Saviour Sibling

Why in News

Recently, doctors successfully conducted India's first 'saviour sibling' experiment.

- The **Saviour Sibling named Kavya** saved her 6-year-old brother (suffering from Thalassemia).
- 150- 200 ml bone marrow was harvested from Kavya in an hour-long procedure and then given to her brother Abhijeet through transfusion.
- Kavya suffered low haemoglobin for some time but it was corrected with supplements and she also endured some pain in the areas from where the marrow was taken for a few days. Presently, both Kavya and Abhijeet are healthy.

Key Points

- 'Saviour Sibling' refers to babies that are created to serve an older sibling as a donor of organs, bone marrow or cells.
 - Stem cells from the umbilical cord blood or blood of the saviour sibling are used for treatment of serious blood disorders like thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia.
- They are created with In vitro fertilisation (IVF) so that they can undergo pre-implantation genetic diagnosis (or testing) to rule out any genetic disorders and also check bone marrow compatibility.
 - **Pre-implantation Genetic Testing (PGT)** refers to the genetic profiling of embryos. It is used to screen embryos for genetic diseases or chromosomal abnormalities.
 - From each embryo, PGT takes a biopsy of only a few cells and conducts a genetic analysis.
 - This analysis can search to **exclude embryos** carrying a genetic variant that causes a **hereditary disease**, and it can search to find **embryos that are an Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) match to a sibling.**
 - HLA is a type of molecule found on the surface of most cells in the body. These play an important part in the body's immune response to foreign substances.
 - These make up a person's tissue type, which varies from person to person.
 HLA typing is important in organ transplantation protocols, as they
 - determine the likelihood of rejection.
- The world's first saviour sibling, Adam Nash, was born in 2000 in the USA.
- Need:
 - For those families with a child that requires a stem cell transplant, often there is a **hurdle** of finding a donor for the transplant.
 - A successful transplant requires an HLA match between donor and recipient. However, the probability of finding a suitable match among family members is about 30% overall.
- Ethical Considerations and Implications: In a 2004 paper published in the Journal of Medical Ethics, UK researchers debated whether selecting saviour siblings should be banned.

- They studied the arguments to ban it:
 - That saviour siblings would be wrongfully treated as means rather than ends.
 - They would cause or constitute a slide towards designer babies,
 - They would suffer physically and/or emotionally.
- **But the paper found these arguments to be flawed.** It concluded that the **selection of saviour siblings should be permitted,** especially given that prohibiting it would result in the preventable deaths of a number of existing children.

In vitro Fertilisation

- IVF is one of the more widely known types of **Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART).**
- In vitro comes from the latin word 'in glass', i.e. studies are done in a test tube rather than in a human or animal.
 - The **opposite** to 'In-vitro' is **'In-vivo'**, which comes from the latin word **'within the living'.** In vivo refers to experimentation being done in a living organism.
- In vitro means outside the body. Fertilization means the sperm has attached to and entered the egg.
- During IVF, mature eggs are collected (retrieved) from the ovaries and fertilized by sperm in a lab. Then the fertilized egg (embryo) or eggs (embryos) are transferred to a uterus.

Way Forward

 Currently there is a significant gap between the biotechnology advancements in prenatal testing versus the necessary legal and ethical framework. It is imperative that legal and ethical standards be set for the benefit of both the families and professionals involved in the creation of savior children.

Vision

Source: TH

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