



EthxWeb Search Results

Search Detail:

Result=@YD >= "20050000"

2=(TRANSGENIC OR XENOTRAN+) AND ("22."+CL.)

3=2 AND 1 : "

Documents: 1 - 100 of 100



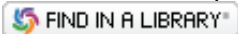
Article Document 1

Martínez-Alarcón, Laura; Ríos, Antonio; Pons, Jose A; González, Maria J; Ramis, Guillermo; Ramírez, Pablo; Parrilla, Pascual

Attitudinal study of organ xenotransplantation in patients on the kidney and liver transplant waiting list in a country with a high rate of deceased donation.

Xenotransplantation 2011 May-Jun; 18(3): 168-75

Abstract: The organ transplant deficit is leading to an increase in the importance of solid organ xenotransplantation. However, the use of animals for human transplantation causes a certain amount of opposition in patients and the general public. The objective of this study was to analyze the attitude of patients on the kidney and liver waiting list toward xenotransplantation and the variables affecting this attitude.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Book Document 2

Tramper, Johannes and Zhu, Yang

MODERN BIOTECHNOLOGY: PANACEA OR NEW PANDORA'S BOX?

Wageningen: Wageningen Academic Publishers, 2011. 284 p.



Article Document 3

Cima, Greg

Salmon could show path for transgenic animals.

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association 2010 Nov 15; 237(10): 1113-4



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

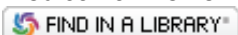


Article Document 4

Fovargue, Sara; Ost, Suzanne

When should precaution prevail? Interests in (public) health, the risk of harm and xenotransplantation.

Medical law review 2010 Autumn; 18(3): 302-29



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 5

Coors, Marilyn E; Glover, Jacqueline J; Juengst, Eric T; Sikela, James M

The ethics of using transgenic non-human primates to study what makes us human.

Nature reviews. Genetics 2010 Sep; 11(9): 658-62

Abstract: A flood of comparative genomic data is resulting in the identification of human lineage-specific (HLS) sequences. As apes are our closest evolutionary relatives, transgenic introduction of HLS sequences into these species has the greatest potential to produce 'humanized' phenotypes and also to illuminate the functions of these sequences. We argue that such transgenic apes would also be more likely than other species to experience harm from such research, which renders such studies ethically unacceptable in apes and justifies regulatory barriers between these species and other non-human primates for HLS transgenic research.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 6

Yen, S-Y; Lee, S-M; Tu, C-F; Tang, S-M; Tapsoba, J D D

A survey of the attitudes of scientists toward xenotransplantation in Taiwan.

Transplantation proceedings 2010 Jul-Aug; 42(6): 2117-21

Abstract: This study examined the attitudes of scientists in Taiwan's leading animal research institution toward xenotransplantation. The aim was primarily to evaluate the opinions of professionals in the biomedical field on key issues including ethical moral, legal, and regulatory issues raised by the biotechnology. A secondary objective was to identify potential factors that influenced opinions. A questionnaire-based survey was used to evaluate opinions. A test for internal consistency of the questionnaires to sample of 91 scientists was performed as well as a principal component analysis. We evaluated associations between variables using the nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis test. Among the subjects 85.2% thought that xenotransplantation can be more beneficial than harmful to human society and 94.3% believed that it is important to develop xenotransplantation. Also, 97.8% of participants believed that legislative guidelines should be adopted to regulate research in biotechnology. Gender was an influencing factor, whereas, variables such as religion, marital status, and age did not have obvious effects. Further studies on the general public are needed to detect other factors and to examine the attitude of nonprofessionals toward xenotransplantation.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 7

Jorqui-Azofra, M; Romeo-Casabona, C M

Some ethical aspects of xenotransplantation in light of the proposed European directive on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes.

Transplantation proceedings 2010 Jul-Aug; 42(6): 2122-5

Abstract: Unlike what has happened in other times, society in general and especially the scientific community has become aware that animals share our sensitivity to pain and the capacity to suffer. In this regard, it is generally accepted that animals must be protected from all types of abuse. In fact, it is unavoidable today that animals used in scientific experiments enjoy the maximum degree of protection and well-being. This view is based on an ecocentric notion of living matter as opposed to the traditional anthropocentric approach because it has become evident that ethics should not be limited to those belonging to the same species. Likewise, there is a broad consensus-with the exception of members of certain animal protection groups-regarding the need to experiment with animals, when no alternative methods (AM) are available, given that the current state of scientific knowledge still does not allow for this type of experimentation to be entirely abolished. Nevertheless, we must keep in mind that not every scientific procedure in which animals are used is legitimate. On one side of the scale that symbolizes the legislation in this field, we find the weight of science and safety, and on the other side, the weight of ethics. In this article we have reviewed some of the main ethical criteria that serve as a basis to balance the scale, in other words, to guide and legalize animal experimentation in the field of xenotransplantation (XT). To that end, we take into account the current revisions made to the European Directive regarding the welfare of animals used in scientific procedures (86/609/EEC), in order to reflect, in turn, on the following issue: where is European institutional ethics headed on this issue?



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 8

Ríos, A; Martínez-Alarcón, L; Sánchez, J; Jarvis, N; Ramis, G; López, A; Parrilla, P; Ramírez, P
The attitude of Scottish citizens to xenotransplantation in the South East of Spain: an emerging population subgroup.

Transplantation proceedings 2010 Jul-Aug; 42(6): 2126-9

Abstract: It is important to discover whether xenotransplantation would be accepted in society. In populations where there are preclinical projects there is the possibility of xenotransplantation to humans. In the South East of Spain in recent years there has been a significant social change, due to the migratory influx, which is making it necessary to reconsider the level of acceptance of xenotransplantation. The objective of this study was to analyze the attitudes of and to determine relevant variables among the population from southeastern Spain who were born in Scotland.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

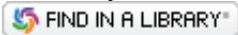


Article Document 9

Martínez-Alarcón, L; Ríos, A; Ramis, G; Quereda, J J; Herrero, J M; Muñoz, A; Parrilla, P; Ramírez, P
Are veterinary students in favor of xenotransplantation? An opinion study in a Spanish university with a xenotransplantation program.

Transplantation proceedings 2010 Jul-Aug; 42(6): 2130-3

Abstract: The shortage of available transplant organs has made it necessary to search for new alternatives, one of which is xenotransplantation. However, the use of animal organs and the personnel involved in its implementation could face opposition. Our objective was to analyze the attitudes of veterinary degree students in a Spanish university toward xenotransplantation and to determine the factors that affect its acceptance.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



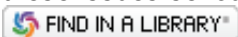
Article Document 10

Olsson, I. Anna S.; Sandøe, Peter

"What's wrong with my monkey?" Ethical perspectives on germline transgenesis in marmosets.

Transgenic Research 2010 April; 19(2): 181-186

Abstract: The birth of the first transgenic primate to have inherited a transgene from its parents opens the possibility to set up transgenic marmoset colonies, as these monkeys are small and relatively easy to keep and breed in research facilities. The prospect of transgenic marmoset models of human disease, readily available in the way that transgenic laboratory mice are currently, prompts excitement in the scientific community; but the idea of monkeys being bred to carry diseases is also contentious. We structure an ethical analysis of the transgenic marmoset case around three questions: whether it is acceptable to use animals as models of human disease; whether it is acceptable to genetically modify animals; and whether these animals' being monkeys makes a difference. The analysis considers the prospect of transgenic marmoset studies coming to replace transgenic mouse studies and lesion studies in marmosets in some areas of research. The mainstream, broadly utilitarian view of animal research suggests that such a transition will not give rise to greater ethical problems than those presently faced. It can be argued that using marmosets rather than mice will not result in more animal suffering, and that the benefits of research will improve with a move to a species more similar in phylogenetic terms to humans. The biological and social proximity of monkeys and humans may also benefit the animals by making it easier for scientists and caretakers to recognize signs of suffering and increasing the human motivation to limit it. The animal welfare and research impacts of the transition to marmoset use will depend very much on the extent to which researchers take these issues seriously and seek to minimize animal harm and optimize human benefit.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 11

Holmberg, Tora

Tail tales: how researchers handle transgenic dilemmas

New Genetics and Society 2010 March; 29(1): 37-54



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=jour~content=g919665103> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 12

Haddow, Gill; Bruce, Ann; Calvert, Jane; Harmon, Shawn H.E.; Marsden, Wendy

Not "human" enough to be human but not "animal" enough to be animal - the case of the HFEA, cybrids and xenotransplantation in the UK

New Genetics and Society 2010 March; 29(10): 3-17



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=jour~content=g919665103> (link may be outdated)

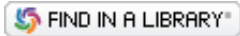


* **Article** Document 13

Taylor, K.

Xenotransplantation [letter]

British Medical Journal 2010 February 13; 340(7742): 329-330



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.bmj.com> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 14

Greger, M.

Trait selection and welfare of genetically engineered animals in agriculture.

Journal of Animal Science 2010 February; 88(2): 811-814

Abstract: The release of the Final Guidance from the US Food and Drug Administration on the commercialization of genetically engineered animals has sparked renewed discussion over the ethical, consumer, and regulatory implications of transgenesis in animal agriculture. Animal welfare critiques have focused on unexpected phenotypic effects in animals used in transgenic research, rather than on the health and welfare implications of the intended productivity enhancement. Unless breeding goals are redefined to reflect social concerns, the occurrence and magnitude of undesirable side effects may increase and consumer confidence in the nascent technology may be undermined.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Book Document 15

Buchholz, Klaus and Collins, John

CONCEPTS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY: HISTORY, SCIENCE AND BUSINESS

Weinheim, Germany: Wiley-VCH Verlag, 2010. 471 p.

Call number: [TP248.2 .B83 2010](#)



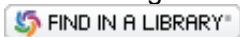
Article Document 16

Kretlow, Ariane; Butzke, Daniel; Goetz, Mario E; Grune, Barbara; Halder, Marlies; Henkler, Frank; Liebsch, Manfred; Nobiling, Rainer; Oelgeschlaeger, Michael; Reifenberg, Kurt; Schaefer, Bernd; Seiler, Andrea; Luch, Andreas

Implementation and enforcement of the 3Rs principle in the field of transgenic animals used for scientific purposes. Report and recommendations of the BfR expert workshop, May 18-20, 2009, Berlin, Germany.

ALTEX 2010; 27(2): 117-34

Abstract: In 2007, 2.7 million vertebrates were used for animal experiments and other scientific purposes in Germany alone. Since 1998 there has been an increase in the number of animals used for research purposes, which is partly attributable to the growing use of transgenic animals. These animals are, for instance, used as in vivo models to mimic human diseases like diabetes, cancer or Alzheimer's disease. Here, transgenic model organisms serve as valuable tools, being instrumental in facilitating the analysis of the molecular mechanisms underlying human diseases, and might contribute to the development of novel therapeutic approaches. Due to variable and, sometimes low, efficiency (depending on the species used), however, the generation of such animals often requires a large number of embryo donors and recipients. The experts evaluated methods that could possibly be utilised to reduce, refine or even replace experiments with transgenic vertebrates in the mid-term future. Among the promising alternative model organisms available at the moment are the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster* and the roundworm *Caenorhabditis elegans*. Specific cell culture experiments or three-dimensional (3D) tissue models also offer valuable opportunities to replace experiments with transgenic animals or reduce the number of laboratory animals required by assisting in decision-making processes. Furthermore, at the workshop an in vitro technique was presented which permits the production of complete human antibodies without using genetically modified ("humanised") animals. Up to now, genetically modified mice are widely used for this purpose. Improved breeding protocols, enhanced efficiency of mutagenesis as well as training of laboratory personnel and animal keepers can also help to reduce the numbers of laboratory animals. Well-trained staff in particular can help to minimise the pain, suffering and discomfort of animals and, at the same time, improve the quality of data obtained from animal experiments. This, in turn, can lead to a reduction in the numbers of animals needed for each experiment. The experts also came to the conclusion that the numbers of laboratory animals can be reduced by open access to a central database that provides detailed documentation of completed experiments involving transgenic animals. This documentation should not be restricted to experiments with substantial scientific results that warrant publication, but should also include those with "negative" outcome, which are usually not published. Capturing all kinds of results within such a database provides added value to the respective scientists and the scientific community as a whole; it could also help to stimulate collaborations and to ensure funding for future research. An important aspect to be considered in the generation of this kind of database is the quality and standardisation of the information provided on existing in vitro models and the respective opportunities for their use. The experts felt that the greatest potential for reducing the numbers of laboratory animals in the near future realistically might not be offered by the complete replacement of transgenic animal models but by opportunities to examine specific questions to a greater degree using in vitro models, such as cell and tissue cultures including organotypic models. The use of these models would considerably reduce the number of in vivo experiments using transgenic animals. However, the overall number of experimental animals may still be increasing or remain unaffected, e.g. when transgenic animals continue to serve as the source of primary cells and organs/tissues for in vitro experiments.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Article** Document 17

Sparrow, Robert

Xenotransplantation, consent and international justice.

Developing World Bioethics 2009 December; 9(3): 119-127

Abstract: The risk posed to the community by possible zoonosis after xenotransplantation suggests that some form of 'community consent' is required before whole organ animal-to-human xenotransplantation should take place. I argue that this requirement places greater obstacles in the path of ethical xenotransplantation than has previously been recognised. The relevant community is global and there are no existing institutions with democratic credentials sufficient to establish this consent. The distribution of the risks and benefits from xenotransplantation also means that consent is unlikely to be forthcoming. Proceeding on the basis of hypothetical consent to a package of global health measures that includes xenotransplantation, as Rothblatt has recently advocated, is more problematic than she acknowledges. Given that it may place the lives of citizens of poor nations at risk to benefit the citizens of wealthy nations, xenotransplantation raises significant questions of international justice.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/117981440/home> (link may be outdated)



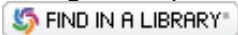
Article Document 18

Ardailou, Raymond

[Transgenic mice: a major advance in biomedical research] = Les souris transgéniques: un progrès dans la recherche biomédicale.

Bulletin de l'Académie nationale de médecine 2009 Nov ; 193(8): 1773-82

Abstract: Transgenic mice bear stable, artificially induced genetic modifications that are transmitted to their offspring. They are prepared from cultured embryonic stem cells isolated from blastocysts. The stem cells are then transfected with a vector comprising a selection cassette and the sequence to be introduced, modified or suppressed, lying between two sequences identical to those flanking the target gene. The target gene is thereby "knocked out" and replaced by the selection cassette, through homogeneous recombination. Cells in which recombination has successfully taken place are sorted by detecting the selection cassette, and are injected into an embryo. This results in so-called mosaic mice which, after crossing, will give birth to mice that are either heterozygous or homozygous for the knocked out gene. A variety of genomic modifications can be obtained with this approach, including gene knock-out, insertion of multiple gene copies, introduction of a reporter gene under the control of the promoter of the gene of interest, and "conditional" mutations that are expressed in a given tissue or for a specific period of time. Transgenic mice can be used to examine the phenotype resulting from a null mutation or from the introduction of multiple gene copies, as well as factors controlling the synthesis of a specific protein, the phenotypic consequences of point mutations, and the genes involved in embryo development. Institutes have been created specifically to phenotype transgenic mice, frequently using non invasive techniques. The results thus obtained are collected in databases, thus allowing scientists to determine the minimal number of animals necessary for a given experiment.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* Article Document 19

Fovargue, Sara; Ost, Suzanne

A plea for precaution with public health: the xenotransplantation example

Clinical Ethics 2009 September; 4(3): 119-124

Abstract: In this paper we argue that while individual private interests such as autonomy and the need for a medical procedure or treatment are important in the provision and delivery of health care and the utilization of biotechnologies, these concepts need to be balanced with other interests such that in certain situations they do not take priority. We use as an example a particular developing biotechnology, xenotransplantation, to suggest that interest in the health of the public is such that this biotechnology should not be permitted to move to the clinical trial stage because of the particular risk of harm it poses to the potential xeno-recipient, their close contacts and the wider population. This is despite the interest of those in need of a transplant in allowing such clinical trials to proceed. We derive support for our position from John Stuart Mill's harm principle.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://ce.rsmjournals.com/content/vol4/issue3/> (link may be outdated)

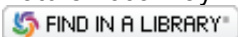


Article Document 20

Schatten, Gerald; Mitalipov, Shoukhrat

Transgenic primate offspring [news]

Nature 2009 May 28; 459(7246): 515-516



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.nature.com/nature/> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 21

Sasaki, Erika; Suemizu, Hiroshi; Shimada, Akiko; Hanazawa, Kisaburo; Oiwa, Ryo; Kamioka, Michiko; Tomioka, Ikuo; Sotomaru, Yusuke; Hirakawa, Reiko; Eto, Tomoo; Shiozawa, Seiji; Maeda, Takuji; Ito, Mamoru; Ito, Ryoji; Kito, Chika; Yagihashi, Chie; Kawai, Kenji; Miyoshi, Hiroyuki; Tanioka, Yoshikuni; Tamaoki, Norikazu; Habu, Sonoko; Okano, Hideyuki; Nomura, Tatsuji

Generation of transgenic non-human primates with germline transmission.

Nature 2009 May 28; 459(7246): 523-527



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.nature.com/nature/> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 22

First transgenic dog has healthy glow

New Scientist 2009 May 2-8; 202(2706): 15



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 23

Pierson, Richard N., III

Current status of xenotransplantation.

JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association 2009 March 4; 301(9): 967-969



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 24

First WHO global consultation on regulatory requirements for xenotransplantation clinical trials: Changsha, China, 19-21 November 2008. The Changsha communiqué.

Xenotransplantation 2009 March; 16(2): 61-63



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 25

Transgenic drug gets green light from the United States [news brief]

Nature 2009 February 12; 457(7231): 775



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.nature.com/nature/archive/> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 26

Rémy, Catherine

The animal issue in xenotransplantation: controversies in France and the United States.

History and philosophy of the life sciences 2009; 31(3-4): 405-28

Abstract: In recent years scientists have created genetically modified pigs for the purpose of xenotransplantations. These are transplants of animal organs into human patients. But xenotransplantation has a long history. Since the early twentieth century, many surgeons tried to insert animal organs into human and non-human bodies. This paper examines the controversies that these innovations have caused in the United States and France, including the notion of the objectification of animals. Three phases are described. The historical review shows that far from the

choice of pigs being "natural" it turns out to be recent and to follow controversies surrounding the possible use of primates. During the last phase, the scientists have internalized the "animal issue" in their practice: the official donor is now the pig, and the animals are treated respectfully during all the lab manipulations. Since pigs are different from humans they can be objectified and thus absorbed. This objective distance is, however, threatened by new discourses on animal rights, by genetic manipulations that "humanise" pigs, and by scientific practice itself that recognizes a moral proximity between pigs and men.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Chapter Document 27

Gjerris, Mickey; Sandoe, Peter

Transgenic animals

In: Callicott, J. Baird; Frodeman, Robert, eds. in chief. Encyclopedia of Environmental Ethics and Philosophy. Vol. 2. Farmington Hills, MI: Macmillan Reference USA/Gale Cengage Learning, 2009: 325-329

Call number: [GE42 .E533 2009 v.2](#)



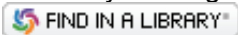
Article Document 28

Salako, Solomon E.

The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights: protecting future generations and the quest for global consensus

Medicine and Law: The World Association for Medical Law 2008 December; 27(4): 805-823

Abstract: Since the coining of the term 'ectogenesis' by Haldane in 1924, we have witnessed sensational biotechnological triumphs such as in vitro fertilisation, the cloning of "Dolly" the sheep, and the publication of the human genetic code. These triumphs mix benefits with portents in one seamless package. The object of this article is to assess critically the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. It is argued that the Declaration is not a suitable international instrument for regulating biotechnology and protecting future generations. Finally, the feasibility of a legally binding international instrument based on a global consensus is evaluated.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 29

Flanagan, Peter

Animals on 'hold'. experimental protocols are essential

Lab Animal 2008 October; 37(10): 445-446



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 30

Animals on 'hold'

Lab Animal 2008 October; 37(10): 445



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

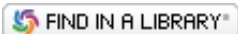


Article Document 31

Tansey, Ginger

Animals on 'hold'. Approval spot-check

Lab animal 2008 October; 37(10): 446



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

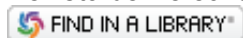


* **Article** Document 32

Romeo-Casabona, Carlos Maria; Urruela-Mora, Asier

New legal developments in xenotrasplantation [sic; xenotransplantation]: the spanish [sic Spanish] approach

Revista de Derecho y Genoma Humano = Law and the Human Genome Review 2008 July-December; (29): 111-129



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.catedraderechoygenomahumano.es/revista.asp> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 33

Shapiro, Robyn S.

Future issues in transplantation ethics: ethical and legal controversies in xenotransplantation, stem cell, and cloning research.

Transplantation Reviews 2008 July; 22(3): 210-214



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/0955470X> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 34

Fiester, Autumn

Justifying a presumption of restraint in animal biotechnology research

American Journal of Bioethics 2008 June; 8(6): 36-44

Abstract: Articulating the public's widespread unease about animal biotechnology has not been easy, and the first attempts have not been able to provide an effective tool for navigating the moral permissibility of this research. Because these moral intuitions have been difficult to cash out, they have been belittled as representing nothing more than fear or confusion. But there are sound philosophical reasons supporting the public's opposition to animal biotechnology and these arguments justify a default position of resistance I call the Presumption of Restraint. The Presumption of Restraint constitutes a justificatory process that sets out the criteria for permitting or rejecting individual biotechnology projects. This Presumption of Restraint can be overridden by compelling arguments that speak to a project's moral and scientific merit. This strategy creates a middle-of-the-road stance that can embrace particular projects, while rejecting others. The Presumption of Restraint can also serve as a model for assessing moral permissibility in other areas of technological innovation.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://bioethics.net> (link may be outdated)

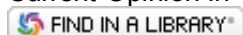


* **Article** Document 35

Tallacchini, Mariachiara

Defining an appropriate ethical, social and regulatory framework for clinical xenotransplantation.

Current Opinion in Organ Transplantation 2008 April; 13(2): 159-164



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Book** Document 36

Persson, Anders and Welin, Stellan

Document 37

Mostafavi, Ehsan; Peyman, Chalabi

Approaches of world religions to cloning and transgenic animals

Second International Congress of Medical Ethics in Iran 2008 April 16-18 Accessed:

<http://mehr.tums.ac.ir/Default.aspx?lang=en> [2010 November 1]

Abstract: Mostafavi and Peyman reviewed the approach of world religions to the application of modern biotechnology in breeding of domestic animals. They said that Shiite Muslim religious leaders authorized therapeutic cloning but banned reproductive cloning, while Sunni Muslims leaders banned both kinds of cloning.

<http://mehr.tums.ac.ir/> (link may be outdated)



Chapter Document 38

Mepham, Ben

Animals and modern biotechnology

In his: Bioethics: An Introduction for the Biosciences. 2nd edition. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2008: 213-240

Call number: [QH332 .M47 2008](#)



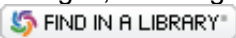
* Article Document 39

Thomas, Cordelia

Public dialogue and xenotransplantation

Medicine and Law: The World Association for Medical Law 2007 December; 26(4): 801-815

Abstract: Toi te Taiao: the Bioethics Council was established in 2002 to enhance New Zealand's understanding of the cultural, ethical and spiritual aspects of biotechnology and ensure that the use of biotechnology has regard for the values held by New Zealanders. In 2005, the Bioethics Council focused on xenotransplantation. A series of dialogue events were held, the public had the opportunity to participate in an online discussion forum and were able to make written submissions. There is worldwide interest in the potential of this biotechnology to cure or alleviate a number of serious health conditions. However, there are concerns about the risks, especially the potential for cross species infection. Such risks have not yet been reliably quantified, but any decision about safety and effectiveness is also about cultural, ethical and spiritual factors. This paper considers some of the outcomes from the dialogue process and the reflections of the Bioethics Council on these. It contrasts the process with that of classic consultation and concludes that, although the process may be more costly and time consuming than the traditional consultative approach, it enables the role of science to be appreciated in its full context, including appreciation of the uncertainties of natural systems and the relevance of cultural, ethical and spiritual human values. It will be suggested that the public are able to interweave ethical concerns with scientific knowledge to engage in meaningful dialogue, resulting in useful recommendations.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

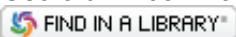


Article Document 40

Urbanik, Julie

Locating the transgenic landscape: animal biotechnology and politics of place in Massachusetts

Geoforum 2007 November; 38(6): 1205-1218



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 41

Jakobovits, Aya; Amado, Rafael G.; Yang, Yang, Xiaodong; Roskos, Lorin; Schwab, Gisela

From XenoMouse technology to panitumumab, the first fully human antibody product from transgenic mice

Nature Biotechnology 2007 October; 25(10): 1134-1143



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

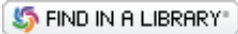


* **Article** Document 42

Bloom, Eda T.

National policies for xenotransplantation in the USA

Xenotransplantation 2007 July; 14(4): 345-346



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Article** Document 43

McLean, Sheila; Williamson, Laura

The demise of UKXIRA and the regulation of solid-organ xenotransplantation in the UK [editorial]

Journal of Medical Ethics 2007 July; 33(7): 373-375



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.jmedethics.com> (link may be outdated)



News Document 44

Saletan, William

Making manimals

Washington Post 2007 June 24; p. B2



<http://www.washingtonpost.com> (link may be outdated)

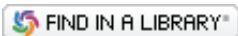


* **Article** Document 45

Fovargue, Sara

'Oh pick me, pick me' -- selecting participants for xenotransplant clinical trials

Medical Law Review 2007 Summer; 15(2): 176-219



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

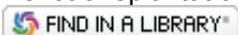


Article Document 46

Cozzi, Emanuele; Gianello, Pierre; Soullillou, Jean-Paul

A new start for xenotransplantation research in the European Union.

Xenotransplantation 2007 May; 14(3): 196-197



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

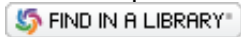


* Article Document 47

Roux, Françoise A.; Saï, Pierre; Deschamps, Jack-Yves

Some ethical issues regarding xenotransfusion.

Xenotransplantation 2007 May; 14(3): 217-221



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* Article Document 48

Ríos, A.; Ramírez, P.; Martínez, L.; Jarvis, N.; Sánchez, J.; Rodríguez, M.M.; Alcaraz, J.; Montoya, M.J.; Parrilla, P.

British citizens in a regional community of southeastern Spain with a pre-clinical organ xenotransplantation program. A study of attitude toward xenotransplantation.

Xenotransplantation 2007 May; 14(3): 255-264



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

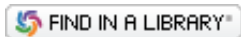


Article Document 49

Lei, Rui-Peng

Is the use of animal organs for transplants morally acceptable? Debates over the use of animals in xenotransplantation [abstract]

Eubios Journal of Asian and International Bioethics 2007 May; 17(3): 70



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.eubios.info/EJAIB52007.pdf> (link may be outdated)



* Article Document 50

Hughes, Jonathan

Justice and third party risk: the ethics of xenotransplantation

Journal of Applied Philosophy 2007 May; 24(2): 151-168

Abstract: The question of when it is permissible to inflict risks on others without their consent is one that we all face in our everyday lives, but which is often brought to our attention in contexts of technological innovation and scientific uncertainty. Xenotransplantation, the transplantation of organs or tissues from animals to humans, has the potential to save or improve the lives of many patients but gives rise to the possibility of infectious agents being transferred from donor animals into the human population. As well as being an important ethical issue in its own right it therefore provides a useful vehicle for exploring the more general question of how to balance the benefits of a practice against the risks to third parties. This paper focuses on the Rawlsian, justice-based analysis of the risks of xenotransplantation proposed by Robert Veatch. It argues that Veatch is right to take considerations of distributive justice into account, but that his particular approach is flawed. It is hoped that consideration of Veatch's arguments, and of the underlying assumptions will suggest better ways of executing a justice-based approach.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* Article Document 51

Arz de Falco, Andrea

Xenotransplantation: an ethical evaluation giving special consideration to animal ethical aspects.

Swiss Medical Weekly 2007 March 2; 137 (Suppl 155): 138S-139S



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Book** Document 52

Sque, Magi and Payne, Sheila, eds.

ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION: AN EVIDENCE BASE FOR PRACTICE

Maidenhead/New York: Open University Press, 2007. 191 p.



Chapter Document 53

West, Darrell M.

Chimeras

In his: Biotechnology Policy Across National Boundaries: The Science-Industrial Complex. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007: 101-114

Call number: [TP248.23 .W47 2007](#)



* **Article** Document 54

Holland, Jocelyn A.

The "catch-22" of xenotransplantation: compelling compliance with long-term surveillance

Houston Journal of Health Law and Policy 2007; 7(1): 151-182



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Chapter** Document 55

Murray, Mary

Xenotransplantation and the post-human future

In: Sque, Magi; Payne, Sheila, eds. Organ and Tissue Donation: An Evidence Base for Practice. Maidenhead; New York: Open University Press, 2007: 152-168

Call number: [RD129.5 .O73 2007](#)



Chapter Document 56

Simon, Jürgen

Human biotechnology as a legal challenge

In: Knoepffler, Nikolaus; Schipanski, Dagmar; Sorgner, Stefan Lorenz, eds. Humanbiotechnology as Social Challenge: An Interdisciplinary Introduction to Bioethics. Aldershot, England; Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2007: 73-84

Call number: [R724 .H795 2007](#)



Chapter Document 57

Atighetchi, Dariusch

The development of organ transplants

In his: Islamic Bioethics: Problems and Perspectives. Dordrecht; New York: Springer, 2007: 161-197

Call number: [R725.59 .A884 2007](#)



* **Chapter** Document 58

Hughes, Jonathan

The ethics of xenotransplantation

In: Ashcroft, Richard E.; Dawson, Angus; Draper, Heather; McMillan, John R., eds. Principles of Health Care Ethics.

 **Article** Document 59

Fox, Marie

Xenotransplantation: Law and Ethics by S.A.M. McLean and L. Williamson [book review]

Medical Law International 2007; 8(1): 97-103



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

 **Article** Document 60

Tonti-Filippini, Nicholas; Fleming, John I.; Pike, Gregory K.; Campbell, Ray

Ethics and human-animal transgenesis

National Catholic Bioethics Quarterly 2006 Winter; 6(4): 689-704



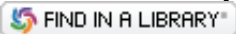
Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

 **Article** Document 61

Nolan, Carmel

Xenotransplantation -- Law and Ethics, by Sheila McLean and Laura Williamson [book review]

Genomics, Society and Policy 2006 December; 2(3): 142-144



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

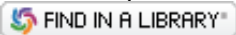
<http://www.gspjournal.com> (link may be outdated)

 **Article** Document 62

Welin, Stellan; Sandrin, Mauro S.

Some ethical problems in xenotransplantation: introductory remarks at Ethics Workshop

Xenotransplantation 2006 November; 13(6): 500-501



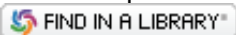
Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

 **Article** Document 63

Brown, Nik

The visual politics of animals in bioscience -- earmice in the public sphere

Xenotransplantation 2006 November; 13(6): 501-505



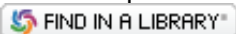
Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

 **Article** Document 64

Ellison, Tracy

Xenotransplantation -- ethics and regulation

Xenotransplantation 2006 November; 13(6): 505-509



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Article** Document 65

Ríos, A.; Conesa, C.; Ramírez, P.; Galindo, P.J.; Rodríguez, M.M.; Martínez, L.; Montoya, M.J.; Rodríguez, J.M.; Parrilla, P.

Hospital personnel faced with organ xenotransplantation: an attitudinal survey in a hospital with a pre-clinical liver xenotransplantation program

Xenotransplantation 2006 September; 13(5): 447-454



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 66

Fovargue, Sara

Xenotransplantation -- Law and Ethics, by Shelia A.M. McLean and Laura Williamson [book review]

Medical Law Review 2006 Autumn; 14(3): 434-442



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



News Document 67

Pain, Elisabeth

Transgenics make progress [news]

Science 2006 June 16; 312(5780): 1585



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.sciencemag.org> (link may be outdated)



Article Document 68

Espinar, Alfredo Ariza

Los alimentos transgénicos: un desafío científico, bioético y jurídico [Transgenic foods: a scientific, bioethical and legal challenge]

Vida y Etica 2006 June; 7(1): 9-67



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Article** Document 69

O'Neill, Robert D.

Xenotransplantation: the solution to the shortage of human organs for transplantation?

Mortality 2006 May; 11(2): 211-231



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Article** Document 70

Anderson, M.

Xenotransplantation: a bioethical evaluation

Journal of Medical Ethics 2006 April; 32(4): 205-208



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.jmedethics.com> (link may be outdated)



* **Article** Document 71

George, James F.

Xenotransplantation: an ethical dilemma

Current Opinion in Cardiology 2006 March; 21(2): 138-141



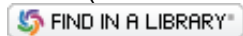
Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



News Document 72

Fried eggs and green ham? -- Transgenic pigs [news]

ATLA (Alternatives to Laboratory Animals) 2006 February; 34(1): 4



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Book** Document 73

Petechuk, David

ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION

Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006. 195 p.

Call number: [RD120.7 .P46 2006](#)



* **Book** Document 74

Price, David, ed.

ORGAN AND TISSUE TRANSPLANTATION

Aldershot, Hampshire/Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2006. 559 p.

Call number: [RD120.7 .O65 2006](#)



* **Chapter** Document 75

Rollin, Bernard E.

Biotechnology and ethics III: cloning, xenotransplantation, and stem cells.

In his: Science and Ethics. New York: Cambridge University Press; 2006: 185-214.

Call number: [R852 .R67 2006](#)



Article Document 76

Hale, Benjamin

The moral considerability of invasive transgenic animals

Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics 2006; 19(4): 337-366



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

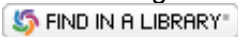


Article Document 77

Schicktanz, Silke

Ethical considerations of the human-animal-relationship under conditions of assymetry and ambivalence

Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics 2006; 19(1): 7-16



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* Article Document 78

de Vries, R.

Ethical concepts regarding the genetic engineering of laboratory animals

Medicine, Health Care and Philosophy 2006; 9(2): 211-225

Abstract: Intrinsic value and animal integrity are two key concepts in the debate on the ethics of the genetic engineering of laboratory animals. These concepts have, on the one hand, a theoretical origin and are, on the other hand, based on the moral beliefs of people not directly involved in the genetic modification of animals. This 'external' origin raises the question whether these concepts need to be adjusted or extended when confronted with the moral experiences and opinions of people directly involved in the creation or use of transgenic laboratory animals. To answer this question, 35 persons from the practice of biomedical research who are directly involved in genetic engineering (scientists, biotechnicians, animal caretakers and laboratory animal scientists) were interviewed. They were asked to give their moral opinion on different aspects of the genetic engineering of animals and to react to statements about the concepts of intrinsic value and animal integrity. Analysis of the interviews showed that, contrary to what is often assumed, the respondents embraced these concepts, even those senses that (more) specifically apply to genetic engineering. And although the respondents raised some objections that go beyond issues of animal welfare, these objections could quite well be expressed in terms of the concepts of intrinsic value and animal integrity. In short, the results of the present study strongly suggest that these concepts do not have to be adjusted or extended in the light of the moral experiences and opinions from practice.



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* Article Document 79

Olakanmi, Ololade

Xenotransplantation: a rational choice?

Penn Bioethics Journal 2006; 2(2): 38-41

Abstract: There are many potential benefits that xenotransplantation (cross-species transplantation) might afford us, but there are also many weighty biological hurdles which must be surmounted if this procedure is ever to become a clinical reality. Many of these biological concerns are being addressed by specific and novel therapies; however, we must still determine the point at which xenotransplantation could be considered safe enough for clinical implementation. Many members of the scientific community believe that we should strive to make xenotransplantation products as safe and effective as possible, whereas others argue that we should not need to optimize the safety and efficaciousness of xenotransplantation products for them to be deemed acceptable for human use. In this paper I take the latter position, I argue that "the scientific community should move from the paradigm of...trying to indicate to society optimal solutions to that of...trying to help society in finding 'satisficing' solutions" which, although not necessarily optimal, are, nevertheless, good enough (Giampietro, 2002, p. 466).



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

<http://www.bioethicsjournal.com> (link may be outdated)

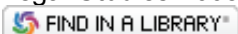


* Article Document 80

Fovargue, Sara

Consenting to bio-risk: xenotransplantation and the law

Legal Studies 2005 September; 25(3): 404-430



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

Document 81

New Zealand. Ministry of the Environment. Toi te Taiao: The Bioethics Council

[The Cultural, Spiritual and Ethical Aspects of Xenotransplantation: Animal-to-Human Transplantation. A Report on Xenotransplantation by Toi te Taiao: the Bioethics Council](#)

Wellington, New Zealand: Toi te Taiao: Bioethics Council, 2005 August: 42 p.

<http://www.bioethics.org.nz/publications/xeno-final-report-aug05/xeno-report-final-aug05.pdf> (link may be outdated)

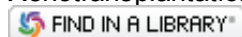


* Article Document 82

Cooper, D.K.C.

Draft reports for public comment from the US Secretary's Advisory Committee on Xenotransplantation

Xenotransplantation 2005 July; 12(4): 255-257



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

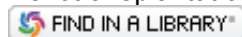


* Article Document 83

Ravelingien, An; Braeckman, Johan

The patients' perspective: comments on 'Reluctance of French patients with type 1 diabetes to undergo pig pancreatic islet xenotransplantation' [opinion]

Xenotransplantation 2005 May; 12(3): 173-174



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

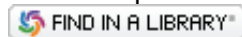


* Article Document 84

Deschamps, Jack-Yves; Roux, Françoise A.; Gouin, Edouard; Sai, Pierre

Reluctance of French patients with type 1 diabetes to undergo pig pancreatic islet xenotransplantation

Xenotransplantation 2005 May; 12(3): 175-180



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

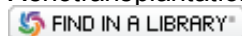


* Article Document 85

Ravelingien, An

Use of pigs for xenotransplantation: the speciesism by proxy syndrome

Xenotransplantation 2005 May; 12(3): 235-239



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* Article Document 86

Smetanka, C.; Cooper, D.K.C.

The ethics debate in relation to xenotransplantation

Revue Scientifique et Technique 2005 April; 24(1): 335-342



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Article** Document 87

Ravelingien, An

The world is my patient: a discussion of Martine Rothblatt's Your Life or Mine: how geoethics can resolve the conflict between public and private interests in xenotransplantation [opinion]

Xenotransplantation 2005 March; 12(2): 88-90



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Article** Document 88

Michael, Mike; Brown, Nik

Scientific citizenships: self-representations of xenotransplantation's publics

Science as Culture 2005 March; 14(1): 39-57



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Book Document 89

New Zealand. Ministry of the Environment. Toi te Taiao: The Bioethics Council

[The Cultural, Spiritual and Ethical Aspects of Xenotransplantation: Animal-to-Human Transplantation: A Discussion Document](#)

Wellington, New Zealand: Toi te Taiao: Bioethics Council, 2005 January; 44 p.



<http://www.bioethics.org.nz/publications/xeno-discussion-jan05/xeno-discussion-jan05.pdf> (link may be outdated)



Book Document 90

New Zealand. Ministry of the Environment. Toi te Taiao: The Bioethics Council

[Whakapapa and Xenotransplantation: Animal-to-Human Transplantation](#)

Wellington, New Zealand: Toi te Taiao: Bioethics Council, 2005 January; 4 p. [Online]. Accessed:

<http://www.bioethics.org.nz/publications/xeno-whakapapa-jan05/xeno-whakapapa-jan05.pdf> [2006 March 31]



<http://www.bioethics.org.nz/publications/xeno-whakapapa-jan05/xeno-whakapapa-jan05.pdf> (link may be outdated)



* **Book** Document 91

Panno, Joseph

ANIMAL CLONING: THE SCIENCE OF NUCLEAR TRANSFER

New York: Facts on File, 2005. 164 p.

Call number: [QH442.2 .P26 2005](#)



* **Book** Document 92

Rosner, Fred and Schulman, Robert, eds.

MEDICINE AND JEWISH LAW, VOLUME III

Brooklyn, NY: Yashar Books, 2005. 208 p.

Call number: [BM538 .H43 M43 v.3](#)



* **Book** Document 93

McLean, Sheila A.M. and Williamson, Laura
XENOTRANSPLANTATION: LAW AND ETHICS
Aldershot, Hants/Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2005. 281 p.
Call number: [KD3409 .M36 2005](#)



* **Book** Document 94

Hinkley, Charles C.
MORAL CONFLICTS OF ORGAN RETRIEVAL: A CASE FOR CONSTRUCTIVE PLURALISM
Amsterdam/New York: Rodopi, 2005. 209 p.
Call number: [RD129.5 .H55 2005](#)



* **Book** Document 95

Kleinman, Daniel Lee; Kinchy, Abby J.; and Handelsman, Jo, eds.
CONTROVERSIES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: FROM MAIZE TO MENOPAUSE
Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2005. 341 p.
Call number: [QH442 .C65 2005](#)



Chapter Document 96

Bryant, John; Baggott la Velle, Linda; Searle, John
Applications of genetic modification
In their: Introduction to Bioethics. Chichester, West Sussex, UK; Hoboken, NJ: Wiley, 2005: 85-107
Call number: [QH332 .B78 2005](#)



Article Document 97

Fox, Marie
Reconfiguring the animal/human boundary: the impact of xeno technologies
Liverpool Law Review 2005; 26(2): 149-167

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* **Article** Document 98

Fovargue, Sara
A leap of faith? Sanctioning xenotransplant clinical trials
Liverpool Law Review 2005; 26(2): 125-147

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



Article Document 99

Williamson, Laura
Your Life or Mine: How Geoethics Can Resolve the Conflict Between Public and Private Interests in Xenotransplantation, by M. Rothblatt [book review]
Medical Law International 2005; 7(2): 173-177



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text



* Article Document 100

Small, Bruce H.; Fisher, Mark W.

Measuring biotechnology employees' ethical attitudes towards a controversial transgenic cattle project: the Ethical Valence Matrix

Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics 2005; 18(5): 495-508



Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

Save All

Print All

