Record Nr. UNINA9910777043603321 Genomics and public health [[electronic resource]]: legal and socio-**Titolo** ethical perspectives / / edited by Bartha Maria Knoppers Pubbl/distr/stampa Leiden;; Boston,: Martinus Nijhoff, c2007 **ISBN** 1-281-45813-9 9786611458133 90-474-1171-4 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (341 p.) Collana Nijhoff eBook titles 2007 Altri autori (Persone) KnoppersBartha Maria Disciplina 340.2 344.04/196 344.04196 Soggetti Genetic screening - Law and legislation Genomics Genomics - Moral and ethical aspects Public health Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references. Nota di contenuto Preliminary Material / Bartha Maria Knoppers -- A Introduction: Expansion of Screening? / J. Gerard Loeber -- B Introduction: Newborn Screening: Storage and Access for Research? / Ellen WRIGHT Clayton --Introduction: of Genomics and Public Health: Building Public Goods? / Bartha Maria Knoppers -- Introduction: the Role of International Stakeholders in Genomics and Public Health / Andrea Boggio. When genomics and public health are integrated into society, it will Sommario/riassunto create as many responsibilities as rights for citizens, researchers, and decision makers. Indeed, the expression of genetic risk factors in both common and infectious diseases is of great interest to public health. Policy development in this area then needs to tackle crucial themes such as: research and its application to public health and genomic medicine, the authority of the state, the right to privacy, and the roles and responsibilities of citizens and the State. Considering the current

fears of a world-wide pandemic, this book is a timely and insightful exploration of both research possibilities and the role of the state. It

will help to understand the limits of possible state access to biobanks and data. It examines the issue of the possible use of newborn screening programmes by public health authorities. It also attempts to understand the protection of individual privacy and the public interest in the promotion of health and the prevention of disease. Moreover, do citizens have a say? Will public attitudes be different towards research in public health genomics compared to genetic testing?