The Ethics Of Deep Brain Stimulation Dbs Springer

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Deep Brain Stimulation: Opportunities and Ethical Dilemmas *Scientific and Ethical Issues Related to Deep Brain Stimulation for Mental Disorders* ~~Book talk blends neuroscience, philosophy and ethics (Oct. 5, 2010)~~

Andrew got his life back after deep brain stimulation surgery | Life-changing innovations | Sandvik*Identity and authenticity in medical ethics | Charles Foster | TEDxHautLacSchool Mark Burek - Deep Brain Stimulation Patient* ~~Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) Risks~~ ~~DBS and ethics in a historical perspective by Marwan Hariz~~ ~~2-Minute Neuroscience: Deep Brain Stimulation~~ *My Brain Made Me Buy It: The Neuroethics of Advertising - Exploring Ethics* ~~Deep Brain Stimulation: The fight for normalcy~~

The Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) JourneyWalter Glannon- Ethical Issues in Neuroenhancement Deep Brain Stimulation for Treatment-Resistant Depression: A Progress Report Cory Inman Explains the Possible Emotional Effects of Deep Brain Stimulation Deep Brain Stimulation at Michigan Medicine ~~Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics Book VII - Incontinence~~ *Deep Brain Stimulation , Parkinson* Ethics in AI Seminar - Does AI threaten Human Autonomy ~~People with Parkinson's Share their DBS (Deep Brain Stimulation) Stories~~ The Ethics Of Deep Brain
The ethics of deep brain stimulation (DBS) Deep brain stimulation (DBS) is an invasive technique designed to stimulate certain deep brain regions for therapeutic purposes and is currently used mainly in patients with neurodegenerative disorders, such as Parkinson's disease.

The ethics of deep brain stimulation (DBS)
Although this research is at an early stage, the invasive nature of the intervention and the vulnerability of the potential patients are such that anticipatory ethical analysis is warranted.

The Ethics of Deep Brain Stimulation for the Treatment of ...
Deep brain stimulation is used to treat children with nervous system disorders like dystonia, epilepsy and Tourette Syndrome, and it also is increasingly used for neuropsychiatric conditions like obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Study to explore ethics of deep brain stimulation in kids
Deep brain stimulation (DBS) is a neurosurgical procedure that has been widely used to ameliorate motor symptoms associated with neurological conditions such as Parkinson's disease.

CFP: The Ethics of Experimental Deep Brain Stimulation ...
Although this research is at an early stage, the invasive nature of the intervention and the vulnerability of the potential patients are such that anticipatory ethical analysis is warranted.

The Ethics of Deep Brain Stimulation for the Treatment of ...
Each of these strategies raises a broad spectrum of ethical issues that are currently being discussed in contexts such as braincomputer interfaces, deep brain …

The ethics of deep brain stimulation (DBS) | Request PDF
Deep brain stimulation (DBS) is currently used to treat neurological disorders like Parkinson's disease (PD), essential tremor and dystonia, and is explored as an experimental treatment for psychiatric disorders like major depression (MD) and obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD).

Frontiers | Ethical Issues in Deep Brain Stimulation ...
Ethical Considerations with Deep Brain Stimulation. Posted on December 8, 2014 by Jeffrey Aalberg. The previous blog posts detailed what deep brain stimulation (DBS) is, how it developed, and how it is thought to cause its antidepressive effects. It appears that the future for this procedure is bright.

Ethical Considerations with Deep Brain Stimulation ...
Aired 1/5/10 As part of our monthly series on ethics in science and technology, we'll look at the growing practice of deep-brain stimulation to treat illnesses that range from chronic pain to...

The Ethics of Brain Stimulation to Treat Disease | KPBS
She is co–principal investigator on a National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) grant examining the ethics of control in deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's disease ...

Misuse Of The FDA's Humanitarian Device Exemption In Deep ...
However, these bene?ts can to extent be Keywords Deep brain stimulation (DBS) compromised by the risks related to the invasive surgical Ethics of DBS Ulysses contract Neuroethics procedure, ranging from infection and hemorrhage (Grill Parkinson's disease (PD) 2005), to adverse events related to the stimulation of adjacent deep subcortical brain structures.

The ethics of deep brain stimulation (DBS), "Medicine ...
The Ethics of Expanding Applications of Deep Brain Stimulation. Markus Christen & Sabine Müller. Abstract. This chapter outlines the key characteristics of deep brain stimulation (DBS) as an exemplary case of a neuromodulation intervention and compares it with ablative techniques.

The Ethics of Expanding Applications of Deep Brain Stimulation
Deep brain stimulation (DBS) is an invasive technique designed to stimulate certain deep brain regions for therapeutic purposes and is currently used mainly in patients with neurodegenerative disorders, such as Parkinson's disease. However, DBS is also used increasingly for other experimental applications, such as the treatment of psychiatric disorders (e.g. severe depression), weight reduction.

The ethics of deep brain stimulation (DBS) | SpringerLink
the ethics of deep brain The ethics of deep brain stimulation (DBS). ... Deep brain stimulation (DBS) is an invasive technique designed to stimulate certain deep brain regions for therapeutic purposes and is currently used mainly in patients with neurodegenerative disorders, such as Parkinson's disease. However, DBS is also used increasingly for other

The Ethics Of Deep Brain Stimulation Dbs Springer ...
The expansion of research on deep brain stimulation (DBS) and adaptive DBS (aDBS) raises important neuroethics and policy questions related to data sharing. However, there has been little empirical research on the perspectives of experts developing these technologies. We conducted semi-structured, open-ended interviews with aDBS researchers regarding their data sharing practices and their ...

Researcher Perspectives on Data Sharing in Deep Brain ...
The authors, who are neuroscientists at the University of Milano in Italy, wrote that "understanding the dysfunctional brain structures underlying abnormal moral behavior can lead to specific treatments nowadays using deep brain stimulation or other new non-invasive neuromodulation techniques" and suggested that "deep brain stimulation might be used in…pathological antisocial behavior or violence…and for shaping individual morality" [17].

The New Era of Neuromodulation | Journal of Ethics ...
Deep brain stimulation is an approved and effective neurosurgical intervention for motor disorders such as PD and ET. Deep brain stimulation may also be effective in treating a number of psychiatric disorders, including treatment refractory depression and OCD.

Preparing the ethical future of deep brain stimulation ...
Deep Brain Stimulation may cause personality disorders to occur in some patients. Medical Ethics is important to prevent any unnecessary harm to a patient. Though neuroethics may seem to threaten sciences, they actually aid the progression of helpful innovation.

Frederic Gilbert Explains the Ethics and Effects of Deep ...
Deep brain stimulation, or DBS, is a surgical procedure that's been used to treat Parkinson's for more than 20 years. Using magnetic resonance imaging, DBS electrodes are inserted into an area of the brain that plays a critical role in movement — either the subthalamic nucleus or the globus pallidus.

The consideration of ethical and social issues related to current uses of deep brain stimulation (DBS) as well as investigational uses should now be an integral part of contemporary DBS practice. Scholarship, interdisciplinary work groups, and peer processes have helped articulate standards that need to be respected and implemented in current DBS practice. Integrating new knowledge and interdisciplinary ethical perspectives could be considered a sign of the maturity and rigor of a DBS program. Still, investigational uses of DBS carry tremendous hope but also touch on sensitive and thorny ethical questions. These questions can benefit from the ethical wisdom generated for standard uses of DBS but also challenge current practices and professional conduct. Realizing this, interdisciplinary expert groups have been convened to identify and flesh out ethical guideposts for cutting-edge research in DBS. By implementing these ethical frameworks, DBS is an opportunity to develop promising treatments for a set of vulnerable and sometimes underserved patients while keeping their best interests in sight.

Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) is a minimally invasive surgical method to implant electrodes to stimulate a desired location of the brain. Currently, DBS research has primarily focused on treating extreme cases of neurological disorders that are resistant to other forms of treatment. Through analysis of DBS effects, it can be extrapolated that DBS can possibly be used to enhance learning. One of the key benefits of DBS is synaptogenesis in the area implanted with electrodes. However, DBS can cause many side effects that can also affect individuals when they are receiving stimulation. The focus of this thesis will be to determine whether the benefits of DBS to enhance learning in children out-weigh potential side effects with an emphasis on the ethics associated with stimulation.

Twenty Things to Know About Deep Brain Stimulation is an extensive and in-depth critical analysis of the field of Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) from what many may consider a revolutionary perspective. This book demonstrates the unique nature and incredible promise of DBS and shows how it is unparalleled as a therapeutic intervention. Dr. Montgomery provides an epistemic analysis of the presuppositions, assumptions and fallacies underlying current clinical understanding of DBS as well as the physiology and pathophysiology affected by DBS. Reviews of the safety and efficacy for a number of conditions, patient selections and issues in the post-operative management are also included. Given the revolutionary potential and the complexity of DBS in an ever changing healthcare delivery context, the ethics of DBS are discussed in detail.

The electrifying, forgotten history of Robert Heath's brain pacemaker, investigating the origins and ethics of one of today's most promising medical breakthroughs: deep brain stimulation The technology invented by psychiatrist Robert G. Heath in the 1950s and '60s has been described as among the most controversial experiments in US history. His work was alleged at the time to be part of MKUltra, the CIA's notorious "mind control" project. His research subjects included incarcerated convicts and gay men who wished to be "cured" of their sexual preference. Yet his cutting-edge research and legacy were quickly buried deep in Tulane University's archives. Investigative science journalist Lone Frank now tells the complete sage of this passionate, determined doctor and his groundbreaking neuroscience. More than fifty years after Heath's experiments, this very same treatment is becoming mainstream practice in modern psychiatry for everything from schizophrenia, anorexia, and compulsive behavior to depression, Parkinson's, and even substance addiction. Lone Frank uncovered lost documents and accounts of Heath's trailblazing work. She tracked down surviving colleagues and patients, and she delved into the current support for deep brain stimulation by scientists and patients alike. What has changed? Why do we today unquestioningly embrace this technology as a cure? How do we decide what is a disease of the brain to be cured and what should be allowed to remain unrobed and unprodded? And how do we weigh the decades of criticism against the promise of treatment that could be offered to millions of patients? Elegantly written and deeply fascinating, The Pleasure Shock weaves together biography, scientific history, and medical ethics. It is an adventure into our ever-shifting views of the mind and the fateful power we wield when we tinker with the self.

A clear understanding of distinctions and definitions is necessary before determining which types of surgically invasive neuroscience research should be permitted and how the experimental protocols can properly be undertaken. A failure to clarify the ethical distinctions in invasive neuroscience research hinders attempts at ethical analysis and guidance. At least four main distinctions need to be addressed: "invasiveness" as an important moral characteristic; special brain–mind-related risks; research participant selection; and ideologic interpretation of human function. Harm and not invasiveness is the metric by which to measure the ethical permissibility of research. Because of a class of harms to minds and selves, special attention should be paid to value considerations. These considerations need to be addressed by researchers, funders, and review boards to create proper safeguards from conception of research through final application of results.

Joseph J. Fins calls for a reconsideration of severe brain injury treatment, including discussion of public policy and physician advocacy.

Through the sobering story of Maggie Worthen and her mother, Nancy, this book tells of one family's struggle with severe brain injury and how developments in neuroscience call for a reconsideration of what society owes patients at the edge of consciousness. Drawing upon over fifty in-depth family interviews, the history of severe brain injury from Quinlan to Schiavo, and his participation in landmark clinical trials, such as the first use of deep brain stimulation in the minimally conscious state, Joseph J. Fins captures the paradox of medical and societal neglect even as advances in neuroscience suggest new ways to mend the broken brain. Responding to the dire care provided to these marginalized patients, after heroically being saved, Fins places society's obligations to patients with severe injury within the historical legacy of the civil and disability rights movements, offering a stirring synthesis of public policy and physician advocacy.

Behavioral neuroscience encompasses the disciplines of neurobiology and psychology to study mechanisms of behavior. This volume provides a contemporary overview of the current state of how ethics informs behavioral neuroscience research. There is dual emphasis on ethical challenges in experimental animal approaches and in clinical and nonclinical research involving human participants.