

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

COMPUTER ETHICS

A case for bioprinting organs

Author:

Mirjam ŠKARICA

Supervisor:

Prof.ssa Viola
SCHIAFFONATI

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1 Introduction

Three dimensional (3D) printing is an additive manufacturing process for making a physical object from a three dimensional digital model. Meaning, it builds up the solid three dimensional objects by laying down many thin successive layers of a material. It's one of the fastest growing fields and on top of it, it is the driving force behind innovations in many areas such as engineering, manufacturing and medicine. Even though 3D printing has been around since the 1980s, 3D printing of biomaterials has become possible only recently and it has catalyzed the field of bioprinting said to revolutionize everything from the pharmaceutical to the health care industry. Bioprinting creates a complex three dimensional functional and viable tissue by layering living cells onto a biologically compatible scaffolding. Numerous tissues can be generated this way. And the reasons are plentiful, ranging from scientific research and drug discovery all the way to transplants and regeneration i.e. growing organs or structures to heal and promote growth in the body. Bioprinting is a much more intricate process than non-biological 3D printing because it involves dealing with live cells. Meaning, issues arise in choosing the type of cells, the means of obtaining them, preserving them, and ways of constructing tissue. Not only do these technical issues give rise to a great number of ethical questions, but also the implications of using this rapidly evolving technology also facilitate ethical dilemmas in their own right.

This paper will try to defend the sensitive subject of organ printing by tackling various problems regarding the potential misuse, overuse, under-use and selective use of the technology in various walks of life versus it's obvious benefits. It will first address the current ethical issues like the use of embryonic stem cells and experimentation on youth. Then the discussion will move on to potential ethical issues that are expected to arise with the development of this particular technology.

2 Current issues

2.1 The stem cell dilemma

This section will address the ethical dilemma regarding the use of embryonic stem cells in the bioprinting process. Based on [OPTN data as of January 2015] more than 123,000 men, women and children in United States alone are in need of a lifesaving organ transplant. Sadly, on average 22 people die each day waiting for a transplant. The need for efficient organ and tissue production is real and bioprinting may be a solution to this pressing issue. However, for this kind of bioprinting, embryonic stem cells are the essential part of the 3D printer's bioink.

According to a study [Faulkner-Jones et al. (2013)] there is an advantage to using human embryonic stem cells in biofabrication over cells that have a more specific purpose which is that these cells have the ability to self-renew and the potential to become any other type of cell. However, their versatility is shadowed by the ethical controversy surrounding the method with which they are obtained. This is due to the fact that when the stem cells are harvested from an embryo, the extraction process actually destroys the embryo.

The NSPE¹ Code of Ethics for Engineers states as one of their fundamental canons that engineers will hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public. At first, use of embryonic stem cells seems to both agree and counter this canon. It is in accordance with it because the research and development of this field serves the public with it's potential to save an unprecedented amount of lives. It seemingly contradicts the canon because it supposedly requires the taking of human life to harvest the cells and therefore, not holding public's welfare, health or safety paramount.

However, the whole discussion about whether using embryonic stem cells is moral or not arises from a general disagreement of the status of the embryo. In other words, the disagreement about the point in time in which an embryo is considered a full human being. If we don't consider an embryo human after just 4 or 5 days following fertilization, which is the time needed for the embryo to grow to the blastocyst stage when you can harvest it for stem cells [Landry et al. (2016)], then we don't really have a moral conundrum. If, on the other hand, that is not the

¹The National Society of Professional Engineers

case, I would still like to argue that as a society we have actually already accepted the practice of utilizing embryos for stem cell research by drawing a parallel with a widely available and used reproductive technology - In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) and thus rendering the controversy a bit less, well, controversial.

In IVF, a women's eggs are extracted, inseminated in a petri dish, and after 4-5 days the now embryos are transferred into the woman's uterus. Usually more embryos are made than implanted in case the fertilization doesn't work. The intended parents are left with a few choices² regarding the future of the surplus embryos. Usually the choices include freezing, discarding or donating unused embryos either for scientific research or to other couples trying to conceive. The frozen embryos never used are usually eventually thawed and discarded. On the other hand, according to a study's [Pavone et al. (2011)] compiled statistics on embryos thawed for reuse, 86% of those are discarded either because they didn't survive the thawing process or just because they didn't get implanted this time around.

Furthermore, it is important to realize that in developing the IVF procedure a great number of embryos must have been used and dispensed, essentially sacrificed for science. Since the society widely accepts and uses IVF and one might go far as to say it is considered one of the modern medical triumphs, it can be concluded that by such doing, all the past and the continuous 'sacrifice' of embryos is deemed worthy of the cause. Just like helping people conceive a child is a noble cause, so too are the efforts made not only to save people's lives by bioprinting an organ transplant they need, but also reducing the need for adult human donors. And to take things to an extreme, if we could remove all together the need for adult human donors out of the equation, we would end another moral and ethical dilemma surrounding transplants today. The dilemma about requiring a life taken for a live given, and selecting one life over another.

In my opinion it is more wrong to stifle research with such promising medical potential over a dilemma regarding a procedure that was and is in currently in practice.

The numbers essentially prove that sacrificing embryos for a greater cause, in this case, creating a life is justified

Indeed, current sources of hESCs include excess embryos that would have been

²depending on their country's laws regarding IVF

discarded after a successful in vitro fertilization (IVF) process, from previously frozen embryos created as part of an earlier IVF process [Pediatrics (2012)]

the use of embryonic stem cell, while controversial, would in fact advance the health and welfare of the public because they would quicken the time it will take to successfully transplant biofabricated organs and reduce the need for human donors.

and for the most part IVF is accepted and agreed as being a good thing

2.2 Youth experimentation

ima dijete na kojem je isprinatn onaj dišni cartlige

3 Future issues

3.1 Human enhancement

When organ printing really is in full swing <http://3dprint.com/28879/3d-printing-new-unique-organs/>
superhumans athletes

3.2 Safety

open source, or just source

3.3 Justice and access

selective organs transplants, wage gap,

4 Conclusion

Bioprinting truly is a modern wonder but, at the risk of sounding cliché, with great power comes great responsibility. If history has taught us anything, it's that stifling innovation never works in the long run. Therefore the best thing we can do is to think long and hard about the problem, or better yet - the opportunity, in order to prepare ourselves by raising awareness, coming up with best practices, tweaking our laws, putting in place an infrastructure to better accommodate this imminent change.

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