

- a. genetic counseling,
- b. in vitro fertilization
- c. genetic engineering
- d. genocide of races perceived as inferior
- e. discrimination
- f. birth control
- g. forced sterilization
- h. prenatal testing and screening

1. ----- testing for diseases or conditions in a fetus or embryo before it is born. The aim is to detect birth defects such as neural tube defects, down syndrome, chromosome abnormalities, genetic diseases and other conditions. It can also be used to determine the sex of the unborn baby.
Diagnostic ----- can be by invasive methods or non-invasive methods. An invasive method is when probes or needles are inserted into the placenta. Non-invasive techniques include examinations of the mother's womb through ultrasonography and maternal serum screens
2. ----- is the process by which patients or relatives, at risk of an inherited disorder, are advised of the consequences and nature of the disorder, the probability of developing or transmitting it, and the options open to them in management and family planning in order to prevent, avoid or ameliorate it. This complex process can be seen from diagnostic (the actual estimation of risk) and supportive aspects.
3. -----, sometimes synonymous with **contraception**, is a regimen of one or more actions, devices, or medications followed in order to deliberately prevent or reduce the likelihood of pregnancy or childbirth. Contraception may refer specifically to mechanisms which are intended to reduce the likelihood of the fertilization of an ovum by a spermatozoon.

4. ----- is a technique in which egg cells are fertilised by sperm outside the woman's womb, *in vitro*. IVF is a major treatment in infertility when other methods of assisted reproductive technology have failed. The process involves hormonally controlling the ovulatory process, removing ova (eggs) from the woman's ovaries and letting sperm fertilise them in a fluid medium. The fertilized egg (zygote) is then transferred to the patient's uterus with the intent to establish a successful pregnancy.

5. ----- is a term that is applied to the **direct** manipulation of an organism's genes. ----- is not to be confused with traditional breeding where the organisms genes are manipulated *indirectly*. ----- uses the techniques of molecular cloning and transformation.

6. In general, ----- is the discernment of qualities and rejection of people or things with undesirable qualities. This article focuses on ----- amongst people—that is, the prejudicial treatment of different groups of people based on certain characteristics.

7. ----- programs are government policies which attempt to force people to undergo surgical sterilization. In the first half of the twentieth century, many such programs were instituted in many countries around the world, usually as part of eugenics programs intended to prevent the reproduction and multiplication of members of the population considered to be carriers of defective genetic traits.

8. ----- is the deliberate and systematic destruction of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group.

source: <http://en.wikipedia.org>