Shirley Hodgson, Emeritus professor of Cancer Genetics, [**St George's University of London**](http://www.sgul.ac.uk/) said: “I think a worldwide ban on gene editing is not possible, since the horse has bolted.

“It would not be a good idea to impose a moratorium on this technique, since it is a really important and useful new technique with many possibilities for improving many aspects of medical practice such as cancer treatments.

“A ban would either prevent important research in this area or drive it underground.”

Darren Griffin, Professor of Genetics at the [**University of Kent**](https://www.kent.ac.uk/) added: “I think there needs to be less haste and more research and an agreement that we don’t do it on humans for now until we get a better idea of the outcome.

“But if make a worldwide ban then you really do risk driving the whole thing underground. We need a set of guidelines which say, ‘let’s not do it on the human germline, but let’s do some regulated research. That will also give the social scientists an lawyers time to catch up.”

“Gene editing of human embryos to eliminate disease should be considered to be ethically the same as using laser surgery to correct eye defects, or a surgeon operating on a baby to repair a congenital heart defect,” molecular geneticist [Johnjoe McFadden wrote in The Guardian](http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/feb/02/genetic-editing-playing-god-children-british-scientists-embryos-dna-diseases), supporting Britain's approval. “DNA is just another bit of our body that might go wrong.”

**What are the pros of Gene editing?**

* CRISPR could be used **to** [**modify disease-causing genes**](https://www.clearias.com/genetically-modified-crops-and-regulations-in-india/) in embryos brought to term, removing the faulty script from the genetic code of that person’s future descendants as well. Genome editing (Gene editing) **could potentially decrease, or even eliminate, the incidence of many serious genetic diseases**, reducing human suffering worldwide.
* It might also be possible to **install genes that offer lifelong protection against infection**.