Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

Elenco delle pubblicazioni del Think Tank del PE

https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank

Criteri di ricerca utilizzati per generare l''elenco :

Ordina Mostra per data
Parole chiave "bioetica"

23 Risultati(i)

Data di creazione : 29-03-2024

What if we sequenced all human genomes?

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 27-06-2022

Autore ANTUNES LUISA

Settore di intervento Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave banca dati genetica | bioetica | dati personali | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | DNA | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | prevenzione delle malattie | protezione dei dati | protezione della vita privata | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | raccolta dei dati | salute | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | vita sociale

Riassunto The rapid growth of genetic databases worldwide, coupled with fast-decreasing costs and the rapid pace of technological change, has increased the possibility of every human genome on Earth being sequenced this century. This raises ethical and legal questions on data privacy and ownership. While a global genetic database would revolutionise preventive medicine and research, new forms of surveillance, discrimination and power imbalances could emerge. The global interplay between the individual, the state and private individuals could shift, requiring modern and flexible legislation to protect the rights of the individual.

In sintesi EN

Multimedia What if we sequenced all human genomes?

What if xenotransplantation was the answer to the donor organ shortage?

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 13-01-2022

Autore QUAGLIO Gianluca

Settore di intervento Protezione dei consumatori | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave AGRICOLTURA, SILVICOLTURA E PESCA | bioetica | immunologia | mezzo di produzione agricola | organismo geneticamente modificato | prevenzione delle malattie | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | sanità pubblica | suino | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trapianto di organi | vita sociale | zoonosi

Riassunto Xenotransplantation, defined as the transplantation of animal derived organs and cells into humans, is currently a very active focus of research as it overrides some of the obstacles encountered with tissue engineering, such as vascularization and innervation. The resurgence of interest in xenotransplantation is mainly attributed to the improvement of gene editing techniques (such as CRISPR/Cas9), since genetically engineered animals have been generated to overcome organ rejection. However, xenotransplantation also raises multiple biological and ethical questions that should be taken into consideration.

In sintesi EN

Multimedia What if xenotransplantation made up for the shortage of organ donation?

What if we could renew all our cells?

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 20-11-2020

Autore QUAGLIO Gianluca

Settore di intervento Industria | Pianificazione preventiva | Politica di ricerca | Protezione dei consumatori | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave bioetica | biotecnologia | cellula staminale | citologia | medicinale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | sanità pubblica | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | sorveglianza dei medicinali | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | terapeutica | trattamento sanitario | vita sociale

Riassunto Regenerative medicine (RM) is an interdisciplinary field that applies engineering and life science techniques to restore tissues and organs damaged by age, disease or trauma, as well as those with congenital defects. Promising data supports the future capability of using RM across a wide array of organ systems and contexts, including surface wounds, cardiovascular diseases and traumas and treatments for certain types of cancer.

In sintesi EN

Multimedia What if we could renew all our cells?

Organ donation and transplantation: Facts, figures and European Union action

Tipo di pubblicazione: Briefing

Data: 03-04-2020

Autore: SCHOLZ Nicole

Settore di intervento: Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave: bioetica | informatica e trattamento dei dati | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | stampa in 3D | trapianto di organi | vita sociale

Riassunto: The issue of organ donation and transplantation gained renewed political momentum as one of the initial health priorities of the current Croatian Presidency of the Council of the EU. There are two types of organ donation: deceased donation and living donation. Organ transplantation has become an established worldwide practice, and is seen as one of the greatest medical advances of the 20th century. Demand for organ transplantation is increasing, but a shortage of donors has resulted in high numbers of patients on waiting lists. Medical, legal, religious, cultural, and ethical considerations apply to organ donation and transplantation. In the EU, transplants must be carried out in a manner that shows respect for fundamental rights and for the human body, in conformity with the Council of Europe's binding laws, and compliant with relevant EU rules. World Health Organization principles also apply. Organ donation rates across the EU vary widely. Member States have different systems in place to seek people's consent to donate their organs after death. In the 'opt-in' system, consent has to be given explicitly, while in the 'opt-out' system, silence is tantamount to consent. Some countries have donor and/or non-donor registries. Responsibility for framing health policies and organising and delivering care lies primarily with the EU Member States. The EU has nevertheless addressed organ donation and transplantation through legislation, an action plan and co-funded projects, and the European Parliament has adopted own-initiative resolutions on aspects of organ donation and transplantation. Stakeholders have submitted a joint statement on a shared vision for improving organ donation and transplantation in the EU. An evaluation of the EU's action plan identified the need for a new, improved approach. Innovative products and procedures, such as artificially grown organs and 3D bio-printing, might lend themselves as future possibilities to reduce our reliance on organ donors.

Briefing: EN

Multimedia: Organ donation and transplantation: Facts, figures and European Union action

What if gene editing became routine practice?

Tipo di pubblicazione: In sintesi

Data: 16-10-2018

Autore: KRITIKOS Michail

Settore di intervento: Agricoltura e sviluppo rurale | Ambiente | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Politica di ricerca | Protezione dei consumatori | Sanità pubblica | Sicurezza alimentare

Parole chiave: bioetica | genetica | ingegneria genetica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | vita sociale

Riassunto: The CRISPR-Cas9 system currently stands out as the fastest, cheapest and most reliable system for ‘editing’ genes. It is seen as the biggest game changer in the field of gene editing due to its high degree of reliability, effectiveness and low cost. At the same time, the use of CRISPR has generated a series of socio-ethical concerns over whether and how gene editing should be used to make heritable changes to the human genome, to lead to designer babies, to generate potentially risky genome edits or to disrupt entire ecosystems.

In sintesi: EN

EYE event - The DNA revolution: We better talk this over

Tipo di pubblicazione: In sintesi

Data: 16-05-2018

Autore: ERBACH Gregor

Settore di intervento: Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave: AMBIENTE | ambiente naturale | biodiversità | bioetica | DNA | ingegneria genetica | politica dell'ambiente | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | protezione dell'ambiente | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | rischio sanitario | salute | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | vita sociale

Riassunto: Powerful new tools that have emerged in recent years have rendered DNA-editing technology more precise, more accessible and more affordable, allowing it to find new applications in fields such as medicine, agriculture, and energy. With its top-class academic institutions and strong biotechnology research, Europe is a driving force behind this 'synthetic biology revolution'. However, this innovative technology also poses serious risks arising from the unintended or intended effects of its use, and raises ethical concerns about the potential modification of the human genome. Can we minimise these risks, while enjoying the benefits of this new technology?

In sintesi: EN

What if mini-brains could help us understand dementia?

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 05-12-2017

Autore KRITIKOS Michail

Settore di intervento Industria | Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave banca dati genetica | bioetica | cancro | cellula staminale | clonazione umana | dati medici | dati personali | diritto sanitario | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malattia mentale | medicinale | metodo di valutazione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | prospettiva tecnologica | protezione dei dati | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ricerca medica | salute | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | terapeutica | trapianto di organi | vita sociale

Riassunto Organoids are artificially grown organs that mimic the properties of real organs. What new possibilities for treating diseases, drug development, and personalised and regenerative medicine do organoids provide?

In sintesi EN

Multimedia What if mini-brains could help us understand dementia?

Precision agriculture in Europe:Legal, social and ethical considerations

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 13-11-2017

Autore KRITIKOS Michail

Settore di intervento Adozione della legislazione da parte del PE e del Consiglio | Agricoltura e sviluppo rurale | Ambiente | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Energia | Occupazione | Politica di ricerca | Politica sociale | Protezione dei consumatori | Sicurezza alimentare | Sviluppo regionale | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave agricoltura sostenibile | AGRICOLTURA, SILVICOLTURA E PESCA | AMBIENTE | ammodernamento di azienda agricola | automazione | bioetica | biotecnologia | cambiamento climatico | degrado ambientale | impatto ambientale | orientamento produttivo agricolo | politica agricola | politica dell'ambiente | produzione agricola | produzione e strutture agricole | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | regolamentazione della produzione agricola | salute | sicurezza degli alimenti | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | vita sociale

Riassunto The aim of this study is to illustrate the different ways in which the current EU legislative framework may be affected by the digitisation and automation of farming activities and the respective technological trends. The study analyses the issues that might have to be dealt with, identifying the European Parliament committees concerned and the legislative acts that might need to be revisited, especially in view of the forthcoming Commission communication on the future of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). It also provides a series of overarching recommendations that EU actors may wish to take into account when dealing with precision agriculture. To do so, an analysis of the multiple ethical and legal challenges associated with precision farming technologies has been performed, along with a scanning of current legislation in a wide range of areas of EU policy-making, including agricultural policy and related fields, such as environment, health, food safety and climate change.

Studio EN

What if we could 3D-print our own body parts

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 10-11-2017

Autore BOUCHER Philip Nicholas

Settore di intervento Pianificazione preventiva | Politica di ricerca | Protezione dei consumatori | Sanità pubblica | Sicurezza alimentare

Parole chiave bioetica | esperimento sull'uomo | informatica e trattamento dei dati | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | odontoiatria | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | progresso scientifico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ricerca e sviluppo | salute | sanità pubblica | stampa in 3D | telemedicina | vita sociale

Riassunto The 3D-printing sector has proven its commercial viability in recent years, reaching the high street and, indeed, many homes. The technology is already used in some medical domains, such as dentistry and prosthetics, and many scientists are now exploring methods of printing biological materials – even if reports about lifesaving 3D-printed hearts are certainly premature.

In sintesi EN

Multimedia What if we could 3D-print body parts?

What if manmade biological organisms could help treat cancer?

Tipo di pubblicazione: In sintesi

Data: 08-09-2017

Autore: KRITIKOS Michail

Settore di intervento: Pianificazione preventiva | Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave: bioetica | biotecnologia | diffusione delle innovazioni | diritto dell'Unione europea | elaborazione del diritto dell'UE | innovazione | invenzione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ricerca medica | ricerca scientifica | salute | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trattamento sanitario | UNIONE EUROPEA | vita sociale

Riassunto: Synthetic biology is expected to begin to design, construct and develop artificial (i.e. man-made) biological systems that mimic or even go beyond naturally occurring biological systems. Applications of synthetic biology in the healthcare domain hold great promise, but also raise a number of questions. What are the benefits and challenges of this emerging field? What ethical and social issues arise from this engineering approach to biology?

In sintesi: EN

Multimedia: What if manmade biological organisms could help treat cancer?

What if others could read your mind?

Tipo di pubblicazione: In sintesi

Data: 08-04-2016

Autore: BOUCHER Philip Nicholas | KRITIKOS Michail | VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Settore di intervento: Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave: attrezzature medico-chirurgiche | bioetica | diritti del malato | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto sanitario | impatto delle tecnologie dell'informazione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | persona con disabilità fisica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | prospettiva tecnologica | protezione dei dati | protezione della vita privata | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca medica | salute | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | vita sociale

Riassunto: Brain-computer interface technology has been advancing rapidly and will continue to do so as our knowledge of how the brain works increases. Could this transform our understanding of life as we know it? A brain-computer interface (BCI) is a direct communication pathway between the brain and an external device. This technology can be used to restore motor and sensory capacities which may have been lost through trauma, disease or congenital conditions. For example, combined with limb-replacement technology, BCI may allow patients not only to move prosthetic limbs, but also to feel the sensation of touch. The technology can either be implanted (invasive) or used externally (non-invasive). Invasive BCIs, including neuroprosthetics and brain implants, are devices which connect directly to the brain and are placed on its surface or attached to the cortex. A key application area for contemporary brain implant research is the development of biomedical prostheses to circumvent areas of the brain that have become dysfunctional after a stroke or other trauma. With deep brain stimulation, a 'brain pacemaker' sends electrical impulses to specific parts of the brain for the treatment of disorders such as Parkinson's disease, dystonia and major depression. Non-invasive BCIs consist of a range of technological devices which provide a similar interface between the brain and other machines without the need for surgery. There are several technologies capable of measuring and recording brain activity, although the signal quality may be weaker than is possible with implanted devices. Nonetheless, non-invasive BCIs have been used effectively, for example to control prosthetic hands.

In sintesi: EN

Multimedia: What if others could read your mind?

Data Saves Lives: The Impact of the Data Protection Regulation on Personal Data Use in Cancer Research

Tipo di pubblicazione: Studio

Data: 15-01-2016

Autore esterno: Paola BANFI, Rachel DEMPSEY, Manon EMONTS and Hana SPANIKOVA

Settore di intervento: Pianificazione preventiva | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave: bioetica | cancro | dati medici | dati personali | diritti del malato | diritto dell'Unione europea | elaborazione del diritto dell'UE | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | memorizzazione dei dati | protezione dei dati | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | raccolta dei dati | ricerca medica | salute | UNIONE EUROPEA | vita sociale

Riassunto: This report summarises the presentations and discussions of the workshop on data saves lives, held at the European Parliament in Brussels on Thursday 19 November 2015. The aim of the workshop was to provide background information and advice regarding the proposed General Data Protection Regulation and the impact it may have on the use of personal health data in cancer research.
During the first part of the workshop the policy context and state of play of the proposed new Regulation were presented. An update on the Trilogue discussions and latest amendments to the text of the Regulation were given; obstacles and opportunities for harmonisation of cancer data were also discussed.
The second part of the workshop focused on the impact of the proposed Regulation on cancer research. Access to data, ethical standards, data storage, and a European project on cancer survival were covered during this session. All presentations highlighted the need for a broad consent (a one-time consent given by data subjects to allow the use of their data for a variety of research studies which are subject to strict criteria) in order to make cancer research possible.
Finally, future developments based on the experience of healthcare providers, patients and the industries were discussed. Possible practical solutions were given that could solve the obstacles of the proposed Regulation faced by the cancer research community.

Studio: EN

What if injections weren't needed anymore?

Tipo di pubblicazione: In sintesi

Data: 26-11-2015

Autore: KRITIKOS Michail | VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Settore di intervento: Pianificazione preventiva | Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave: AMBIENTE | biocarburante | bioetica | biologia | biomateriale | biotecnologia | ENERGIA | nuova tecnologia | politica dell'ambiente | politica energetica | potere di controllo | prevenzione dei rischi ambientali | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | proprietà intellettuale | prospettiva tecnologica | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | salute | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | tecnologia duale | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | terapeutica | VITA POLITICA | vita sociale

Riassunto: Synthetic biology is expected to design, construct and develop artificial (i.e. man-made) biological systems that mimic or even go beyond naturally-occurring biological systems. What are the benefits of this emerging field? Are there any ethical and social issues arising from this engineering approach to biology?

In sintesi EN

In vitro diagnostic medical devices

Tipo di pubblicazione: Briefing

Data: 20-11-2014

Autore: ERBACH Gregor

Settore di intervento: Protezione dei consumatori | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave: analisi economica | attrezzature medico-chirurgiche | bioetica | collaudo | consumo | costruzione europea | diritto dell'Unione europea | ECONOMIA | genetica | innovazione | mercato unico | omologazione | principio di sussidiarietà | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | protezione del consumatore | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | salute | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | studio d'impatto | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | tracciabilità | UNIONE EUROPEA | vita sociale

Riassunto: In vitro diagnostic medical devices are tests used on biological samples to determine the status of a person's health. The industry employs about 75 000 people in Europe, and generates some €11 billion in revenue per year. In September 2012, the European Commission (EC) published a proposal for a new regulation on in vitro diagnostic medical devices, as part of a larger legislative package on medical devices. The proposed legislation aims at enhancing safety, traceability and transparency without inhibiting innovation. In April 2014, the European Parliament (EP) amended the legislative proposals to strengthen the rights of patients and consumers and take better into account the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Some stakeholders consider that a provision for mandatory genetic counselling interferes with the practice of medicine in Member States and violates the subsidiarity principle. Device manufacturers warn that the proposed three-year transition period may be too tight.

Briefing EN

Upcoming Issues of EU Law

Tipo di pubblicazione: Analisi approfondita

Data: 15-09-2014

Autore esterno: Wolfgang Heusel (Academy of European Law - ERA, Germany) ;
Contributors: Karine Caunes, Ramin Farinpour, Angelika Fuchs, Florence Hartmann-Vareilles (Academy of European Law - ERA, Germany) ;
Marta Ballesteros (Milieu, Belgium) ;
Xandra Kramer (Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands) ;
Lionel Bently (with thanks to Brad Sherman) (Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Law at the University of Cambridge, the UK) ;
Alfred Radauer (Technopolis Group, Austria) ;
Andrea Bertolini and Erica Palmerini (Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy)

Settore di intervento: Diritto di proprietà intellettuale | Diritto internazionale privato e cooperazione giudiziaria in materia civile | Diritto internazionale pubblico | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Pianificazione preventiva

Parole chiave: applicazione del diritto dell'UE | bioetica | competenza del PE | competenza dell'UE | cooperazione giudiziaria civile (UE) | cooperazione giudiziaria in materia penale (UE) | costruzione europea | DIRITTO | diritto dell'UE-diritto nazionale | diritto dell'Unione europea | diritto privato europeo | etica | fonti e branche del diritto | informatica e trattamento dei dati | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | proprietà intellettuale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | robotica | SCIENZE | scienze umane | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trasformazione tecnologica | trattati europei | UNIONE EUROPEA | vita sociale

Riassunto: Upon request by the JURI Committee, five specific topics have been chosen for the workshop "Upcoming issues of EU law" on the afternoon of 24 September 2014 as being representative of different avenues for the future development of the law and aiming at giving Members of the European Parliament an overview of the work of the Legal Affairs Committee in several of its areas of competence. The workshop focuses both on work that has been accomplished in the past and on challenges that may be expected to arise in the course of the legislature 2014 -2019.

Analisi approfondita EN

Allegato 1 EN

Making Perfect Life: European Governance Challenges in 21st Century Bio-engineering (Study, Summary and Options Brief)

Tipo di pubblicazione: Studio

Data: 14-09-2012

Autore esterno: Rinie van Est (Rathenau Instituut), Dirk Stemerding (Rathenau Instituut), Piret Kukk (Fraunhofer ISI), Bärbel Hüsing (Fraunhofer ISI), Ira van Keulen (Rathenau Instituut), Mirjam Schuijff (Rathenau Instituut), Knud Böhle (ITAS), Christopher Coenen (ITAS), Michael Decker (ITAS), Michael Rader (ITAS), Helge Torgersen (ITAS) and Markus Schmidt (Biofaction)

Settore di intervento: Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave: bioetica | genetica | gestione amministrativa | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | ingegneria genetica | neurologia | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | programma di ricerca | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ricerca medica | salute | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | valutazione di progetto | vita sociale

Riassunto: The report describes four fields of bio-engineering: engineering of living artefacts (chapter 2), engineering of the body (chapter 3), engineering of the brain (chapter 4), and engineering of intelligent artefacts (chapter 5). Each chapter describes the state of the art of these bio-engineering fields, and whether the concepts “biology becoming technology” and “technology becoming biology” are helpful in describing and understanding, from an engineering perspective, what is going on in each R&D terrain. Next, every chapter analyses to what extent the various research strands within each field of bio-engineering are stimulated by the European Commission, i.e., are part and parcel of the European Framework program. Finally, each chapter provides an overview of the social, ethical and legal questions that are raised by the various scientific and technological activities involved. The report’s final chapter discusses to what extent the trends “biology becoming technology” and vice versa capture many of the developments that are going on in the four bio-engineering fields we have mapped. The report also reflects on the social, ethical and legal issues that are raised by the two bioengineering megatrends that constitute a new technology wave.

Studio EN

Sintesi EN

Allegato 1 EN

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Stem Cell Research and Patenting"

Tipo di pubblicazione: Studio

Data: 15-05-2012

Autore esterno: Stefaan Van der Spiegel (DG SANCO, EC), Charles Kessler (DR RTD, EC), Martin MacLean (Patent Attorney, Member of CIPA, UK), Heli Pihlajamaa (European Patent Office), Vanessa Campo Ruiz (European Science Foundation), Anna Veiga (Centre of Regenerative Medicine, Spain), Petr Dvorak (Masaryk University, Czech Republic) and Heather Clarke (European Parkinson's Disease Association)

Settore di intervento: Politica di ricerca | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave: bioetica | cellula staminale | diritto dei brevetti | politica di ricerca dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ricerca medica | salute | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | vita sociale

Riassunto: This report summarises the presentations and discussions at the Workshop on Stem Cell Research and Patenting, held at the European Parliament in Brussels, on Monday 19 March 2012. The aim of the workshop was to better understand the scientific and legal issues surrounding stem cell research and patenting, in particular to improve awareness about the recent judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union. The workshop was co-chaired by MEPs Glenis Willmott and Alojz Peterle.

Studio EN

Making Perfect Life: Bio-Engineering (in) the 21st Century - Phase II (Monitoring Report)

Tipo di pubblicazione: Studio

Data: 15-09-2011

Autore esterno: Rinie van Est (Rathenau Institute, editor), Dirk Stemerding (Rathenau Institute, editor), Ira van Keulen (Rathenau Institute), Ingrid Geesink (Rathenau Institute), Mirjam Schuijff (Rathenau Institute), Helge Torgersen (ITA), Markus Schmidt (Biofaction), Karen Kastenhofer (ITA), Bärbel Hüsing (Fraunhofer ISI), Knud Böhle (ITAS), Christopher Coenen (ITAS), Michael Decker (ITAS) and Michael Rader (ITAS)

Settore di intervento: Politica di ricerca | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave: bioetica | embrione e feto | eugenetica | gestione amministrativa | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | ingegneria genetica | neurologia | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | programma di ricerca | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ricerca medica | salute | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | valutazione di progetto | vita sociale

Riassunto: The report describes four fields of bio-engineering: engineering of living artefacts (chapter 2), engineering of the body (chapter 3), engineering of the brain (chapter 4), and engineering of intelligent artefacts (chapter 5). Each chapter describes the state of the art of these bio-engineering fields, and whether the concepts “biology becoming technology” and “technology becoming biology” are helpful in describing and understanding, from an engineering perspective, what is going on in each R&D terrain. Next, every chapter analyses to what extent the various research strands within each field of bio-engineering are stimulated by the European Commission, i.e., are part and parcel of the European Framework program. Finally, each chapter provides an overview of the social, ethical and legal questions that are raised by the various scientific and technological activities involved. The report’s final chapter discusses to what extent the trends “biology becoming technology” and vice versa capture many of the developments that are going on in the four bio-engineering fields we have mapped. The report also reflects on the social, ethical and legal issues that are raised by the two bioengineering megatrends that constitute a new technology wave.

Studio EN

Human Enhancement

Tipo di pubblicazione: Studio

Data: 15-05-2009

Autore esterno: Christopher COENEN (ITAS), Mirjam SCHUIJFF (Rathenau Institute), Martijntje SMITS (Rathenau Institute), Pim KLAASSEN (University of Amsterdam), Leonhard HENNEN (ITAS), Michael RADER (ITAS) and Gregor WOLBRING (University of Calgary)

Settore di intervento: Politica di ricerca | Politica sociale | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave: bioetica | cultura e religione | ECONOMIA | globalizzazione | ingegneria genetica | nanotecnologia | nuova tecnologia | pluralismo culturale | politica economica | prodotto farmaceutico | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | vita sociale

Riassunto: The study attempts to bridge the gap between visions on human enhancement (HE) and the relevant technoscientific developments. It outlines possible strategies of how to deal with HE in a European context, identifying a reasoned pro-enhancement approach, a reasoned restrictive approach and a case-by-case approach as viable options for the EU. The authors propose setting up a European body (temporary committee or working group) for the development of a normative framework that guides the formulation of EU policies on HE.

Studio EN

Direct to Consumer Genetic Testing

Tipo di pubblicazione: Studio

Data: 14-11-2008

Autore esterno: Leonhard Hennen (ITAS), Arnold Sauter (ITAS) and Els van den Cruyce (VIWTA)

Settore di intervento: Protezione dei consumatori | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave: autorizzazione di vendita | bioetica | commercializzazione | comunicazione | consumo | DNA | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malattia | protezione del consumatore | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | vita sociale

Riassunto: The present report provides an overview of the current discussion on direct-to-consumer genetic testing (DCGT) among experts and public authorities and on the current status of DCGT offers on the internet. Guided by an analysis of the market development and the pros and cons of DCGT, the report discusses possible options and needs for political intervention.

Studio EN

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products and Amending Directive 2001/83/EC & Regulation (EC)

Tipo di pubblicazione: Analisi approfondita

Data: 01-03-2006

Autore esterno: Dr. David Earnshaw, Brussels, Belgium

Settore di intervento: Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Politica di ricerca | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave: attrezzature medico-chirurgiche | bioetica | cellula staminale | diritto sanitario | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca medica | salute | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | terapeutica | vita sociale

Analisi approfondita EN

The Ethical Implications of Research Involving Human Embryos

Tipo di pubblicazione: Studio

Data: 01-07-2000

Autore esterno: Tony McGleenan (Queen's University, Belfast, UK)

Settore di intervento: Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Politica di ricerca | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave: bioetica | cellula staminale | cooperazione scientifica | DIRITTO | diritto civile | embrione e feto | persona fisica | politica di cooperazione | principio di precauzione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ricerca medica | ricerca scientifica | salute | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | vita sociale

Riassunto: Human embryo research is a well established feature of the modern scientific landscape. The technique has recently come to the fore in public policy debates because of new technological advances. Human embryo research now promises to play a pivotal role in the treatment of many chronic illnesses through developments in stem cell technology as well as continuing to offer hope for those who suffer from subfertility. Developments in the field of human stem cell research are, to a large degree, dependent upon human embryo research. There are conflicting pressures and arguments around this subject. On the one hand, there are those who argue that the need for therapies for diseases like Alzheimers and Parkinsons is such in our ageing population that all avenues for research ought to be explored. These views are supported by those in the healthcare and pharmaceutical industries who have identified the tremendous potential for new treatments and products. On the other hand there are those who argue that research upon human embryos violates fundamental moral norms and is an affront to the concept of human dignity. These divergent viewpoints are reflected in the existing and pending legislation among the member states of the European Union. Some states, such as the United Kingdom, have adopted a pragmatic and permissive approach to embryo research. Others, notably Austria and Germany, have established strong legal norms which reflect the moral argument that the human embryo has a status equivalent to any human being. Despite this apparently polarised situation there is much common ground to be found in the position of member states. This study examines the possible policy options for human embryo research in Europe. It analyses the existing legal positions among member states and provides a comparative assessment of policies adopted elsewhere, notably in North America. The study explores the ethical arguments relating to the fundamental questions of the moral status of

Studio EN

Ethical Issues in Research and Technology

Tipo di pubblicazione	Studio
Data	01-06-1999
Autore esterno	Ruth Chadwidk, Adam Hedgecoe, Lars Isaksen and Louise Sarch (Centre for Professional Ethics, University of Central Lancashire, UK)
Settore di intervento	Industria | Politica di ricerca | Sanità pubblica
Parole chiave	bioetica | deontologia professionale | ingegneria genetica | nuova tecnologia | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | rapporti di lavoro e diritto del lavoro | ricerca | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | vita sociale
Riassunto	The aim of this study has been to conduct research to establish the ethical issues and concerns that are currently considered significant by researchers within the European Union and to map the European research effort to see what expertise is being applied, in which countries and by whom. In accordance with the call for tenders, the CPE has sought to conduct this research using a 'bottom up' approach surveying the opinion of experts and individuals interested in this field through a series of questionnaires.
Studio	EN