

Ethics in Genetics

ANSWER in your NOTES

Watch part of [Should We Screen for Cancer Genes?](http://bit.ly/2z5S20Q) Video Part 1 (<http://bit.ly/2z5S20Q>)

STOP the video after Catherine Elton says that you have a choice and don't have to know this information if you don't want to.

1. What is personal genetic testing?
2. If a genetic test revealed a mutation in the BRCA1 gene, what would that mean?
3. Why does Catherine Elton use the phrase "the burden of knowing" to describe personal genetic testing?
4. Would you want to know if you were at risk for a serious disease? Why or why not?
5. If the test results were not definitive and could only indicate that you are at increased or decreased risk for certain serious conditions, would you want to know your results?
6. If there were no cure or treatment for a particular disease, how would that affect your desire for a personal genetic test for that disease?

Finish the [Should We Screen for Cancer Genes?](http://bit.ly/2z5S20Q) Video

1. What are actionable genes? What are possible actions a person could take?
2. What are some benefits to personalized genetic testing and medicine?
3. Can you think of any downsides to personalized medicine?

Watch [The Ethics of Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis](http://bit.ly/2Dj7oBR) Video (<http://bit.ly/2Dj7oBR>)

1. Why do you think some prospective parents might want to use PGD?
2. Do you think people should be able to control human reproduction in this way? Explain your reasoning.
3. Is there a difference between choosing to screen embryos for diseases and choosing other traits, such as sex?

Watch [The Costs and Benefits of Treating Gene Defects](http://bit.ly/2TbhPNA) Video. (<http://bit.ly/2TbhPNA>)

1. How might children be stigmatized by genetic information?
2. What are some other downsides of the genetic testing of children?
3. Do you think genetic information belongs to the individual, or should parents be allowed to find out their child's genetic information?

Research: What is Genetic Information Non-discrimination Act (GINA) of 2008?

1. How could employers or health insurance companies use your genetic information to discriminate against you?
2. Can you think of anyone else who might want to know your genetic information? How could they use this information?

Watch [From the Cystic Fibrosis Gene to a Drug](http://bit.ly/2PrdW8H) Video (<http://bit.ly/2PrdW8H>)

1. Why do biotechnology companies want patents on genes?
2. Do you think genes should be allowed to be patented?