### SHOULD A BABY HAVE ITS GENOME SEQUENCED?

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SHOULD A BABY HAVE ITS GENOME SEQUENCED?

Should a baby have its genome sequenced at birth?

- How would this work in practice?
  (e.g. compulsory, an opt in system, based on family medical history)

- Who pays for this?
  (e.g. governments, individuals)

- Who has access to the data?
  (e.g. babies, parents, caregivers, doctors)

What are the medical impacts (good and bad)?

- What if there are increased chances of developing a condition that there is no treatment for?
  (e.g. very little is a certainty, knowing can lead to worry)

- Should the data be used by companies for research too?
  (e.g. potentially speeding up new treatment discovery)

- Can the findings currently be acted upon?
  (e.g. do all medical professionals understand genomics)

What are the societal impacts (good and bad)?

- Should you then change the DNA?
  (e.g. treatments being more than just traditional medical)

- Would you only change heath related genes?
  (e.g. make designer babies)

- What unintended findings might you uncover?
  (e.g. parentage, parent’s health conditions)
ANDY’S UNEXPECTED PATERNITY RESULTS

Should DNA test results be shared with someone’s family?

What are the medical impacts (good and bad)?

What are the societal impacts (good and bad)?
ANDY’S UNEXPECTED PATERNITY RESULTS

**Should DNA test results be shared with someone’s family?**

- Who should decide this?
  (e.g. doctors, DNA sequencing company, the person themselves)

- How do you know the DNA test is correct?
  (e.g. the test is only as good as the method used)

- Who gives consent?
  (e.g. the person having the test done, the people the information relates to)

**What are the medical impacts (good and bad)?**

- Would you be able to get more accurate medical data?
  (e.g. biological family medical history)

- Are the right support systems in place to deal with this?
  (e.g. emotional and mental health support)

- Does this lead to the ‘rich’ having more access to healthcare than others?
  (e.g. these commercial tests are still relatively expensive)

**What are the societal impacts (good and bad)?**

- Who has the right to know?
  (e.g. doctor patient confidentiality, extended family, official records)

- Could you find things out about other people without their permission?
  (e.g. taking a sample from someone else and using the service)

- Does it give you a sense of identity?
  (e.g. ancestry, community)