Discussing Preimplantation Tissue Typing (PPT)

Preimplantation tissue typing (PTT) is a form of assisted reproductive treatment used to create a child who is a direct tissue match for an existing sibling suffering from a life-threatening illness. The child born as a result of PTT is called a “saviour sibling” as he/she has the capacity to save the life of the existing sibling. PTT is a procedure affecting not only the interests of the child to be born but also those of the parents and their existing ill child. The intention to have a donor child is merely to serve as a donor for the sick sibling and not for his/her own sake. In modern-day medical ethics, to accept someone as an organ donor the most crucial considerations is the likelihood of avoiding serious complications for the donor, and the quality of the donor’s consent. However, PPT raises important ethical, legal and social issues that are viewed differently worldwide. As delegates of this council, you are required to suggest methods or guidelines which countries worldwide can follow while implementing PPT.

Considering the Impact of Infectious Human Diseases on the Health of Animals

Infectious disease is one of the main causes of mortality in wild animals worldwide. For example, a broad variety of pathogens and infectious diseases has been reported in seabirds in Antarctica. The introduction of pathogens through human activities must be one of the main concerns for long-term conservation of ecosystems. Infections can also interact with toxins, increasing the host vulnerability to secondary infections from other pathogens and parasites, and reduce the ability of animals to adapt to extreme environmental changes. Another factor increasing the risk of a disease outbreak in wildlife is that many bird and mammals live in dense aggregations which increase the probability of infectious disease transmission. Climate change and increasing human activity in the region may increase both the risk of pathogen transmission and the frequency of mortality events. Delegates should come up with solutions to eliminate and minimize the effect of the causes of the issue. Moreover, devise methods to treat the infected animals.