'College prep might start in a test tube': Should we test embryos for genetic markers related to intelligence? A plurality of Americans say 'yes'

Imagine that you were provided no-cost fertility treatment and also offered a free DNA test to gauge which of those little IVF embryos floating in a dish stood the best chance of getting into a top college someday.

Would you have the test performed?

If you said yes, you're among about 40% percent of Americans who told pollsters they'd be more likely than not to test and pick IVF embryos for intellectual aptitude, despite hand-wringing by ethicists and gene scientists who think it's a bad idea.

The opinion survey, <u>published in the journal Science</u>, was carried out by economists and other researchers who say surprisingly strong support for the embryo tests means the US might need to hurry up and set policies for the technology.

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The new poll compared people's willingness to advance their children's prospects in three ways: using SAT prep courses, embryo tests, and gene editing on embryos. It found some support even for the most radical option, genetic modification of children, which is prohibited in the US and many other countries. About 28% of those polled said they'd probably do that if it was safe.

"These are important results. They support the existence of a gap between the generally negative attitudes of researchers and health professionals ... and the attitudes of the general public," says Shai Carmi, a geneticist and statistician.

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