Amid continuing advances in medical research and treatment, Gilbert Meilaender’s Bioethics has long provided thoughtful guidance on many of society’s most difficult moral problems—including abortion, assisted reproduction, genetic experimentation, euthanasia, and much more. In this fourth edition, Meilaender updates much of the data referenced in the book and responds directly to recent developments, such as the CRISPR/Cas9 method of gene editing. Christians seeking discernment in this new decade will appreciate Meilaender’s circumspect writing and his ability to address the nuances of each issue while maintaining strong and clearly stated moral convictions.
When John and Marlene Strege learned they wouldn't be able to have a child, they were devastated. Then Marlene asked the question that would change their lives: Can frozen embryos be adopted? The answer not only gave them their beloved daughter Hannah, it drew all three into a political spotlight they never expected.

Hundreds of thousands of frozen embryos exist, held in stasis because parents using in vitro fertilization have completed their families without them. When scientists discovered a way to extract stem cells from human embryos for disease research and cures, those tiny lives were suddenly at risk. And Hannah, just a few months after this discovery, became the first human face of the growing resistance to this new science. In the first few years of her life, she not only sparked other parents to adopt their own "snowflake babies," but she also inspired the first frozen embryo adoption program, featured on Focus on the Family (getting a new godfather in Dr. Dobson), attended her mother's testimony in Congress, and stood at President Bush's side as he vetoed federal funding for embryonic stem cell research.

This compelling story unfolds at the intersection of faith and family, science and politics. Pro-life Christians, those who have experienced infertility or know those who have, and anyone concerned with where science can lead when moral and ethical concerns are ignored will welcome this book--and the sweet face of the baby who might never have been born.

"Comprehensive overview of Catholic teaching on practical issues in modern medicine and bioethics. This second edition includes a new chapter on bodily modifications and a series of new figures, as well as bringing the original text up to date in light of the teachings of Pope Francis and recent events such as the covid-19 pandemic"--

This book presents the latest in-depth, case-based counseling approaches to new, increasingly complex psychosocial issues of patients requiring assisted reproduction.
What is the relationship between scientific research and ethics? Some think that science should be free from ethical and political considerations. Biomedical Research and Beyond argues that ethical guidance is essential for all forms of inquiry, including biomedical and scientific research. By addressing some of the most controversial questions of biomedical research, such as embryonic research, animal research, and genetic enhancement research, the author argues for a rich moral framework for the ethics of inquiry, based on the ideal of human flourishing. He then looks at other areas of inquiry, such as journalistic ethics, and military investigation, to see how similar they are to the ethics of scientific research. Finally, he looks at the virtues that must play a role in any life that is devoted to research and inquiry as a vocational commitment.

Since the first fertilization of a human egg in the laboratory in 1968, scientific and technological breakthroughs have raised ethical dilemmas and generated policy controversies on both sides of the Atlantic. Embryo, stem cell, and cloning research have provoked impassioned political debate about their religious, moral, legal, and practical implications. National governments make rules that govern the creation, destruction, and use of embryos in the laboratory—but they do so in profoundly different ways. In Embryo Politics, Thomas Banchoff provides a comprehensive overview of political struggles about embryo research during four decades in four countries—the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. Banchoff's book, the first of its kind, demonstrates the impact of particular national histories and institutions on very different patterns of national governance. Over time, he argues, partisan debate and religious-secular polarization have come to overshadow ethical reflection and political deliberation on the moral status of the embryo and the promise of biomedical research. Only by recovering a robust and public ethical debate will we be able to govern revolutionary life-science technologies effectively and responsibly into the future.

This book, written by four internationally renowned bioethicists and first published in 2000, was the first systematic treatment of the fundamental ethical issues underlying the
application of genetic technologies to human beings. Probing the implications of the remarkable advances in genetics, the authors ask how should these affect our understanding of distributive justice, equality of opportunity, the rights and obligations as parents, the meaning of disability, and the role of the concept of human nature in ethical theory and practice. The book offers a historical context to contemporary debate over the use of these technologies by examining the eugenics movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The questions raised in this book will be of interest to any reflective reader concerned about science and society and the rapid development of biotechnology, as well as to professionals in such areas as philosophy, bioethics, medical ethics, health management, law, and political science.

First published in 2003. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

This book discusses the ethical dilemmas relating to the use of frozen human embryos. During an IVF process, after fertilization of the eggs, the embryos that are not needed immediately can be placed in the freezer to be preserved for future use. Regarding the fate of frozen human embryos, the possibilities include: i) donating them for stem cell research or for treatment of disease; ii) using them as a means for treatment of infertility; iii) permitting their destruction; iv) allowing them to thaw and die; v) allowing them to continue to stay in the freezer and vi) utilizing them in a form of prenatal adoption. As the book reveals, it is only the proposal to adopt the embryos that can be considered in terms of moral permissibility because the rest do not respect and protect the dignity, integrity and life of the human embryo. The book focuses on the proposal for prenatal adoption. The anthropological dimension of adoption reveals that the ethics of adoption is based on gift and acceptance and that adoption is a concrete manner of expressing love and solidarity. Thus, an abandoned child is received with love to be permanently a member of the adoptive family. The husband and wife who did not beget the abandoned child, generate him/her through the intrinsic generative power of their love. With this, it was demonstrated in this book that prenatal adoption is compatible with the dynamic of adoption. Prenatal adoption as Dignitas personae
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reveals is praiseworthy because it protects and saves human lives, but it presents various
problems. Based on the declarations of the Catholic Magisterium, there is a prolific Catholic
debate on the morality of prenatal adoption. Some agree it is morally permissible, while
others disagree. Most arguments in the Catholic debate are centred on whether prenatal
adoption separates the unitive and procreative meanings of marriage. This book proposes a
reconsideration of prenatal adoption, sticking strictly to the Magisterial prudential
judgement.

In 2004, the Assisted Human Reproduction Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada. Fully in
force by 2007, the act was intended to safeguard and promote the health, safety, dignity, and
rights of Canadians. However, a 2010 Supreme Court of Canada decision ruled that key parts of
the act were invalid. Regulating Creation is a collection of essays built around the 2010
ruling. Featuring contributions by Canadian and international scholars, it offers a variety
of perspectives on the role of law in dealing with the legal, ethical, and policy issues
surrounding changing reproductive technologies. In addition to the in-depth analysis of the
Canadian case the volume reflects on how other countries, particularly the U.S., U.K. and New
Zealand regulate these same issues. Combining a detailed discussion of legal approaches with
an in-depth exploration of societal implications, Regulating Creation deftly navigates the
obstacles of legal policy amidst the rapid current of reproductive technological innovation.

The strength of this collection of essays is its careful consideration, from a variety of
perspectives within the Catholic tradition, of the practice of embryo adoption. It approaches
the question in an open and reasonable way by allowing proponents of diverse positions within
the tradition. This method both sheds a great deal of light on the particular question and at
the same time introduces the reader to the relevant general principles that guide Catholic
moral thought.

“Bioethicists have achieved consensus on two ideas pertaining to beginning of life issues:
(1) persons are those beings capable of higher-order cognition, or self-consciousness, and
Where To Download The Ethics Of Embryo Adoption And The Catholic Act - Joseph Hubben.

Mitochondrial replacement techniques (MRTs) are designed to prevent the transmission of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) diseases from mother to child. While MRTs, if effective, could satisfy a desire of women seeking to have a genetically related child without the risk of passing on mtDNA disease, the technique raises significant ethical and social issues. It would create offspring who have genetic material from two women, something never sanctioned in humans, and would create mitochondrial changes that could be heritable (in female offspring), and therefore passed on in perpetuity. The manipulation would be performed on eggs or embryos, would affect every cell of the resulting individual, and once carried out this genetic manipulation is not reversible. Mitochondrial Replacement Techniques considers the implications of manipulating mitochondrial content both in children born to women as a result of participating in these studies and in descendants of any female offspring. This study examines the ethical and social issues related to MRTs, outlines principles that would provide a framework and foundation for oversight of MRTs, and develops recommendations to inform the Food and Drug Administration's consideration of investigational new drug
applications.

The Catechism of Catholic Ethics is a comprehensive explanation of Roman Catholic teaching on the basic principles of ethics, including: the eternal moral law, natural law, the three fonts of morality, the principle of double effect, the principle of cooperation with evil, the use of personal judgment and conscience, moral certitude, temptation, and differing degrees of sin and culpability. This book clarifies for the reader the distinction between positive and negative precepts, between interior and exterior acts, between doctrine and discipline, and between imperfection and sin. This work also covers magisterial teachings on specific types of acts, including: lying, theft, murder, just and unjust violence, slavery, just and unjust war, abortion, contraception, in vitro fertilization, sexual sins and marital sexual ethics. The book closes with a long chapter on Catholic salvation theology, called grace and salvation.

Babymaking exists to help the estimated 50,000,000 people worldwide who are affected by infertility. It includes test-tube conception; surrogacy; swapping eggs, sperm and embryos; and freezing, dissecting and transferring embryos. Some of the projects for the next ten years in this field are egg freezing, sex selection in embryos, the detection of genetic diseases before and embryo implants in the womb, egg and embryo surgery, the "fusing" of embryos and splitting embryos to make identical twins. Scientists predict that in the next 25 years "pregnancy" could be entirely in the laboratory and male pregnancy may be a reality. This book is designed to help people understand what is going on in laboratories around the world, how the ethical and legal dilemmas are being tackled and who is attempting to control the new reproductive technologies. Susan Downie, a medical writer, travelled to four continents and interviewed more than 230 people from 27 countries before writing "Babymaking".

This riveting debut novel of psychological suspense explores the dilemmas that arise when motherhood and science collide. Catriona Sinclair has always had a well-developed sense of
Where To Download The Ethics Of Embryo Adoption And The Catholic independence--in fact the one sore point in her otherwise happy marriage is her husband James's desire to take care of her. As she's often tried to explain to him, she took care of herself before she met him, and did a good job of it. But James has been especially attentive lately as they struggle to have a baby. They succeed at last through in vitro fertilization, but unwilling to risk the heartbreak of another miscarriage, they decide to make their "spare" frozen embryo available to another family. Diana and Liam Simmons are desperate for a child. Unable to conceive, they are overjoyed to learn that as the closest genetic match to the Sinclairs they are the recipients of the embryo donation. Diana's only concern is her mother's disapproval of IVF, but any doubts raised are quickly eclipsed by Diana's joy of being pregnant. As Diana is finding delight in every aspect of motherhood, Catriona keeps waiting for the rush of adoration she knows she is supposed to feel, but instead slips into a deep depression. Just as Catriona begins to find her way back to normalcy, one of the babies is kidnapped. Suddenly, all of their lives begin to unravel and intertwine, and none of them will ever be the same.

This rich collection provides an in-depth look at major cases that have defined and shaped the field of medical ethics. Popular among teachers and students alike, it contains more detail than most casebooks and enriches each famous (or infamous) case with extensive historical and contextual background. Each case is illuminated by careful discussion of pertinent philosophical theories and legal and ethical issues. Classic Cases in Medical Ethics is also a natural complement to Pence's Classic Works In Medical Ethics. A brand-new chapter 1 provides an overview of ethical theories and moral reasoning, discusses common mistakes in moral reasoning, and gives an historical overview of ethical theories and medical ethics. The focus of Chapter 4, Physician-Assisted Dying, has been changed from Dr. Kevorkian to Oregon's legalization. Chapter 5 on assisted reproduction now goes far beyond baby Louise Brown's in vitro fertilization and discusses up-to-date issues such as egg donation, choice of embryos, and the possibility of human cloning.
These questions and others are thoughtfully probed in this collection of essays, which features articles from theologians, philosophers, physicians, biomedical ethicists, and an attorney.

What should we do with the hundreds of thousands of frozen human embryos held in fertility clinics around the world? One solution would be adoption. Would such a course of action be moral? That is the question faced in this volume. The leading thinkers in Catholic bioethics divide into two opposing camps in a great debate over biotechnology, sexuality, marriage, and the right to life. Book jacket.

Working from within the contours of Christian faith, this book examines the relation between two ways of forming families—through nature (by procreation) and through history (by adoption). Christians honor the biological tie between parents and children, for it is the work of God in creation. Yet Christians cannot forget that it is adoption, and not simply natural descent, that is at the center of the New Testament's depiction of God's grace. Gilbert Meilaender takes up a range of issues raised by the practice of adoption, always seeking to do justice to both nature and history in the formation of families, while keeping at the center of our vision the truth that it is not by nature but by grace that we can become adopted children of the one whom Jesus called his Father. Meilaender begins with reflection on the puzzling relation of nature and history in forming families and proceeds to unpack the meaning of huiothesia, the word used in the New Testament to name the grace by which a follower of Jesus becomes an adopted child of God. That perspective is applied to a range of questions that regularly arise in Christian theological discussions of adoption: Is adoption only for the infertile? Should single persons adopt? Is it wise for adoption to take place across racial or national boundaries? Special attention is paid to the relation between adoption and new reproductive technologies and to what is called “embryo adoption.” Interspersed between the chapters are letters written by the author to his own son by adoption. But if the argument of the book is taken seriously, these letters are written not to one who falls within a special category of “adopted son or daughter,” but to one who is,
simply and entirely, a son or daughter.

The controversies in adoption have extended across a spectrum of policy and practice issues, and although the issues have become clear, resolution has not been achieved nor has consensus developed regarding a framework on which to improve the quality of adoption policy and practice. This book is the fourth in a series to use an ethics-based framework for analyzing and resolving these complex challenges in adoption while avoiding the divisiveness that has heretofore impeded their resolution. This book raises the question of whether assisted reproduction (including sperm donation, egg donation, and embryo transfer), which may result in a child who is not genetically related to one or both parents, creates a situation that is analogous to adoption. The book examines whether the knowledge acquired in the field of adoption should be applied in the area of assisted reproduction and whether issues in adoption, such as identity, access to background information, and search, are equally applicable in the context of reproductive technology. The chapters are: (1) "Infertility, Assisted Reproduction, and Adoption"; (2) "The Meaning of Parenthood in Assisted Reproduction and Adoption"; (3) "The Parties Served through Adoption and Assisted Reproduction"; (4) "Anonymity and Information Access"; (5) "Market Forces in Adoption and Assisted Reproduction"; (6) "Embryo Donation and Adoption"; and (7) "The Law of Adoption and Assisted Reproduction." The concluding chapter notes that the limited research in assisted reproduction has made it difficult to determine the relative risks and benefits of a number of aspects of current practice and that identifying the key issues can serve as a first step toward full discussion of the challenges faced by professionals in adoption and assisted reproduction. (Contains 181 references.) (KB)

It seems at times unthinkable that a book like this would have to be written, although, I am relatively sure that Aldous Huxley foresaw its necessity, when he wrote Brave New World. But, the time has arrived where babies are manufactured in sterile facilities and tested for their fitness for life in the world. While we have not yet advanced sufficiently in biological sciences to entirely forego natural gestation in favor of prenatal programming process which
Huxley describes, we have reached the point where those unwanted embryos are: set aside; freeze dried; and abandoned or destroyed when they do not meet the standard set for a child. This book affirms the intrinsic goodness of the life of each embryo and explores from the Catholic perspective the possibility of frozen embryo rescue by adoption. It looks at those arguments, which see the elements of in vitro fertilization as so contrary to the faith and the natural law as to be irrecoverably intrinsically evil, and rejects those in favor of a small and narrow path of adoption to fully re-incorporate a child, through the love of a mother and a father, into the society which abandoned it.

Most people believe that parents have moral rights and responsibilities regarding their children. These rights and responsibilities undergird the nuclear family and are essential to the flourishing of its members. However, their basis and contents are hotly contested. Do a child's genetic parents have a right to parent her? The importance of genetic ties is affirmed by many people's gut responses, everyday talk, and many court decisions, but the moral justification for tying parenthood rights to genetics is unclear. Parents are routinely permitted to make far-reaching decisions about their children's medical care, education, religious practice, and even how to punish them. When can parental rights be limited by the interests of the child or society? Matters are no more settled when it comes to parental responsibilities. It is commonly thought that if a man conceives a child through voluntary sexual intercourse he acquires parental responsibilities, even if he took every precaution against conception. On the other hand, sperm donors are widely—though not universally—thought to have no responsibilities towards their progeny. What is the basis for these disparate judgments? Parents are expected to do a lot for their children as they raise them. But there are surely limits. Sometimes parents have to balance the needs of multiple family members or just want to have time for themselves. What is the extent of their parental responsibilities?

In The Moral Foundations of Parenthood, Joseph Millum provides a philosophical account of moral parenthood. He explains how parental rights and responsibilities are acquired, what those rights and responsibilities consist in, and how parents should go about making decisions on behalf of their children. In doing so, he provides a set of frameworks to help
solve pressing ethical dilemmas relating to parents and children.

In this book, leading scholars investigate the difficult ethical, legal, and policy issues that surround egg donation and the new reproductive technologies as a whole. Of special interest are feminist inquiries into perceptions of women involved in egg donation; the effects of race, ethnicity, and socio-economic status on the uses of such technologies; and moral and theological questions about whether third-party gamete donation should be used at all. In addition, the book describes procedures at four egg-donation centers in the United States, including private for-profit and university-based non-profit programs, and presents a new set of guidelines from the National Advisory Board on Ethics in Reproduction (NABER), a panel in the private sector with members from the fields of ethics, theology, law, medicine, genetics, and public policy.

Reproductive donation is the most contentious area of assisted reproduction. Even within Europe there are wide variations in what is permitted in each country. This multidisciplinary book takes a fresh look at the practices of egg, sperm and embryo donation and surrogacy, bringing together ethical analysis and empirical research. New evidence is offered on aspects of assisted reproduction and the families these create, including non-traditional types. One of the key issues addressed is should children be told of their donor origin? If they do learn the identity of their donor, what kinds of relationships may be forged between families, the donor and other donor sibling families? Should donation involve a gift relationship? Is intra-familial donation too close for comfort? How should we understand the growing trend for 'reproductive tourism'? This lively and informed discussion offers new insights into reproductive donation and the resulting donor families.

The Ethics of Pregnancy, Abortion and Childbirth addresses the unique moral questions raised by pregnancy and its intimate bodily nature. From assisted reproduction to abortion and 'vital conflict’ resolution to more everyday concerns of the pregnant woman, this book argues for pregnancy as a close human relationship with the woman as guardian or custodian. Four
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approaches to pregnancy are explored: ‘uni-personal’, ‘neighborly’, ‘maternal’ and ‘spousal’. The author challenges not only the view that there is only one moral subject to consider in pregnancy, but also the idea that the location of the fetus lacks all inherent, unique significance. It is argued that the pregnant woman is not a mere ‘neighbor’ or helpful stranger to the fetus but is rather already in a real familial relationship bringing real familial rights and obligations. If the status of the fetus is conclusive for at least some moral questions raised by pregnancy, so too are facts about its bodily relationship with, and presence in, the woman who supports it. This lucid, accessible and original book explores fundamental ethical issues in a rich and often neglected area of philosophy in ways of interest also to those from other disciplines.

This volume presents a sustained philosophical analysis of Brody’s contributions to biomedical ethics. The book combines methodological, philosophical considerations with applied chapters, and each contributor carefully and critically explores Brody’s writings in biomedical ethics and the philosophy of medicine. The volume includes a response by Baruch Brody that critically engages the contributions to the volume.

Provides an expert view of research on parenting and child development in new family forms.

Will procreation become just another commodity in the marketplace with “designer” sperm, ova, and embryos offered for sale? Will the attention and monies focused on the new reproductive technologies take away resources from infertility prevention, prenatal care, and adoption? If states move to regulate such practices, will this encourage widespread governmental interference in reproductive choice? How will society look at the biologically unique children who are the products of genetic manipulation—and more importantly, how will these children view themselves? This controversial book explores the answers to these questions that are frequently being asked as the battles over reproductive technologies and freedoms become more heated and touch more people’s lives. Embryos, Ethics, and Women’s Rights examines both the clinical and personal perspectives of reproductive technologies. Experts
explain and debate the growing number of procreative possibilities—in vitro fertilization, genetic manipulation of embryos, embryo transfer, surrogacy, prenatal screening, and the fetus as patient. Some of the leading authorities in the field, including John Robertson, Ruth Hubbard, and Gena Corea, address the ethical, legal, religious, social, and psychological concerns that are inherent in the issues. Essential reading for every person concerned with control over basic issues of human destiny, Embryos, Ethics, and Women’s Rights provides unique and comprehensive coverage on the subject of technologically controlled childbearing and particularly its effects on mothers and their unborn children.

"Injections + Appointments + Egg Retrieval + Embryo Transfer = Resources (Energy x Time x Emotion)" That's the equation that was projected onto the screen when Beth Kohl and her husband first showed up at the in vitro fertilization (IVF) clinic. "Good evening," the program's psychologist told the gathered infertile couples. "Before you begin your treatment, you should know that this program is emotionally and psychologically stressful." And how. In this marvelously unconventional account of her struggles to bear children, Kohl leads the reader on an oh-so-up-close tour of fertilization in America, and the ways in which science and miracle, technology and faith, converge to create life in the twenty-first century. Along the way, Kohl wrestles with a new world of medical ethics: Should she "selectively reduce" the number of embryos successfully implanted in the womb in order to prevent a potentially complicated pregnancy? How much genetic testing of fertilized eggs is too much? What is she supposed to do with the seven embryos left over from the IVF process? When Andrew Solomon wrote The Noonday Demon, he opened the world of depression to readers as no writer had done before. And when Stephen L. Carter wrote Reflections of an Affirmative Action Baby, many readers were forced to completely rethink race and prejudice. Kohl's spirited and rich exploration of "embryo culture" will completely revise how we see modern motherhood.

The first IVF conceived birth in 1978 resulted in a significant growth of third party reproductive options which continue to raise ethical, legal, and psychological questions.
Third party reproduction procedures can involve as many as five people: sperm donor, egg donor, gestational carrier, and intended parents. Third-Party Reproduction: A Comprehensive Guide utilizes experts in the field to address the medical, psychological, ethical and legal aspects of sperm donation, egg donation, embryo donation, and the use of gestational carriers. In addition, there are chapters on the medical and ethical aspects of posthumous reproduction, religious aspects of third party reproduction, and how to avoid pitfalls of third party reproduction. Aimed at physicians, trainees, psychologists, nurses, and social workers whose practices may include patients considering third party reproduction, the intent of this book is to provide a comprehensive and practical overview of the many aspects of third party reproduction to help all those involved to better understand them. Patients considering third party reproduction may also find value in this book.

Pluripotent stem cells have the potential to revolutionize treatment options for a range of diseases and conditions. This book presents recent advances in our understanding of the biological mechanisms of stem cell self-renewal, reprogramming and regeneration. Also covered are novel methodological advances in the culture, purification and use of stem cells, as well as the ethical and moral dilemmas of embryo donation and adoption. These advances will shape the utilization of stem cells for future basic and applied applications.

Questions about the dignity of the human person give rise to many of the most central and hotly disputed topics in bioethics. In A Defense of Dignity: Creating Life, Destroying Life, and Protecting the Rights of Conscience, Christopher Kaczor investigates whether each human being has intrinsic dignity and whether the very concept of "dignity" has a useful place in contemporary ethical debates. Kaczor explores a broad range of issues addressed in contemporary bioethics, including whether there is a duty of "procreative beneficence," the ethics of ectopic pregnancy, and the possibility of "rescuing" human embryos with human wombs or artificial wombs. A Defense of Dignity also treats issues relevant to the end of life, including physician-assisted suicide, provision of food and water to patients in a persistent vegetative state, and how to proceed with organ donation following death. Finally, what are
the duties and prerogatives of health care professionals who refuse in conscience to take part in activities that they regard as degrading to human dignity? Should they be forced to do what they consider to be violations of the patient's well being, or does patient autonomy always trump the conscience of a health care professional? Grounded in the Catholic intellectual and moral tradition, A Defense of Dignity argues that all human beings from the beginning to the end of their lives should be treated with respect and considers how this belief should be applied in controversial cases. "A Defense of Dignity provides a skillful, informed, and clear philosophical analysis, from a natural law perspective, of a range of controversial, and sometimes complex, bioethical questions concerning the beginning and end of life. Few authors approach bioethics from a natural law perspective, and few do it as well as Christopher Kaczor. The book should be of interest not only to natural law philosophers and their students, but also to anyone interested in bioethics." —John Keown, Georgetown University "Moral questions at the beginning and ending of life and controversies over liberty of conscience are among the most vexing and important issues of our day. Christopher Kaczor brings his characteristic moral seriousness and philosophical good sense to his treatment of these issues, all of which implicate the key concept of human dignity. This eminently readable collection will provide an invaluable resource for educators and students alike." —Christopher Tollefsen, University of South Carolina "Indispensable. Kaczor untangles the various meanings of human dignity to undertake a reexamination of the most serious and difficult issues in medical ethics. The book combines clarity with philosophical precision, faithfulness to Catholic teaching with a thorough engagement with critics." —J. Budziszewski, University of Texas at Austin

This book summarizes the contributions at an April 2016 conference held at Albany Medical College, Reproductive Ethics: New Challenges and Conversations. Reproductive ethics does not suffer from a lack of challenging issues, yet a few "hot button" issues such as abortion and surrogacy seem to attract most of the attention, while other issues and dilemmas remain relatively underdeveloped in bioethics literature. The goal of this book is to explore and expand the range of topics addressed in reproductive ethics. This is a multi-disciplinary
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book bringing together philosophers, clinicians, sociologists, anthropologists, and other scholars whose research or clinical interests touch reproductive issues. The results of this compilation are a comprehensive and unique discussion of the evolving issues in the rapidly changing field. The majority of the popular reproductive ethics anthologies were published at least 10 years ago. The field of reproductive ethics would benefit from a new anthology that addresses some of the perennial dilemmas in reproductive ethics (e.g. abortion, sex selection) from updated perspectives and that also covers new technologies that have emerged only in the last few years, such as social egg freezing.

This book discusses the ethical dilemmas relating to the use of frozen human embryos. During an IVF process, after fertilization of the eggs, the embryos that are not needed immediately can be placed in the freezer to be preserved for future use. Regarding the fate of frozen human embryos, the possibilities include: i) donating them for stem cell research or for treatment of disease; ii) using them as a means for treatment of infertility; iii) permitting their destruction; iv) allowing them to thaw and die; v) allowing them to continue to stay in the freezer and vi) utilizing them in a form of prenatal adoption. As the book reveals, it is only the proposal to adopt the embryos that can be considered in terms of moral permissibility because the rest do not respect and protect the dignity, integrity and life of the human embryo. The book focuses on the proposal for prenatal adoption. The anthropological dimension of adoption reveals that the ethics of adoption is based on gift and acceptance and that adoption is a concrete manner of expressing love and solidarity. Thus, an abandoned child is received with love to be permanently a member of the adoptive family. The husband and wife who did not beget the abandoned child, generate him/her through the intrinsic generative power of their love. With this, it was demonstrated in this book that prenatal adoption is compatible with the dynamic of adoption. Prenatal adoption as Dignitas personae reveals is praiseworthy because it protects and saves human lives, but it presents various problems. Based on the declarations of the Catholic Magisterium, there is a prolific Catholic debate on the morality of prenatal adoption. Some agree it is morally permissible, while others disagree. Most arguments in the Catholic debate are centred on whether prenatal
adoption separates the unitive and procreative meanings of marriage. This book proposes a reconsideration of prenatal adoption, sticking strictly to the Magisterial prudential judgement.

As a biological, cultural, and social entity, the human fetus is a multifaceted subject which calls for equally diverse perspectives to fully understand. Anthropology of the Fetus seeks to achieve this by bringing together specialists in biological anthropology, archaeology, and cultural anthropology. Contributors draw on research in prehistoric, historic, and contemporary sites in Europe, Asia, North Africa, and North America to explore the biological and cultural phenomenon of the fetus, raising methodological and theoretical concerns with the ultimate goal of developing a holistic anthropology of the fetus.

The Religion, Marriage, and Family Series investigates marriage and family as major theological and cultural issues. Given that both society and the church have debated these topics intensely but have actually studied them very little, this series attempts to correct recent theological neglect of these important matters.

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