Ethical Issues on Harvesting Eggs from a deceased female. Read the article below. Identify at least THREE ethical issues found in this case. Research, explore, and present them addressing related ethical, legal, psychological, financial, societal, and financial concerns. Address any pros and cons, benefits and potential detriments aligned with facts in the article. Have there been similar cases? Be specific. Harvesting Dead Girl's Eggs Raises Ethical Issues by Mikaela Conley ABC News Medical Unit August 11, 2011 An Israeli court has granted permission for family members to extract and freeze the eggs of its 17-year-old daughter, who died earlier this month in a car accident, according to the Israeli English-language website Haaretz. Chen Aida Ayash died on Aug. 3, 10 days after she'd been struck by a car, at Kfar Sava's Meir Hospital. Her parents donated her organs and obtained a court order to remove and freeze Chen's eggs. They'd initially requested that the eggs be fertilized with donated sperm, but judges declined the petition until the family could prove that Chen had wanted to have children. "Ethically, the important issue is not whether the woman would have wanted children," said Rosamond Rhodes, director of bioethics education at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York. "Regardless of the reproductive possibilities, she will not be around to have the child [or] children." Instead, Rhodes said the critical issue is whether Chen would have wanted her biological children to come to life after she was dead. "This question is rarely considered by anyone," said Rhodes. "People can have strong negative feelings about this possibility -- it can sound really yucky. And many people would not want others, including their own parents, to raise their biological child." The court decision is the first of its kind in Israel, and possibly the world, to allow a family to extract a woman's ova after her death, but there have been cases in which families harvest sperm after death. Despite the growing number of cases, medical ethicists remain unsettled with the idea of extracting eggs and semen after death. "While organs of the dead can be used to save the life of another, using the gametes of a dead child to create another child creates a troubling precedent," said Laurie Zoloth, director of the Center for Bioethics, Science and Society at Northwestern University. "In a world in which thousands of children are lost and starving, the use of medical technology for this end raises other questions about the just use of shared resources. "The fact that sperm has been used this way, for the same tragic reasons, is not an ethical justification," she said. When doctors and families do decide to follow through with such decisions, several other weighty problems arise. "Here, since the patient cannot give consent, doctors would need to be assured that a suitable substitute decision-maker is in place and can provide consent," said Judith F. Daar, professor of law at Whittier Law School in Costa Mesa, Calif. "Families must try to set aside their understandable desire to keep a part of their child and focus on what their child would have actually wanted. "It strikes me as unlikely a minor child would have had the capacity and maturity to meaningfully assert an interest in motherhood, let alone motherhood after her death," said Daar. As the counterpart to extracting sperm posthumously from men, Dr. Michael A. Grodin, a professor of health law, bioethics and human rights at Boston University School of Public Health, said he had no ethical objection to the idea of performing the same procedure in women, "but the psychosocial aspects are significant," he said. "Who is the mother of the child? Your mother was dead when you were conceived. There is an overemphasis on nature versus nurture [here]." But because of the increasing number of cases, Arthur Caplan, chairman of the department of bioethics at University of Pennsylvania, said laws and policies need to catch up with the practice. Caplan said that laws need to be put in place that require spouses and other family members to wait a certain amount of time before using the harvested sperm or egg. "I'm in favor of requiring waiting periods to let the emotions and grief calm down a bit," said Caplan. "And at this point, it seems very important to set up policies that will help guide us in making sound choices. That includes laws and individual hospital policies." "[This] is a reminder of our enormous technical capacity to form families in ways that were unheard of a generation ago, and our responsibility to think carefully about the meaning and impact of the decisions we make when we take up those technologies," said Daar. This article was developed in collaboration with ABC News. Guidelines: Submit written papers that clearly and concisely answers the question(s) in the assignment. You should include: A cover page A purpose statement Introduction Section headers Conclusion A minimum of four external references Include a Works Cited/References Page Your work should: Be written professionally, be grammatically correct, and cited appropriately. Reflect a logical process, flow, transitions, structure, and appropriate content. Cohesively, clearly, and comprehensively explain ethical issues relating to healthcare today. Have proper paragraph development, transitions, and academic tone. General Guidelines: Avoid use of I, you, we 12-point Times New Roman 1-in margins Left aligned Double spaced Spell words out first time used, then abbreviations are acceptable Use complete sentences in the active voice Do not use contractions Cite appropriately