

This response was submitted to the consultation held by the Nuffield Council on Bioethics on Give and take? Human bodies in medicine and research between April 2010 and July 2010. The views expressed are solely those of the respondent(s) and not those of the Council.

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**Question 1**

no

**Question 2**

no

**Question 3**

Yes, for whole organs you have always to do not harm the donor.

**Question 4**

All kind of donation must be altruistic, without costs. Living organ donation must have minimal risks accepted by the donor and society.

**Question 6**

Yes, buying and selling organs is a serious concern to be discussed

**Question 7**

Yes. I may want to donate organs after death but not my body to research. Priorities must set according to ethical principles

**Question 8**

Yes. I will follow bioethical principles of do not hurt.

**Question 9**

I think all these principles must be carefully evaluated within the context of specific societies. Autonomy of miserable people that want to donate a kidney is not autonomy. On maleficency and beneficency should be considered.

**Question 10**

In the context of a society, respecting its habits and analysing the socioeconomic situation of that society. No.

**Question 11**

No. No.

**Question 12**

Yes. It is a moral duty to careful evaluate the Living unrelated 'altruistic" kidney donation

**Question 13**

Yes. We should not use desperate people.

**Question 14**

Yes, we should do our best to supply demands. yes.

**Question 15**

As a principle, No. However, some societies need to incentivise donors and we could accept that in different ways: prioritize family donors in the waiting list, medals, etc. Never utilize money or other forms of material compensation

**Question 16**

yes, money/material compensation. Yes.

**Question 17**

Any kind of compensation that could be seeing as a moral incentive, a society recognition of that altruistic act.

**Question 18**

Yes.

**Question 19**

Yes.

**Question 20**

No. We have to improve the capacity of countries to use correctly their resources in order to improve at maximum its effectiveness.

**Question 21**

yes, if it does not follow the listed principles: have the legal capacity to make this particular decision; have been provided with information about the nature and purpose of the procedure; and be acting voluntarily, without pressure or undue influence being exerted.

**Question 22**

it is difficult but interviews with different kinds of professionals might help to do the distinction.

**Question 23**

No.

**Question 24**

yes

**Question 25**

Yes, families always have the final word in all 3 situations.

**Question 26**

To the family and the society.

**Question 27**

NO.

**Question 29**

If the person did not specify before death belongs to the family the decision of specify.

**Question 30**

no