

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.

Michael Fulton

QUESTIONS ANSWERED:

Question 2

ANSWER:

No

Question 3

ANSWER:

Yes

Question 4

ANSWER:

In the case of donation by a deceased donor there should be no costs, risks or benefits (to the individual concerned, their relatives, or others close to them. In the case of donation by a living donor, the risk to donor should be minimal. There should be no Costs, risks or benefits (to the relatives, or others close to them).

Question 5

ANSWER:

In the case of donation by a deceased donor there should be no costs, risks or benefits (to the individual concerned, their relatives, or others close to them. In the case of donation by a living donor, the risk to donor should be minimal. There should be no Costs, risks or benefits (to the relatives, or others close to them).

Question 6

ANSWER:

No, always provided that the human bodily material is not to be used in animal experimentation.

Question 7

ANSWER:

No, always provided that the bodily material is not to be used for animal experimentation.

Question 8

ANSWER:

No, always provided that no animal experimentation is involved.

Question 9

ANSWER:

No

Question 11

ANSWER:

No provided that animal experimentation is not involved.

Question 12

ANSWER:

Yes. During life this can only be a personal decision, however after death provision of human bodily material should be automatic provided it is not to be used for animal experimentation.

Question 13

ANSWER:

In theory yes.

Question 14

ANSWER:

I believe that attempts should be made to always meet reasonable demand, clearly some demands are healthwise more pressing than others

Question 15

ANSWER:

I would prefer not to use incentives; donation should be automatic after death.

Question 16

ANSWER:

Yes, payment. No.

Question 17

ANSWER:

I cannot think of one at this moment

Question 18

ANSWER:

Yes

Question 19

ANSWER:

Yes

Question 20

ANSWER:

No

Question 21

ANSWER:

I imagine so but I have nothing specific in mind

Question 22

ANSWER:

With difficulty

Question 23

ANSWER:

Not if it is a donation by a living donor.

Question 24

ANSWER:

Yes, there is a much greater weight or responsibility in making a decision on behalf of somebody else.

Question 25

ANSWER:

Family members should play no part whatsoever and have no power of veto whatsoever.

Question 26

ANSWER:

Once someone is dead I cannot see that the body should belong to anybody. I believe that the cadaver should be used in the most ethically-effective manner possible and then be disposed of in the least environmentally-damaging manner possible.

Question 27

ANSWER:

No

Question 28

ANSWER:

Possibly

Question 29

ANSWER:

If used for solely human purposes, no degree of control.

Question 30

ANSWER:

I would like to see the United Kingdom government make it automatic for consent to donation of any and all bodily parts to be taken as automatic once dead, save should an individual express the contrary in a witnessed document.