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Bioethics and arguments for and against the human consumption of genetically modified foods in the scientific literature

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In 1994, the FDA approved the first genetically modified food, the Flavr Savr tomato that was introduced to the fresh food market for consumption by the public, however, it was not commercially viable and two more years later was retired from the fresh food market. Since then the advances of modern biotechnology and genetically modified foods have had a great growth and adoption at a global level and considered of great value to society. However, there are controversies and public concern about transgenic foods and crops, which focus on food security and environmental conservation, whether the consumer has the right or not to choose, if they are needed to face hunger in the world now or in the future, on intellectual property rights and ethics. In this work, a systematic review of the scientific literature on pros and cons in relation to the use of genetically modified organisms for planting and human consumption was made, and an analysis of the findings from the bioethical perspectives, which allowed us to make a synthesis with which we established what is most appropriate regarding this subject in the light of bioethical principles. In summary we can say that 70% of the articles reviewed, see the need to regulate the use and application of GMOs and 44% of the articles support a regulation of biosafety. In other words, most countries, seek to follow the same rules of control and prevention for the consumption of foods derived from genetically modified organisms to avoid any risk to human health or environment. Our main recommendation is to continue scientifically founded research on genetically modified foods and to evaluate them through an International Committee periodically, to detect early negative effects on ecology, economy and human and animal health.

Biography

Rosa Martha Desentis Mendoza for more than 30 years has been dedicated to research in the science of food for more than 30 years, started with fresh tropical fruit studying its conservation, later with probiotic microorganisms, also antioxidant enzymes to form polymers with great antioxidant effect. For three years he has been researching genetically modified foods, especially seeds, from a bioethical perspective. Most countries seek to follow the same rules of control and prevention for the consumption of foods derived from genetically modified organisms to avoid any risk to human health or the environment. Evaluations should not only start from an economic base, but from the care of the most important capital of humanity, which is the human product and the ecology that sustains it .

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