Ethics For Health Care: Designer Babies

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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 Designer babies refer to a range of techniques of reproduction including the selection of gender, selection of sperms, eggs, and embryo donation. It could reduce the chances of genetic diseases, and the birth of babies with x-linked diseases. This method was used in Chicago for the first time. It is used to save the baby from genetic diseases, and those who are not able to reproduce a healthy baby. It is banned by many countries. However, the English couples visited the USA for the production of designer babies. As they were facing certain genetic complications, and could not reproduce a baby. The Swedish government authorized this process conditionally if it is used to save the life of a person, not for any other purpose.

 There are various ethical threats associated with this technique, though it has countless benefits, especially for couples who could not give birth to a baby. The first ethical issue of the designer baby is the probability of reproducing children as a commodity. Secondly, people will reproduce only a particular gender, and it would seem very unnatural. During the implantation of embryos a large number of the embryos lost, which is the reason for the destruction of many lives (Das et al., 2017).

 There are enormous social, economic, and racial benefits of this procedure. This is genetic engineering used to produced genetically designed baby, that could cause an imbalance in the society. These born babies could be highly resistant to the antibiotics. Even genetically modified food (both plants, and animals) have strong antibiotic resistance that creates issues for humans. The most important ethical issue is that opposed the genetic engineering processes is known as the Playing God (Sharma & Scott, 2015). In 2002, the human clon process was banned because it has many complications regarding the weaker immunity system. Also, it holds certain psychological and social issues, such as the child is the identical twin of his or her parent.

**References**

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