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Ethical Issues Surrounding Reproduction Commodities.

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Ethical Issues Surrounding Reproduction Commodities.

Reproductive commodities cannot be left in the hands of equilibrium of demand and supply in the marketplace because it has ethical implications to society, and by no means can it be underrated. As much as assisted reproduction technologies solve challenges about normal conceiving of babies, it requires regulations on what to be allowed and what to be prohibited from striking balance hence avoiding excesses in the marketplace. Siring IVF babies has a lot of implications because it involves a third party who trades their reproduction commodities without taking responsibility for parenting the babies (Kellen et al, 2005). There need to be checks and regulatory body for approval and denial of such reproduction after thorough analysis of merits and demerits.

Due to the high technology cost, test-tube babies can only be afforded by high-income individuals in society. Unfortunately, the low-income counterparts will remain with unsolved infertility issues even after the invention of the test tube babies. The high cost involved makes it more biased as the sperm or ovum donors take drugs that trigger the production of more reproduction cells as they anticipate getting willing buyers. What was initially made to correct a problem in society becomes commercialized. It means leaving reproductive commodities in the forces of demand and supply will escalate the order requiring more supplies. Ethically, taking someone's inability to conceive or father a child for financial gains is unacceptable and should not be condoned.

As earlier said, moderation is vital in reproductive commodities in the market, with the significant concern being the ethical issues. Reproductive technologies invented human cloning, though no successful human clone so far. Scientists have tried to use human tissues and cells to manufacture identical human beings in the lab, contrary to the usual way of conceiving. The

existence of artificial intelligent man will pose a threat to the mortal human being, and it is ethically accepted. Buying and selling of human reproductive cells for human cloning are globally detested as it is seen as an act of defying harmonious human existence with a threat of would-be immortal human beings. On the other hand, the technology helps correct erroneous genes transferrable from one generation to another. For instance, if a couple possesses SS cells known to be responsible for sickle cell anemia, opting for an IVF baby may terminate the disorder in the generations to come (Kellen et al, 2005). Otherwise, without Vitro fertilization, as Dr. Reynolds says, it may be a disorder that will torment generations perpetually since it is in the genes and transferred to the following generation by conceiving normally.

In conclusion, a marketplace for reproduction commodities requires proper analysis of the pros and cons and ethical implications to society. It does not depend on the forces of demand and supply as regular commodities. Regulations will help curb the possible extremes like commercializing the production of reproduction cells for financial fortunes. Rules will stop unethical practices such as human cloning and approval of Vitro fertilization, as Dr.Reynolds explained. The regulatory body enables arbiters to pass and decline what will be availed in the marketplace.

References

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