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We are CMEL! Welcome to the February issue of the CMEL Newsletter! This publication aims to update you on the latest news and information in the biomedical world. We will also share information about upcoming events, so stay tuned! Find out more about [CMEL](#). We also have a Facebook page, you can follow us [here](#).

Top stories in this newsletter

In the News:



First human eggs grown in laboratory

Researchers at the University of Edinburgh have grown human eggs in a laboratory for the first time. This new technique is both an opportunity to explore the development of human eggs, as well as a possible door to new methods of preserving fertility for children who undergo cancer treatment. The technique requires further work in the future, however, with only 10% of eggs reaching maturity. It also remains unclear how viable the eggs are, given they have not yet been fertilized. Read more [here](#).

愛丁堡大學研究員第一次成功於實驗室培植出人類卵子。此技術是研究人類卵子發育和保存癌症兒童生育能力的好機會，但此技術將來還需要進一步的優化。詳情請[按此](#)。

Couples search for surrogates in Ukraine

Through the story of Ana, this article explores the recent trend of foreign couples seeking surrogate mothers in Ukraine. This has become increasingly popular since 2015, when reports of exploitation caused the Asian options to close their surrogacy industries one by one. Unable to look for surrogates in Asia, many couples turn to Ukraine, one of the few remaining locations where surrogacy can still be arranged at a much lower cost than in the US. Read more about Ana's story [here](#).

通過 Ana 的故事，此報導描述外國夫婦去烏克蘭尋找代母的熱潮。從 2015 年開始，亞洲國家的代母行業因為有剝削婦女的報導而一個一個的關閉，外國夫婦因而改去烏克蘭。詳情請[按此](#)。

Feature: What does it mean to die?



This New Yorker piece features the story of Jahi McMath, a young girl who was left brain-dead due to complications from a routine tonsillectomy. This case involves many controversial issues, such as when a person should be considered deceased, whether public resources should be used on the care of a person who has been declared brain-dead and whether there is a difference in the quality of healthcare provided to underprivileged persons and/or persons of color. A bioethicist has also indicated concern that this case will lead to fewer people registering as organ donors, since the acceptability of this practice depends on the idea that patients are dead before their organs are removed. Read more about these controversies [here](#).

Jahi 是一個因為扁桃腺切除手術的後遺症而腦死亡的女孩。這篇《紐約人》的報導通過 Jahi 的故事探討一些具爭議性的問題，包括人如何才算死亡，公共資源應否用於腦死亡的人身上，以及給予低收入家庭的醫療服務的質素有否存在分別等。一個生物倫理學家擔心 Jahi 的故事有可能導致更少人願意捐出器官。詳情請[按此](#)。

In Entertainment: You can love the brain and football



Professor Francis X. Shen argues in this article that it is possible to embrace neuroscience and a love of American football. The primary reason is that the public tends to overestimate the risks of concussions, as demonstrated by a study he and others recently ran online. The problem with this is that it affects the cost-benefit analysis and prevents parents from properly taking into account the benefits involved. Read more about these benefits [here](#).

Shen 教授於此文章主張我們既可以相信神經科學又可以愛好美式足球。他的研究演示大眾對腦震盪的風險普遍估計過高，從而防礙父母正確地評估此運動的好處。詳情請[按此](#)。