**Read Gina Kolata (2017): "FDA will allow 23andMe to sell genetic tests for disease risk"**

Would you want to know if you inherited alleles predisposing you to a disease like cancer?

No, I am a strong believer that ignorance is bliss. Unless I develop the disease during my life I wouldn’t want to go out of my way ahead of time to see possible diseases that I may inherit. It would be a stre

Why might such knowledge be a good thing?

Such knowledge could be good because it provides people with a potential forewarning allowing medical professionals to help them as they may develop symptoms. Some of these diseases might have preventative measures that can be taken with the proper knowledge of the disease. For example, you can mitigate diseases you are already at higher risk for by living a healthier lifestyle.

Why might it be a bad thing?

It might be a bad thing because a lot of people probably won’t understand what the results of the genetic testing may mean in that its not guaranteeing that they will get the disease but rather are more likely to have it. I think that this will cause people to become erratic and make poor decisions because they are worried about a future that may or may not happen. Giving everyone unlimited access to a potential future could lead to a society of fear and detrimental societal impacts.

Genotypes always interact with environments (G x E interaction, or VGxE), and this means that there is a part of the equation that you can control. What steps could you take, for example, if you found out you inherited alleles predisposing you to Type II Diabetes?

I would try to live a healthy lifestyle and remain active throughout my daily life, reduce alcohol consumption and whatever other preventative measures I can attempt to take.

**Read Dina Fine Maron (2016): “A Very Personal Problem.”**

What do you think the main obstacles are for using genetic testing to better prescribe drugs?

It is not available within every hospital and it might not be covered by insurance.

Why aren’t we doing this more often, given that the tools already exist?

It is a new kind of technology making it relatively unavailable and not all doctors have a grasp of how to use the genetic information when trying to treat a patient. It is very expensive and may not be covered by insurance in many cases.

**Read Tina Hesman, 2019: “What FamilyTreeDNA sharing genetic data with police means for you”**

Do you think police or the FBI should have access to data from companies like FamilyTree or 23andMe? Why or why not?

I believe that the FBI and police should be able to use the genetic information from the family trees and 23 and me to find information to help them solve crimes by comparing gathered genetic information with the large repository of people’s genetic make up to help them discover people in the world who wish to do harm to others or property when they may not have their information within the law enforcement’s system. I also think this is okay because their access to the system will be limited and strictly used to benefit the society as a whole and help put criminals behind bars.