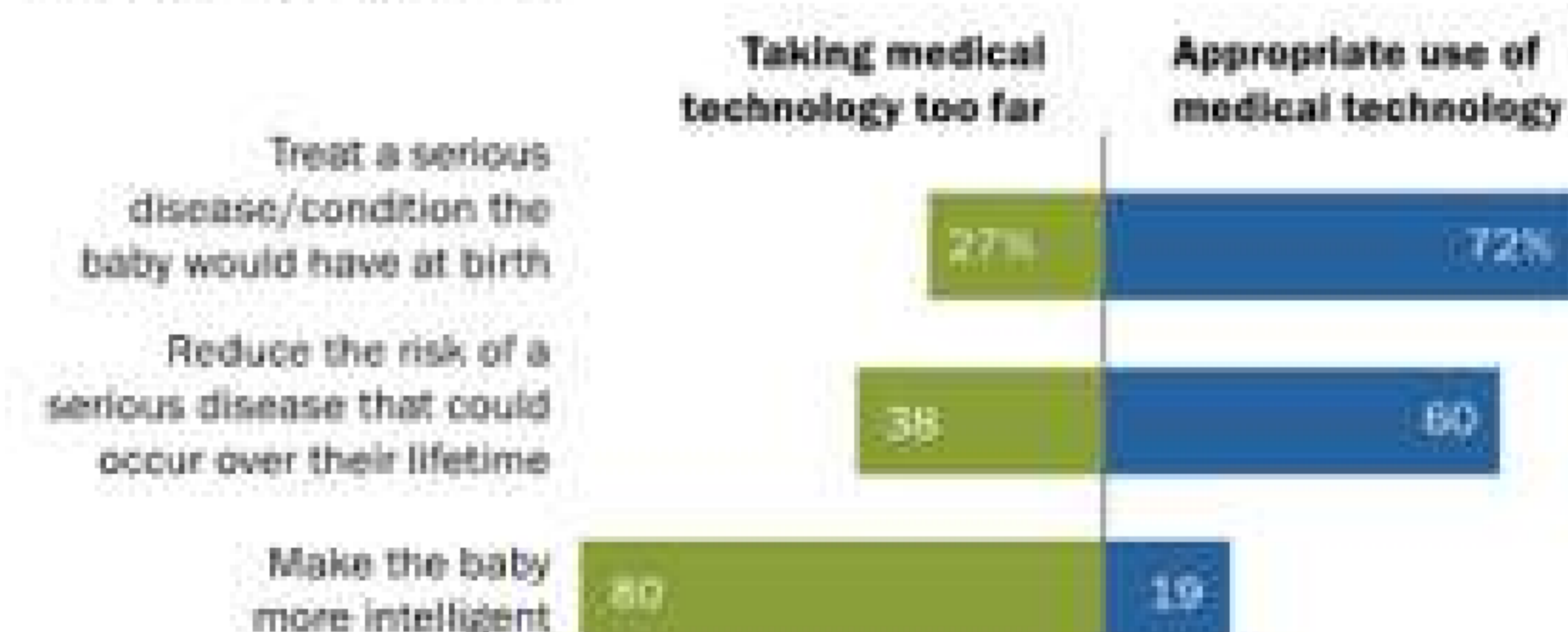
Material and methods: The study was conducted based on scientific, ethical and bioethical investigations, articles on the editing of the human genome. The analytical, bioethical and sociological method were applied

Results: Although the editing of the human genome has resulted in a significant leap in the development of gene therapy, it raises numerous moral dilemmas both among the population and among health professionals. After conducting experiments in the world, society has questioned the effects of these implications and their effectiveness. The main bioethical issue is the question of long-term side effects that have not yet been studied. On the other hand, the effects of this therapy are promising and will free civilization from the terror of genetic diseases. So far, the medical community has not reached a consensus.

Conclusions: As long as the long-term side effects have not been studied, we cannot talk about the effectiveness of this method and its morality. The process of editing the human genome involves serious risks and must be well thought out before being promoted on the medical market.

A majority of U.S. adults say changing a baby's genes to treat a serious congenital disease is appropriate

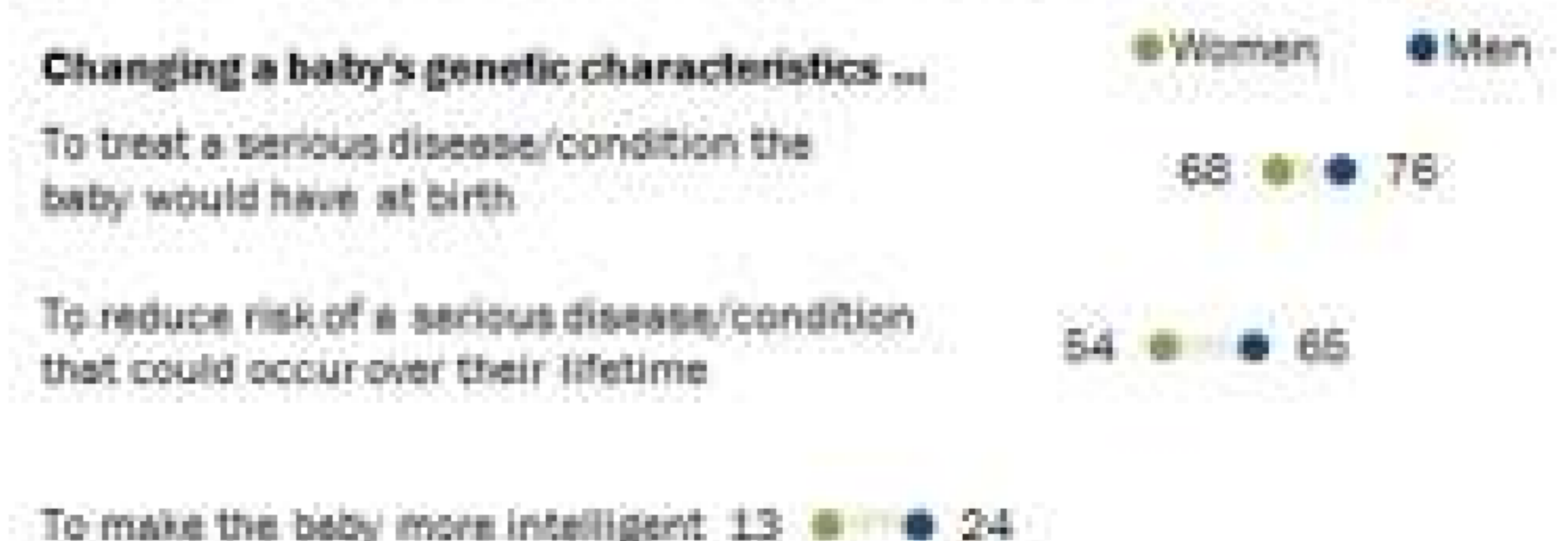
% of U.S. adults who say changing a baby's genetic characteristics for each of the following reasons is ...



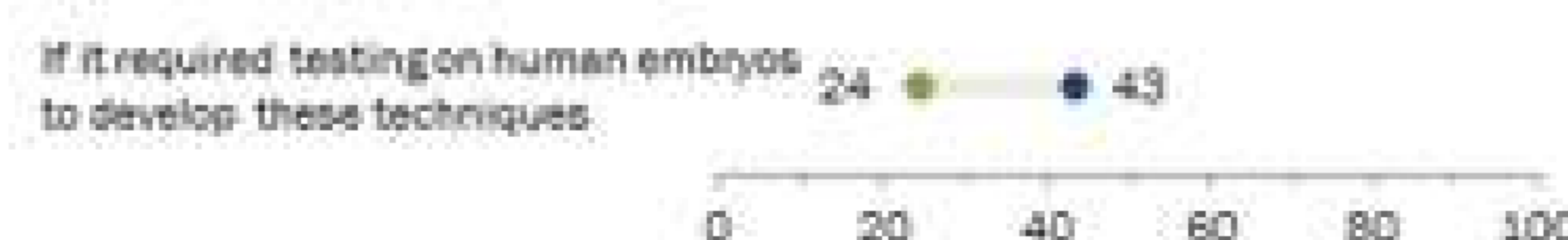
Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey conducted April 23-May 6, 2018.
*Public Views of Gene Editing for Babies Depend on How It Would Be Used"
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Men are more likely than women to view gene editing for babies as appropriate

% of U.S. adults who say changing a baby's genetic characteristics for each of the following reasons is an appropriate use of medical technology



Gene editing to change a baby's genetic characteristics ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey conducted April 23-May 6, 2018.
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White evangelicals especially likely to say gene editing involving embryonic testing takes technology too far

% of U.S. adults who say that if development of gene editing required testing on human embryos, it would be ...

	Appropriate use of medical technology (%)	Taking medical technology too far (%)
U.S. adults	33%	65%
Religious affiliation		
Protestant	21	78
White evangelical	11	88
White mainline	31	67
Black Protestant	25	72
Catholic	30	69
White Catholic	29	70
Hispanic Catholic	27	73
Unaffiliated	52	47
Atheist	79	21
Agnostic	57	42
Nothing in particular	42	57
Race/ethnicity		
White	34	64
Black	29	68
Hispanic	28	71

Note: Whites and blacks include only non-Hispanics; Hispanics are of any race. Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey conducted April 23-May 6, 2018.
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