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Result=NEUROETHIC

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Documents: 1 - 207 of 207



Article Document 1

Kolber, Adam

Neuroethics: Give memory-altering drugs a chance.

Nature 2011 August 17; 476(7360): 275-6



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Article Document 2

Garnett, Alex; Whiteley, Louise; Piwowar, Heather; Rasmussen, Edie; Illes, Judy

Neuroethics and fMRI: mapping a fledgling relationship.

PloS one 2011 April 22; 6(4): e18537

Abstract: Human functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) informs the understanding of the neural basis of mental function and is a key domain of ethical enquiry. It raises questions about the practice and implications of research, and reflexively informs ethics through the empirical investigation of moral judgments. It is at the centre of debate surrounding the importance of neuroscience findings for concepts such as personhood and free will, and the extent of their practical consequences. Here, we map the landscape of fMRI and neuroethics, using citation analysis to uncover salient topics. We find that this landscape is sparsely populated: despite previous calls for debate, there are few articles that discuss both fMRI and ethical, legal, or social implications (ELSI), and even fewer direct citations between the two literatures. Recognizing that practical barriers exist to integrating ELSI discussion into the research literature, we argue nonetheless that the ethical challenges of fMRI, and controversy over its conceptual and practical implications, make this essential.



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Article Document 3

Racine, Eric; Bell, Emily; Di Pietro, Nina C; Wade, Lucie; Illes, Judy

Evidence-based neuroethics for neurodevelopmental disorders.

Seminars in pediatric neurology 2011 Mar; 18(1): 21-5

Abstract: Many neurodevelopmental disorders affect early brain development in ways that are still poorly understood; yet, these disorders can place an enormous toll on patients, families, and society as a whole and affect all aspects of daily living for patients and their families. We describe a pragmatic, evidence-based framework for engaging in empiric ethics inquiry for a large consortium of researchers in neurodevelopmental disorders and provide relevant case studies of pragmatic neuroethics. The 3 neurodevelopmental disorders that are at the focus of our research, cerebral palsy (CP), autism spectrum disorder (ASD), and fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD), bring unique and intersecting challenges of translating ethically research into clinical care for children and neonates. We identify and discuss challenges related to health care delivery in CP; neonatal neurological decision making; alternative therapies; and identity, integrity, and personhood.



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Article Document 4

Allhoff, Fritz

What are applied ethics?

Science and engineering ethics 2011 Mar; 17(1): 1-19

Abstract: This paper explores the relationships that various applied ethics bear to each other, both in particular disciplines and more generally. The introductory section lays out the challenge of coming up with such an account and, drawing a parallel with the philosophy of science, offers that applied ethics may either be unified or disunified. The second section develops one simple account through which applied ethics are unified, vis-à-vis ethical theory. However, this is not taken to be a satisfying answer, for reasons explained. In the third section, specific applied ethics are explored: biomedical ethics; business ethics; environmental ethics; and neuroethics. These are chosen not to be comprehensive, but rather for their traditions or other illustrative purposes. The final section draws together the results of the preceding analysis and defends a disunity conception of applied ethics.



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Article Document 5

Whitehouse, Peter

Empowering whom? Neuroethics at its limits.

Lancet 2011 Feb 5; 377(9764): 468



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Article Document 6

Sahakian, Barbara J; Morein-Zamir, Sharon

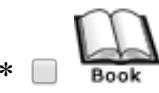
Neuroethical issues in cognitive enhancement.

Journal of psychopharmacology (Oxford, England) 2011 Feb; 25(2): 197-204

Abstract: Neuroethics is a developing field, concerned with addressing present and future applied ethical issues brought about directly and indirectly by neuroscience advancements. One domain where neuroscience has begun to have far-reaching ethical implications is in the research and development of pharmaceutical cognitive enhancers. Though such drugs are typically developed to treat cognitive disabilities and improve the quality of life for patients with neuropsychiatric disorders and brain injury, research has found that such drugs can improve performance on cognitive tasks in healthy individuals. In line with such findings is the growing use of these drugs by students and others for cognitive-enhancing purposes. The present paper reviews some of the evidence in both neuropsychiatric and healthy individuals and discusses the implications such research can have for society.



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Book Document 7

Glannon, Walter

BRAIN, BODY, AND MIND: NEUROETHICS WITH A HUMAN FACE

Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press, 2011. 257 p.

Call number: [RC343 .G533 2011](#)



Book Document 8

Illes, Judy and Sahakian, Barbara J., eds.

THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF NEUROETHICS

Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press, 2011. 935 p.

Call number: [QP376 .O94 2011](#)





* Document 9

Bramstedt, Katrina A. and Jonsen, Albert R.

FINDING YOUR WAY: A MEDICAL ETHICS HANDBOOK FOR PATIENTS AND FAMILIES

Munster, IN: Hilton Publishing Company, 2011. 121 p.

Call number: [R724 .B685 2011](#)



Article Document 10

Fins, Joseph J

Neuroethics, neuroimaging, and disorders of consciousness: promise or peril?

Transactions of the American Clinical and Climatological Association 2011; 122: 336-46

Abstract: The advent of powerful neuroimaging tools such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and positron emission tomography (PET) has begun to redefine how we diagnose, define, and understand disorders of consciousness such as the vegetative and minimally conscious states. In my paper, I review how research using these methods is both elucidating these brain states and creating diagnostic dilemmas related to their classification as the specificity and sensitivity of traditional behavior-based assessments are weighed against sensitive but not yet fully validated neuroimaging data. I also consider how these methods are being studied as potential communication vectors for therapeutic use in subjects who heretofore have been thought to be unresponsive or minimally conscious. I conclude by considering the ethical challenges posed by novel diagnostic and therapeutic neuroimaging applications and contextualize these scientific developments against the broader needs of patients and families touched by severe brain injury.



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Article Document 11

Brief, Elana; Illes, Judy

Tangles of neurogenetics, neuroethics, and culture.

Neuron 2010 Oct 21; 68(2): 174-7

Abstract: Neurogenetics promises rich insights into how the mind works. Researchers investigating the range of topics from normal brain functioning to pathological states are increasingly looking to genetics for clues on human variability and disease etiology. Is it fair to assume this interest in neurogenetics is universal? How should researchers and clinicians approach ideas of consent to research or prediction of disease when a subject or patient understands the mind with concepts or language incompatible with neurogenetics? In this paper we consider how non-Western philosophies bring complexity to ideas of individual and community consent and confidentiality in the context of neurogenetics.



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Article Document 12

Illes, Judy

Empowering brain science with neuroethics.

Lancet 2010 Oct 16; 376(9749): 1294-5



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Article Document 13

Clausen, Jens

Ethical brain stimulation - neuroethics of deep brain stimulation in research and clinical practice.

The European journal of neuroscience 2010 Oct; 32(7): 1152-62

Abstract: Deep brain stimulation (DBS) is a clinically established procedure for treating severe motor symptoms in

patients suffering from end-stage Parkinson's disease, dystonia and essential tremor. Currently, it is tested for further indications including psychiatric disorders like major depression and a variety of other diseases. However, ethical issues of DBS demand continuing discussion. Analysing neuroethical and clinical literature, five major topics concerning the ethics of DBS in clinical practice were identified: thorough examination and weighing of risks and benefits; selecting patients fairly; protecting the health of children in paediatric DBS; special issues concerning patients' autonomy; and the normative impact of quality of life measurements. In exploring DBS for further applications, additionally, issues of research ethics have to be considered. Of special importance in this context are questions such as what additional value is generated by the research, how to realise scientific validity, which patients should be included, and how to achieve an acceptable risk-benefit ratio. Patients' benefit is central for ethical evaluation. This criterion can outweigh very serious side-effects, and can make DBS appropriate even in paediatrics. Because standard test procedures evade central aspects of patients' benefits, measuring quality of life should be supplemented by open in-depth interviews to provide a more adequate picture of patients' post-surgical situation. To examine its entire therapeutic potential, further research in DBS is needed. Studies should be based on solid scientific hypotheses and proceed cautiously to benefit severely suffering patients without putting them to undue risks.



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Article Document 14

Demetriades, Andreas K; Demetriades, Christina K; Watts, Colin; Ashkan, Keyoumars

Brain-machine interface: the challenge of neuroethics.

The surgeon : journal of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of Edinburgh and Ireland 2010 Oct; 8(5): 267-9

Abstract: The burning question surrounding the use of Brain-Machine Interface (BMI) devices is not merely whether they should be used, but how widely they should be used, especially in view of some ethical implications that arise concerning the social and legal aspects of human life. As technology advances, it can be exploited to affect the quality of life. Since the effects of BMIs can be both positive and negative, it is imperative to address the issue of the ethics surrounding them. This paper presents the ways in which BMIs can be used and focuses on the ethical concerns to which neuroscience is thus exposed. The argument put forward supports the use of BMIs solely for purposes of medical treatment, and invites the legal framing of this.



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Article Document 15

Meyer, Frank P

Re: Deep brain stimulation for psychiatric disorders. Topic for ethics committee.

Deutsches Ärzteblatt international 2010 Sep; 107(37): 644; author reply 645-6



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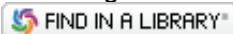


Article Document 16

Takala, Tuja

Introduction to philosophical issues in neuroethics.

Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics 2010 April; 19(2): 161-163



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<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=cqh> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 17

Arnason, Gardar

Neuroimaging, uncertainty, and the problem of dispositions.



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<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=cqh> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 18

Buller, Tom

Rationality, responsibility, and brain function.

Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics 2010 April; 19(2): 196-204



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<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=cqh> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 19

Müller, Sabine; Walter, Henrik

Reviewing autonomy: Implications of the neurosciences and the free will debate for the principle of respect for the patient's autonomy.

Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics 2010 April; 19(2): 205-217



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<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=cqh> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 20

Launis, Veikko

Cosmetic neurology: Sliding down the slippery slope?

Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics 2010 April; 19(2): 218-229



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<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=cqh> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 21

Anton, Bette

CQ sources/bibliography.

Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics 2010 April; 19(2): 230-231



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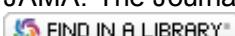


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Schlaepfer, Thomas E.; Fins, Joseph J.

Deep brain stimulation and the neuroethics of responsible publishing: when one is not enough.

JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association 2010 February 24; 303(8): 775-776



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<http://jama.ama-assn.org> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 23

Andorno, Roberto

.La neroéthique. Ce que les neurosciences font à nos conceptions morales, by B. Baertschi [book review]

Medicine, Health Care, and Philosophy 2010 February; 13(1): 98-99



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Article Document 24

Morein-Zamir, Sharon; Sahakian, Barbara J.

Neuroethics and public engagement training needed for neuroscientists.

Trends in Cognitive Sciences 2010 February; 14(2): 49-51



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* Book Document 25

Racine, Eric

PRAGMATIC NEUROETHICS: IMPROVING TREATMENT AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE MIND-BRAIN

Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2010. 267 p.

Call number: [RC343 .R16 2010](#)



* Book Document 26

Farah, Martha J., ed.

NEUROETHICS: AN INTRODUCTION WITH READINGS

Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2010. 379 p.

Call number: [RC343 .N42 2010](#)



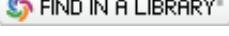
* Book Document 27

Giordano, James J. and Gordijn, Bert, eds.

SCIENTIFIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES IN NEUROETHICS

Cambridge/New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010. 388 p.

Call number: [RC343 .S38 2010](#)



* Article Document 28

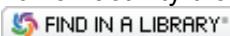
Gillett, Grant R.

The subjective brain, identity, and neuroethics.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 5-13

Abstract: The human brain is subjective and reflects the life of a being-in-the-world-with-others whose identity reflects that complex engaged reality. Human subjectivity is shaped and in-formed (formed by inner processes) that are adapted to the human life-world and embody meaning and the relatedness of a human being. Questions of identity relate to this complex and dynamic reality to reflect the fact that biology, human ecology, culture, and one's historic-political situation are inscribed in one's neural network and have configured its architecture so that it is a unique and irreplaceable phenomenon. So much is a human individual a relational being whose own understanding

and ownership of his or her life is both situated and distinctive that neurophilosophical conceptions of identity and human activity that neglect these features of our being are quite inadequate to ground a robust neuroethics.



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<http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 29

Goldberg, Daniel

Subjectivity, consciousness, and pain: the importance of thinking phenomenologically.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 14-16



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<http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 30

Fry, Craig L.

A descriptive social neuroethics is needed to reveal lived identities.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 16-17



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<http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 31

Buchman, Daniel; Reiner, Peter B.

Stigma and addiction: being and becoming.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 18-19



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<http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 32

Klein, Eran P.

Skills, dementia, and bridging divides in neuroscience.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 20-21



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<http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 33

Van McCrary, S.

Transferring emerging neuroscience to the clinical ethics bedside.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 21-23



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<http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 34

Sabat, Steven R.

Subjectivity, the brain, life narratives and the ethical treatment of persons with Alzheimer's disease.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 23-25



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<http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 35

Lyng, Stephen

Brain, body, and society: bioethical reflections on socio-historical neuroscience and neuro-corporeal social science.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 25-26



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<http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 36

Northoff, Georg

What are the subjective processes in our brain? Empirical and ethical implications of a relational concept of the brain.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 27-28



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<http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 37

Hughes, Julian C.

From the subjective brain to the situated person.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 29-30



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<http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 38

Naffine, Ngaire

The subjective brain, identity, and neuroethics: a legal perspective.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 30-32



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* Article Document 39

Perring, Christian

The place of moral responsibility and mental illness.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 September; 9(9): 32-33



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* Article Document 40

Fenton, Andrew

Buddhism and neuroethics: the ethics of pharmaceutical cognitive enhancement

Developing World Bioethics 2009 August; 9(2): 47-56

Abstract: This paper integrates some Buddhist moral values, attitudes and self-cultivation techniques into a discussion of the ethics of cognitive enhancement technologies - in particular, pharmaceutical enhancements. Many Buddhists utilize meditation techniques that are both integral to their practice and are believed to enhance the cognitive and affective states of experienced practitioners. Additionally, Mah?y?na Buddhism's teaching on skillful means permits a liberal use of methods or techniques in Buddhist practice that yield insight into our selfnature or aid in alleviating or eliminating duhkha (i.e. dissatisfaction). These features of many, if not most, Buddhist traditions will inform much of the Buddhist assessment of pharmaceutical enhancements offered in this paper. Some Buddhist concerns about the effects and context of the use of pharmaceutical enhancements will be canvassed in the discussion. Also, the author will consider Buddhist views of the possible harms that may befall human and nonhuman research subjects, interference with a recipient's karma, the artificiality of pharmaceutical enhancements, and the possible motivations or intentions of healthy individuals pursuing pharmacological enhancement. Perhaps surprisingly, none of these concerns will adequately ground a reflective Buddhist opposition to the further development and continued use of pharmaceutical enhancements, either in principle or in practice. The author argues that Buddhists, from at least certain traditions - particularly Mah?y?na Buddhist traditions - should advocate the development or use of pharmaceutical enhancements if a consequence of their use is further insight into our self-nature or the reduction or alleviation of duhkha.



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* Article Document 41

Lombera, Sofia; Illes, Judy

The international dimensions of neuroethics

Developing World Bioethics 2009 August; 9(2): 57-64

Abstract: Neuroethics, in its modern form, investigates the impact of brain science in four basic dimensions: the self, social policy, practice and discourse. In this study, we analyzed a set of 461 peer-reviewed articles with neuroethics content, published by authors from 32 countries. We analyzed the data for: (1) trends in the development of international neuroethics over time, and (2) how challenges at the intersection of ethics and neuroscience are viewed in countries that are considered developed by International Monetary Fund (IMF) standards, and in those that are developing. Our results demonstrate a steady increase in global participation in neuroethics from 1989 to 2005, characterized by an increase in numbers of articles published specifically on neuroethics, journals publishing these articles, and countries contributing to the literature. The focus from all countries was on the practice of brain science and the amelioration of neurological disease. Indicators of technology creation and diffusion in developing countries were specifically correlated with increases in publications concerning policy implications of brain science. Neuroethics is an international endeavor and, as such, should be sensitive to the impact that context has on acceptance and use of technological innovation.



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* Article Document 42

Sahakian, Barbara J.; Morein-Zamir, Sharon

Neuroscientists need neuroethics teaching [letter]

Science 2009 July 10; 325(5937): 147



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* Article Document 43

Baylis, Françoise; Downie, Jocelyn

Drilling down in neuroethics [editorial]

Bioethics 2009 July; 23(6): iii-iv



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<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118486360/home> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 44

Glannon, Walter

Our brains are not us

Bioethics 2009 July; 23(6): 321-329

Abstract: Many neuroscientists have claimed that our minds are just a function of and thus reducible to our brains. I challenge neuroreductionism by arguing that the mind emerges from and is shaped by interaction among the brain, body, and environment. The mind is not located in the brain but is distributed among these three entities. I then explore the implications of the distributed mind for neuroethics.



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* Article Document 45

Huber, Christian G.; Huber, Johannes

Epistemological considerations on neuroimaging -- a crucial prerequisite for neuroethics

Bioethics 2009 July; 23(6): 340-348

Abstract: PURPOSE: Whereas ethical considerations on imaging techniques and interpretations of neuroimaging results flourish, there is not much work on their preconditions. In this paper, therefore, we discuss epistemological considerations on neuroimaging and their implications for neuroethics. RESULTS: Neuroimaging uses indirect methods to generate data about surrogate parameters for mental processes, and there are many determinants influencing the results, including current hypotheses and the state of knowledge. This leads to an interdependence between hypotheses and data. Additionally, different levels of description are involved, especially when experiments are designed to answer questions pertaining to broad concepts like the self, empathy or moral intentions. Interdisciplinary theoretical frameworks are needed to integrate findings from the life sciences and the humanities and to translate between them. While these epistemological issues are not specific for neuroimaging, there are some reasons why they are of special importance in this context: Due to their inferential proximity, 'neuro-images' seem to be self-evident, suggesting directness of observation and objectivity. This has to be critically discussed to prevent

overinterpretation. Additionally, there is a high level of attention to neuroimaging, leading to a high frequency of presentation of neuroimaging data and making the critical examination of their epistemological properties even more pressing. CONCLUSIONS: Epistemological considerations are an important prerequisite for neuroethics. The presentation and communication of the results of neuroimaging studies, the potential generation of new phenomena and new 'dysfunctions' through neuroimaging, and the influence on central concepts at the foundations of ethics will be important future topics for this discipline.



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<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118486360/home> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 46

Boyce, Alison C.

Neuroimaging in psychiatry: evaluating the ethical consequences for patient care

Bioethics 2009 July; 23(6): 349-359

Abstract: According to many researchers, it is inevitable and obvious that psychiatric illnesses are biological in nature, and that this is the rationale behind the numerous neuroimaging studies of individuals diagnosed with mental disorders. Scholars looking at the history of psychiatry have pointed out that in the past, the origins and motivations behind the search for biological causes, correlates, and cures for mental disorders are thoroughly social and historically rooted, particularly when the diagnostic category in question is the subject of controversy within psychiatry. This is obscured by neuroimaging studies that drive researchers to proclaim 'revolutions' in psychiatry, namely in the DSM. Providing neuroimaging evidence to support the contention that a condition is 'real' is likely to be extremely influential, as has been extensively discussed in the neuroethics literature. This type of evidence will also reinforce the pre-existing beliefs of those researchers or clinicians who are already expecting a biological description. The uncritical credence given to neuroimaging research is an ethical issue, not in its potential for contributing to misdiagnosis per se but because of the motivations that often drive this research. My claim is that this research should proceed with an awareness of presumptions and motivations underlying the field as a whole, in addition to an explicit focus on the past and potential future consequences of classification and diagnosis on the groups of individuals under study.



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* Article Document 47

Lipsman, Nir; Zener, Rebecca; Bernstein, Mark

Personal identity, enhancement and neurosurgery: a qualitative study in applied neuroethics

Bioethics 2009 July; 23(6): 375-383

Abstract: Recent developments in the field of neurosurgery, specifically those dealing with the modification of mood and affect as part of psychiatric disease, have led some researchers to discuss the ethical implications of surgery to alter personality and personal identity. As knowledge and technology advance, discussions of surgery to alter undesirable traits, or possibly the enhancement of normal traits, will play an increasingly larger role in the ethical literature. So far, identity and enhancement have yet to be explored in a neurosurgical context, despite the fact that 1) neurological disease and treatment both potentially alter identity, and 2) that neurosurgeons will likely be the purveyors of future enhancement implantable technology. Here, we use interviews with neurosurgical patients to shed light on the ethical issues and challenges that surround identity and enhancement in neurosurgery. The results provide insight into how patients approach their identity prior to potentially identity-altering procedures and what future ethical challenges lay ahead for clinicians and researchers in the field of neurotherapeutics.



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Article Document 48

Goldberg, Daniel S.

Review of Adam Kolber, Neuroethics & Law Blog

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 May; 9(5): 53-54



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<http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 49

Fukushi, Tamami; Sakura, Osamu

Neuroethics in Japan--current view and future visions

Brain and Nerve = Shinkei kenkyu no shinpo 2009 January; 61(1): 5-10



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Article Document 50

Kagawa, Chiaki

[Neuroethics and bioethics -- implications of Balkanization controversy]

Brain and Nerve = Shinkei kenkyu no shinpo 2009 January; 61(1): 11-17



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Article Document 51

Katayama, Yoichi; Fukaya, Chikashi

Deep brain stimulation and neuroethics

Brain and Nerve = Shinkei kenkyu no shinpo 2009 January; 61(1): 27-32



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Article Document 52

Toope, Stephen J.

Internationalism and global norms for neuroethics.

American Journal of Bioethics 2009 January; 9(1): 1-2



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Book Document 53

Bloch, Sidney and Green, Stephen A., eds.

PSYCHIATRIC ETHICS

Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press, 2009. 538 p.

Call number: [RC455.2 .E8 P75 2009](#)



Book Document 54

Ravitsky, Vardit; Fiester, Autumn; and Caplan, Arthur L., eds.

THE PENN CENTER GUIDE TO BIOETHICS

New York: Springer Publishing Company, 2009. 828 p.

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* Book Document 55

Steinbock, Bonnie; Arras, John D.; and London, Alex John, [eds.]

ETHICAL ISSUES IN MODERN MEDICINE: CONTEMPORARY READINGS IN BIOETHICS

New York: McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2009. 914 p.

Call number: [R724 .E788 2009](#)



* Chapter Document 56

Wolpe, Paul Root

Is my mind mine? Neuroethics and brain imaging

In: Ravitsky, Vardit; Fiester, Autumn; Caplan, Arthur L., eds. The Penn Center Guide to Bioethics. New York: Springer Publishing Co., 2009: 86-93

Call number: [QH332 .P46 2009](#)



* Chapter Document 57

Farah, Martha J.

Neuroethics

In: Ravitsky, Vardit; Fiester, Autumn; Caplan, Arthur L., eds. The Penn Center Guide to Bioethics. New York: Springer Publishing Co., 2009: 71-83

Call number: [QH332 .P46 2009](#)



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Abi-Rached, Joelle M

The implications of the new brain sciences. The 'Decade of the Brain' is over but its effects are now becoming visible as neuropolitics and neuroethics, and in the emergence of neuroeconomics.

EMBO Reports 2008 December; 9(12): 1158-1162



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Gassen, Hans Günter

Why neuroethics?

Biotechnology Journal 2008 December; 3(12): 1463-1465



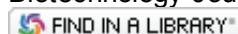
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Neuroethics: an overview.

Biotechnology Journal 2008 December; 3(12): 1467-1468



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Ford, Paul J.

Special section on clinical neuroethics consultation: introduction.

HEC(Healthcare Ethics Committee)Forum 2008 December; 20(4): 311-314



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Fukushi, Tamami; Sakura, Osamu

Introduction of neuroethics: out of clinic, beyond academia in human brain research

Rinsho shinkeigaku = Clinical neurology 2008 November; 48(11): 952-954



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Kawashima, Koichiro

Thinking about the best life in end-of-life care and neuroethics

Rinsho shinkeigaku = Clinical neurology 2008 November; 48(11): 955-957



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Levy, Neil; Clarke, Steve

Neuroethics and psychiatry.

Current Opinion in Psychiatry 2008 November; 21(6): 568-571



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Bell, J.

Propranolol, post-traumatic stress disorder and narrative identity

Journal of Medical Ethics [Online] 2008 November; 34(11): e23: 5 p.

Abstract: FUNDING: Research funded by Canadian Institutes of Health Research, NNF 80045, States of Mind: Emerging Issues in Neuroethics. While there are those who object to the prospective use of propranolol to prevent or treat post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), most obstreperous among them the President's Council on Bioethics, the use of propranolol can be justified for patients with severe PTSD. Propranolol, if effective, will alter the quality of certain memories in the brain. But this is not a serious threat to the self understood in terms of narrative identity. A narrative identity framework acknowledges that memory is always being subtly altered or modified. For severe cases of PTSD propranolol may help victims who don't respond to any other therapy or therapy combination regain their authentic self-narrative and engage once more in life activities. For those whose symptoms are not so severe the potential risks and side-effects of the drug may outweigh the benefits. Patients and family members should be allowed to decide, in consultation with their physician, whether this drug is appropriate in their case.



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Secko, David M.; Burgess, Michael; O'Doherty, Kieran

Perspectives on engaging the public in the ethics of emerging biotechnologies: from salmon to biobanks to neuroethics

Accountability in Research 2008 October-December; 15(4): 283-302

Abstract: In anticipation of increasing interest in public engagement, this article seeks to expand the current discussion in the neuroethics literature concerning what public engagement on issues related to neuroscience might entail and how they could be envisioned. It notes that the small amount of available neuroethics literature related to public engagement has principally discussed only communication/education or made calls for dialogue without exploring what this might entail on a practical level. The article links across three seemingly disparate examples—salmon, biobanks, and neuroethics—to consider and clarify the need for public engagement in neuroscience.



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Illes, Judy; Pierce, Robin

Introduction: accountability in neuroethics

Accountability in Research 2008 October-December; 15(4): 205-208



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Fins, Joseph J.; Illes, Judy; Bernat, James L.; Hirsch, Joy; Laureys, Steven; Murphy, Emily

Neuroimaging and disorders of consciousness: envisioning an ethical research agenda.

American Journal of Bioethics 2008 September; 8(9): 3-12

Abstract: The application of neuroimaging technology to the study of the injured brain has transformed how neuroscientists understand disorders of consciousness, such as the vegetative and minimally conscious states, and deepened our understanding of mechanisms of recovery. This scientific progress, and its potential clinical translation, provides an opportunity for ethical reflection. It was against this scientific backdrop that we convened a conference of leading investigators in neuroimaging, disorders of consciousness and neuroethics. Our goal was to develop an ethical frame to move these investigative techniques into mature clinical tools. This paper presents the recommendations and analysis of a Working Meeting on Ethics, Neuroimaging and Limited States of Consciousness held at Stanford University during June 2007. It represents an interdisciplinary approach to the challenges posed by the emerging use of neuroimaging technologies to describe and characterize disorders of consciousness.



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Fins, Joseph J.

Neuroethics and neuroimaging: moving toward transparency.

American Journal of Bioethics 2008 September; 8(9): 46-52

Abstract: Without exaggeration, it could be said that we are entering a golden age of neuroscience. Informed by recent developments in neuroimaging that allow us to peer into the working brain at both a structural and functional level, neuroscientists are beginning to untangle mechanisms of recovery after brain injury and grapple with age-old questions about brain and mind and their correlates neural mechanisms and consciousness. Neuroimaging, coupled with new diagnostic categories and assessment scales are helping us develop a new diagnostic nosology about disorders of consciousness which will likely improve prognostication and suggest therapeutic advances. Historically such diagnostic refinement has yield therapeutic advances in medicine and there is no reason to doubt that this will be the case for disorders of consciousness, perhaps bringing relief to a marginalized population now on the periphery

of the therapeutic agenda. In spite of this promise, the translation of research findings into the clinical context will be difficult. As we move from descriptive categories about disorders of consciousness, like the vegetative or minimally conscious states, to ones further specified by integrating behavioral and neuroimaging findings, humility not hubris should be the virtue that guides the ethical conduct of research and practice.



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Bickle, John

The molecules of social recognition memory: implications for social cognition, extended mind, and neuroethics.

Consciousness and Cognition 2008 June; 17(2): 468-474



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Lancet 2008 May 31-June 6; 371(9627): 1812



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Lunstroth, John; Fins, Joseph J.

No strangers: medicine, neuroscience, and philosophy

American Journal of Bioethics 2008 January; 8(1): 59-61; author reply W5(5 p.)



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Vernillo, Anthony; Fins, Joseph J.

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American Journal of Bioethics 2008 January; 8(1): 57-59; author reply W5(5 p.)



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Fukushi, Tamami; Sakura, Osamu; Fins, Joseph J.

Exploring the origin of neuroethics: from the viewpoints of expression and concepts

American Journal of Bioethics 2008 January; 8(1): 56-57; author reply W5(5 p.)



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Senior, Carl; Lee, Nick; Butler, Michael; Fins, Joseph J.

The neuroethics of the social world of work

American Journal of Bioethics 2008 January; 8(1): 54-55; author reply W5(5 p.)

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Racine, Eric; Fins, Joseph J.

Interdisciplinary approaches for a pragmatic neuroethics

American Journal of Bioethics 2008 January; 8(1): 52-53; author reply W5(5 p.)

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Hurst, Samia A.; Fins, Joseph J.

Standing on more than one leg: interdisciplinarity's balancing acts

American Journal of Bioethics 2008 January; 8(1): 50-51; author reply W5(5 p.)

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Jones, D. Gareth; Fins, Joseph J.

Neuroethics: adrift from a clinical base

American Journal of Bioethics 2008 January; 8(1): 49-50; author reply W5(5 p.)

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Fischbach, Ruth L.; Fischbach, Gerald D.; Fins, Joseph J.

Neuroethics needed now more than ever

American Journal of Bioethics 2008 January; 8(1): 47-48; author reply W5(5 p.)

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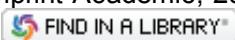
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Gillet, Grant

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Exeter, UK/Charlottesville, VA: Imprint Academic, 2008. 286 p.

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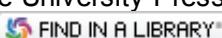
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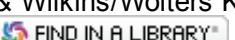
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Current Opinion in Neurology 2007 December; 20(6): 650-654



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On neuroethics [editorial]

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The challenges of neuroethics.

Functional Neurology 2007 October-December; 22(4): 235-242



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Levy, Neil

Rethinking neuroethics in the light of the extended mind thesis

American Journal of Bioethics 2007 September; 7(9): 3-11

Abstract: The extended mind thesis is the claim that mental states extend beyond the skulls of the agents whose states they are. This seemingly obscure and bizarre claim has far-reaching implications for neuroethics, I argue. In the first half of this article, I sketch the extended mind thesis and defend it against criticisms. In the second half, I turn to its neuroethical implications. I argue that the extended mind thesis entails the falsity of the claim that interventions into the brain are especially problematic just because they are internal interventions, but that many objections to such interventions rely, at least in part, on this claim. Further, I argue that the thesis alters the focus of neuroethics, away from the question of whether we ought to allow interventions into the mind, and toward the question of which interventions we ought to allow and under what conditions. The extended mind thesis dramatically expands the scope of neuroethics: because interventions into the environment of agents can count as interventions into their minds, decisions concerning such interventions become questions for neuroethics.



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Whitehouse, Peter J.; Waller, Sara

Involuntary emotional expressive disorder: a case for a deeper neuroethics

Neurotherapeutics 2007 July; 4(3): 560-567



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Evers, Kathinka

Towards a philosophy for neuroethics. An informed materialist view of the brain might help to develop theoretical frameworks for applied neuroethics

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Roskies, Adina L.

Neuroethics beyond genetics. Despite the overlap between the ethics of neuroscience and genetics, there are important areas where the two diverge

EMBO Reports 2007 July; 8(Special Number): S52-S56



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Illes, Judy

Empirical neuroethics. Can brain imaging visualize human thought? Why is neuroethics interested in such a possibility?

EMBO Reports 2007 July; 8(Special Number): S57-S60



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Parens, Erik; Johnston, Josephine

Does it make sense to speak of neuroethics? Three problems with keying ethics to hot new science and technology

EMBO Reports 2007 July; 8(Special Number): S61-S64



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Chen, Daofen

Toward a clearer understanding of the multi-cultural perspectives concerning pressing neuroethical issues [abstract]

Eubios Journal of Asian and International Bioethics 2007 May; 17(3): 78



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Azariah, Jayapaul

Neuroethics: pathetic pleasure and persistent pain [abstract]

Eubios Journal of Asian and International Bioethics 2007 May; 17(3): 77-78



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Current status of neuroethics: international frontier and Japanese perspective [abstract]

Eubios Journal of Asian and International Bioethics 2007 May; 17(3): 77



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Canli, Turhan; Brandon, Susan; Casebeer, William; Crowley, Philip J.; DuRousseau, Don; Greely, Henry T.; Pascual-Leone, Alvaro

Response to open peer commentaries on “neuroethics and national security”

American Journal of Bioethics 2007 May; 7(5): W1-W3



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American Journal of Bioethics 2007 May; 7(5): 18-20



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Farah, Martha J.

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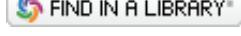


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Fergusson, Andrew

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Ethics and Medicine: An International Journal of Bioethics 2007 Spring; 23(1): 31-33



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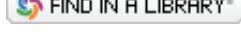


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Palliative and Supportive Care 2006 June; 4(2): 169-178



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Neuroscience, nuance, and neuroethics

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Northoff, Georg

Neuroscience of decision making and informed consent: an investigation in neuroethics

Journal of Medical Ethics 2006 February; 32(2): 70-73

Abstract: Progress in neuroscience will allow us to reveal the neuronal correlates of psychological processes involved in ethically relevant notions such as informed consent. Informed consent involves decision making, the psychological and neural processes of which have been investigated extensively in neuroscience. The neuroscience of decision making may be able to contribute to an ethics of informed consent by providing empirical and thus descriptive criteria. Since, however, descriptive criteria must be distinguished from normative criteria, the neuroscience of decision making cannot replace the ethics of informed consent. Instead, the neuroscience of decision making could complement the current ethics, resulting in what can be called neuroethics of informed consent. It is concluded that current progress in the neurosciences could complement and change the way in which we approach ethical problems in neuropsychiatry.



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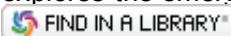
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Glannon, Walter

Neuroethics

Bioethics 2006 February; 20(1): 37-52

Abstract: Neuroimaging, psychosurgery, deep-brain stimulation, and psychopharmacology hold considerable promise for more accurate prediction and diagnosis and more effective treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders. Some forms of psychopharmacology may even be able to enhance normal cognitive and affective capacities. But the brain remains the most complex and least understood of all the organs in the human body. Mapping the neural correlates of the mind through brain scans, and altering these correlates through surgery, stimulation, or pharmacological interventions can affect us in both positive and negative ways. We need to carefully weigh the potential benefit against the potential harm of such techniques. This paper examines some of these techniques and explores the emerging ethical issues in clinical neuroscience.



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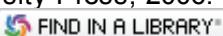
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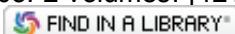


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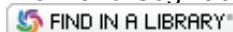


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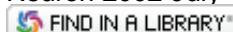


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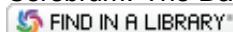


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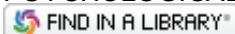


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