

# APPLICATION OF EUGENICS

## **Government level :**

- Government should make policies and legislation to achieve health community through eugenics, implemented and evaluated to see the effect.

## **Population level:**

- Eugenics should be promoted among general population through education using democratic approach.

## **At individual level:**

- Eugenics should be practised by an individual on basis of the decision.

# EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

- Identifying the possibility of chromosomal abnormalities ,when fetus is in uterus by amniocentesis performed within 10 -14 weeks of pregnancy.
- Screening the babies ,once born for same disease as cystic fibrosis phenylketonuria ,dislocation of hip.
- Early detection of cases who suffering from disease such as gout ,thalassemia etc.

# MARRIAGE RESTRICTIONS

- Marriage among the individuals with sufferings like congenital abnormalities Mental retardation, gout, thalassemia, sickle cell anemia increase the risk of defective children.
- Consanguineous marriage can cause increased risk in the off springs of the recessive traits.
- Late marriage increase the risk of genetic disease such as down syndrome
- Community health nurse should aware of the marriage occurring among the close family relations.

# Negative eugenics is considered immoral

- Enforces the sterilisation among genetically defect people
- Allows to kill institutional population

## **Eugenic focus on :**

1. Euthenics
2. Genetic counselling
3. Marriage Restrictions
4. Birth control
5. Early diagnosis and treatment
6. Segregation of mentally ill from normal

# Negative eugenics

- It concerned with decreasing or lowering fertility among genetic disadvantages
- The various way of negative eugenics are

1. Abortion

2. Sterilisation

3. Adoption of Family planning

The various ways of negative eugenics stress on improving the genetic endowment of the population by killing the persons having weak and defective genes

# EUGENIC MEASURES

## POSITIVE EUGENICS:

positive eugenics encourages reproduction among genetically advantaged population .various ways of positive eugenics **in vitro fertilization, Egg transplant and cloning.**

Positive eugenics is difficult to achieve due to:

1. Complexity of traits
2. Multifactorial of traits
3. Unawareness regarding which gene to be transmitted or which not to be transmitted

(ie) which gene which quality, as number of genes are appropriate 50,000 coming from mother and 50,000 from father.



# GOALS

To improve the genetic composition of population

## **AIMS OF EUGENICS**

- ❖ To save the resources
- ❖ to create healthy people in the community
- ❖ To have intelligent people and to have the community free from mentally retarded people
- ❖ To decrease the human sufferings
- ❖ To reduce the economic burden on nation due to the disease.

# Concern of Eugenics

- Decrease hereditary disease
- Improve the health status of the people or community
- Create awareness by educating through eugenic measures



contd..

- British medical association

Eugenics is defined as the study and practice of method designed to improve the quality of the race especially selective breeding .This involves in reproductive choices in order to obtain societal goal.

# INTRODUCTION

- This word Eugenics was coined by Francis Galton in 1883. this has been derived from Greek word .
  - Eu – good or well
  - Genes – born

In a broader sense ,it is considered as study of improving the genetic qualities

In 1904 **Francis Galton** gave the definition of eugenics

**Eugenics** is defined as the science which deals with all influences that improves inborn qualities of race.