



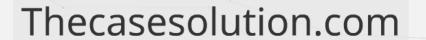
Select to protect of the content of the conten

** The Collection Amendment of the Collection Collectio

Cloning

Clones are organisms that are exact genetic copies. Cloning can be used for medical purposes, reviving endangered or extinct species, producing high-quality livestock, and even human reproduction. Although cloning appears to be beneficial, it also has many risks. However, there are alternatives to cloning.

Cloning: Benefits, Risks, and Alternatives





Select to protect of the content of the conten

** The Collection Amendment of the Collection Collectio

Cloning

Clones are organisms that are exact genetic copies. Cloning can be used for medical purposes, reviving endangered or extinct species, producing high-quality livestock, and even human reproduction. Although cloning appears to be beneficial, it also has many risks. However, there are alternatives to cloning.

Cloning: Benefits, Risks, and Alternatives

Cloning

Clones are organisms that are exact genetic copies. Cloning can be used for medical purposes, reviving endangered or extinct species, producing high-quality livestock, and even human reproduction. Although cloning appears to be beneficial, it also has many risks. However, there are alternatives to cloning.

Benefits of Cloning

- Solve the problem for infertile couples, or if one parent has a genetic disease.
- Parents who have lost a child could have another baby.
- Homosexual couples can have a baby.
- Humans may be cloned for organ donations, thus eliminating transplantation lists.
- · Eliminate defective genes.
- · Research for genetics.
- · Medical breakthroughs.
- Eliminate liver failure, kidney failure, leukemia, cancer, cystic fibrosis, baldness, etc.
- Repair nervous system injuries.
- Endangered species could be saved.

- Rejuvenation: cloning brings the possibility to reverse the aging process.
- Remove the need for cosmetic surgery.
- Help to attain a greater understanding of miscarriages.
- Create repair mechanisms to treat medical tragedies.
- Create organisms with the ideal design.
- The prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases.
- Eliminating viral epidemics, such as, like HIV.
- Help to create modified animal organs that can be transplanted in to humans easily.
- Research funding

Risks of Cloning

- High failure rate About 98% of cloning attempts fail.
 - Abnormal gene expression patterns
- Telomeric differences clones age quickly and have shorter lifespans.

 Problems during later development - Clones that survive tend to be bigger at birth than natural counterparts, a syndrome called Large Offspring Syndrome. Large organs means issues with breathing and blood flow. Clones also seem to develop kidney and brain malformations and impaired immune systems.





