International Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences, 14 (SI-1) (2025) 297-301

International Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences

Website: www.sciencepubco.com/index.php/IJBAS
https://doi.org/10.14419/te607818
Research paper

Crispr-Based Gene Editing: Ethical Considerations and Future Prospects in Medicine

Anoop Dev [1] *, Sidhant Das [2], Ezhilarasan Ganesan [3], Shivangi Gupta [4], Dr. Satish Upadhyay [5], Dr. Chinmaya Kumar Mohapatra [6], M. Abilasha [7]

[1] Centre of Research Impact and Outcome, Chitkara University, Rajpura, Punjab, India
[2] Chitkara Centre for Research and Development, Chitkara University, Himachal Pradesh, India
[3] Professor, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Ramnagar District, Karnataka, India
[4] Quantum University Research Center, Quantum University,Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India
[5] Assistant Professor, uGDX, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, India
[6] Associate Professor, Department of Legal Studies, Siksha 'O' Anusandhan (Deemed to be University), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India
[7] Assistant Professor, Department of Nursing, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
**Corresponding author E-mail: anoop.dev.orp@chitkara.edu.in*

Received: May 2, 2025, Accepted: May 31, 2025, Published: October 30, 2025

Abstract

CRISPR has the potential to transform humanity in ways we can only imagine think eradicating diseases, creating designer babies, achieving eternal youth, or even building an unbeatable army. While these scenarios may seem far off, if they ever become possible, they are certainly not out of reach. While it might seem like a good idea to ban genetic engineering, doing so would actually be a big mistake. If we prohibit human genetic engineering, we risk pushing science into areas and jurisdictions that make us uneasy. The only way to ensure that future research is conducted with caution, reason, oversight, and transparency is to engage with it responsibly. By gaining a clear legal understanding of the implications of these fast-paced scientific and technological advancements, we as a society can better manage and regulate them in a way that aligns with our legal framework, A crucial requirement for allowing somatic gene editing is having a dependable method to ensure that no heritable changes occur, which means being able to clearly distinguish between edited and non-edited cells. To successfully develop the techniques needed to provide patients with access to CRISPR-based treatments, we must ground our efforts in strong ethical principles that prioritize the common good. One common belief is that CRISPR-Cas9 gene-editing technology is merely a neutral tool, reflecting only the biases and responsibilities of its users. But the truth is, technology is never truly neutral. The choices we make in science are steeped in values and should be clearly articulated to provide context for ongoing discussions.

Keywords: *CRISPR; Revolutionized; Crucial; Consequences; Medicine.*

1. Introduction

The precision of genetic changes associated with CRISPR-Cas9 systems used for afforestation is less critical, and the potential effects of an off-target mutation should mainly be evaluated based on the competitive edge of the genetically modified trees within their ecological setting. While CRISPR technology holds potential in various fields, including agriculture and ecology, this review focuses primarily on its medical applications. CRISPR's role in treating genetic disorders, such as sickle cell anemia and cystic fibrosis, as well as its potential in oncology for cancer therapies, is of utmost relevance. For instance, recent advancements in hematologic applications, such as Kansal (2024), have demonstrated the efficacy of CRISPR in hematologic malignancies. We focus on these medical applications, as they hold the promise of revolutionizing treatment options for several life-threatening diseases. Plus, the time it takes to deregulate these edited trees is another important factor to keep in mind [1]. A crucial requirement for allowing somatic gene editing is having a dependable method to ensure that no heritable changes occur, which means being able to clearly distinguish between edited and non-edited cells [3]. It's still a bit tricky to figure out how to evaluate the potential of the ever-growing CRISPR market [13]. One big concern that impacts everyone is the whole patenting issue [2]. We're aware that transgenic organisms are being patented across various industries, and certain human gene sequences are also being patented for medical applications [5]. Every model organism comes with its own set of advantages compared to others, and choosing the right one really hinges on the specific research question at hand [15]. A good animal model must be a close reflection of the molecular pathways that are involved in human physiology [7]. Different animal models have been significant in

the discovery of various mechanisms and their pathophysiology [9]. The Zhang, Doudna, and Charpentier patent row has had far-reaching effects on the CRISPR innovation and availability. The controversy over the patent rights to CRISPR-Cas9 led to complex legal battles, which ultimately shaped the future of gene editing technologies. This dispute highlights the challenges in balancing intellectual property rights with the need for collaborative scientific advancement. Furthermore, recent advancements such as CRISPR-Cas12 and base editing are pushing the boundaries of gene editing, offering more precise and efficient tools for genomic alterations. These innovations could pave the way for therapies with fewer off-target effects and greater applicability across various diseases. The closer the genome structure, anatomy, and physiology of an organism are to humans, the better it is for tackling a range of biological questions, whether in basic biology or in studying human diseases. In the forward genetics approach, scientists explore the different traits that emerge from a variety of random mutagenesis methods, such as chemical mutagenesis, irradiation mutagenesis, and insertional mutagenesis. [4] [11] While CRISPR-Cas9 has shown promising potential in diverse fields, this paper will focus specifically on its medical applications, particularly its role in genetic disorder treatments, cancer therapies, and potential future breakthroughs in human health. For example, the work by Kansal (2024) demonstrates CRISPR's transformative role in hematology, specifically in the treatment of inherited hematologic malignancies. Such applications hold immense promise for personalized medicine, providing solutions for conditions that were previously thought to be incurable.

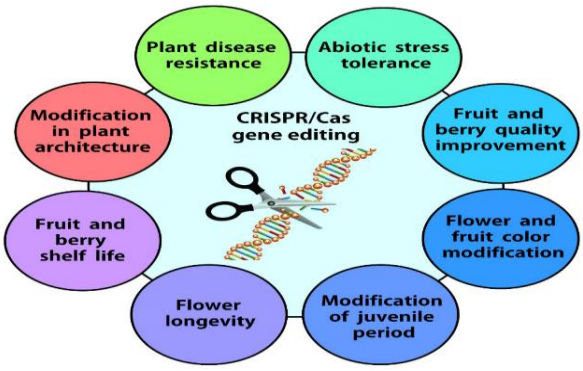

Fig. 1: Mechanism of CRISPR-Cas9 Gene Editing.

This fig 1 illustrates how CRISPR-Cas9 technology targets specific DNA sequences for editing, enabling precise genetic modifications Additionally, CRISPR can play a vital role in managing invasive pest species, reversing pesticide and herbicide resistance in insects and weeds, or even stopping the spread of diseases [12]. Scientists have made remarkable advances in applying it to thwart the transmission of genes that assist mosquitoes to resist harmful malaria parasites [6] [8].

1.1. Ethical considerations

- The moral aspects of germline editing and the possible dangers of the unintended consequences that may arise in the succeeding generations.
- Efficient distribution of CRISPR therapies so that they are not restricted to some socioeconomic groups or territories.
- Moral theories, such as utilitarian (achieving the greatest good) and justice-oriented ones (the distribution of fairness and equity).
- The need to integrate the role of the general population and the debate within the society about the limits of gene editing, particularly on embryo editing.

2. Medical Application of CRISPR

The CRISPR-Cas9 technology has enormous potential in the medical field, especially in the treatment of genetic diseases like sickle cell anemia, cystic fibrosis, and muscular dystrophy. CRISPR has the potential to offer cures to previously incurable conditions since it allows specific genetic defects to be fixed on a molecular level by enabling the introduction of a specific gene sequence into the DNA of a patient with the affected gene (Edelmann, 2016). CRISPR is also being investigated in the field of oncology, where it is possible to target genetic mutations that cause cancer, and thus it can be used to offer personalized cures. Being an emerging technology, the medical use of CRISPR is growing, and 111 studies on immunotherapy and age-associated illnesses are still underway, making CRISPR a paradigm-shifting tool in the health sector. Nevertheless, the issues of safety, ethics, and accessibility are also important factors that should be considered to make it widely used.
The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) made a big stride on July 16, 2020, by ruling that organisms made using mutagenesis are subject to classification as GMOs, as per the Directive 2001/18 guidelines.

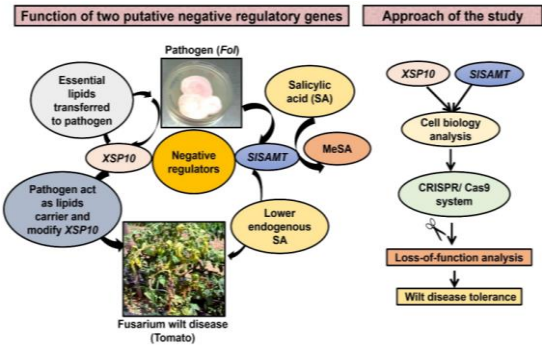

Fig. 2: Ethical Decision-Making Frameworks for CRISPR.

This conceptual figure 2 presents the ethical considerations surrounding CRISPR applications, highlighting key debates such as germline editing, equity, and consent

This means that any authorization, deregulation, or use of these organisms in the environment, for any purpose, must follow the regulations and guidelines set out by this directive [7-8]. It took a whole decade after the first reports of off-target mutations in eukaryotes to uncover the many similarities between the CRISPR-Cas9 systems used for gene editing in afforestation and those applied to eukaryotic genomes. However, it's essential to understand that while the mechanisms of action and the potential risks of off-target mutations are quite alike, the diversity and complexity of the genomes these technologies target are completely different [14].

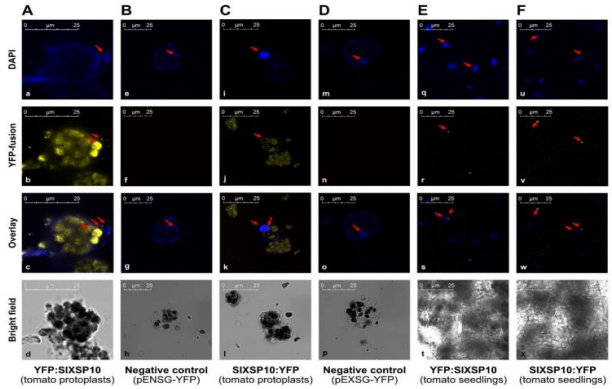

Fig. 3: Sub-Cellular Localization of N and C-Terminal YFP Fusions of XSP10.

To successfully develop the techniques needed to provide patients with access to CRISPR-based treatments, we must ground our efforts in strong ethical principles that prioritize the common good [10]. The CRISPR technology has ethical implications that should be viewed in a variety of ways. Both utilitarianism, as a theory that aims to maximize the overall well-being and justice-oriented approaches that give special attention to the issues of fairness and equality, are useful theories that can be applied when analyzing the applications of CRISPR in medicine. As an illustration, although CRISPR is promising in the treatment of genetic diseases, there is a worry about the fair distribution of such treatments. CRISPR-based therapies might encourage current bias in health, especially in resource-deprived conditions. In addition, deep ethical issues associated with the germline editing, where the DNA of embryos is modified, emerge about the consent, the heritability and the overall impact on human evolution. According to Brokowski and Adli (2019), the ethical factors should be the focus in gene editing technology development and implementation.

2.1. Regulatory challenges

The global regulations of CRISPR technology differ, with the EU and the US taking different strategies towards the regulation of the technology. CRISPR-modified organisms are subject to classification as GMOs in the EU and need very stringent regulations to be approved. The US has a flexible but in developing regulatory system in the field of CRISPR-based therapies, which is managed by the FDA. Asia may have less stringent regulations than other areas of the world, which is why swift progress is being made in gene editing, whereas Africa is considering CRISPR to use in vital processes, such as malaria treatment. The major issue is the need to find a global control mechanism that will prevent the three, namely innovation, safety, and equity, and to resolve intellectual property controversies such as the patent dispute between Zhang, Doudna, and Charpentier. These legal and regulatory issues should be handled to promote responsible and broad applications of CRISPR technologies.

Although the EU and the US have had most of the prevailing regulatory eyes on CRISPR, the global view on the same needs to be taken into consideration. CRISPR-based technologies are under development to be used to control malaria in Africa, and gene drives are being considered as a way of eradicating malaria-carrying mosquitoes. On the same note, there has been a rapid adoption of gene editing to use in agriculture in Asia, but the regulatory frameworks are in the process of being established. The consideration of international views will enable the ability to understand how CRISPR can be controlled and implemented in various environments more comprehensively.

3. Results and Discussion

The use of CRISPR-Cas9 for making precise genetic changes complicates the task of identifying and regulating genetically modified organisms (GMOs) once they hit the market after leaving the lab. Because of this, regulatory bodies like the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) need to take a close look at which GMOs are truly safe for consumers.

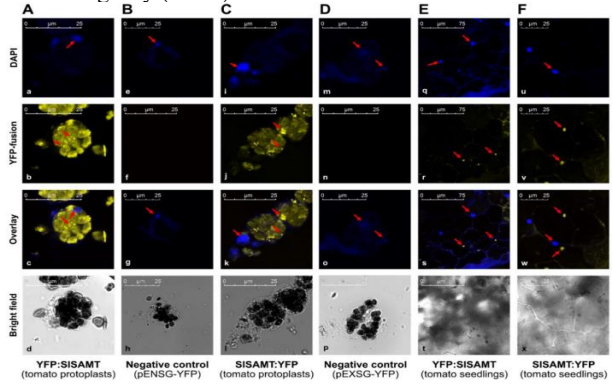

Fig. 4: Sub-Cellular Localization of N and C-Terminal YFP Fusions of SlSAMT.

As CRISPR technology keeps advancing, we can expect to see more patent-related challenges popping up in different areas of biotechnology in the coming years. Even now, there are numerous examples of patents in action. A prominent case to note is the dispute between Zhang, Doudna, and Charpentier regarding the therapeutic use of CRISPR-Cas9 in human cells. This case wrapped up on December 2, 2016, and ultimately, the patent was awarded to Caribou Biosciences. Future research on CRISPR should focus on improving off-target mutation detection techniques to ensure the precision of genetic edits. Additionally, global regulatory frameworks need to be developed to standardize CRISPR applications across different regions, ensuring safe and ethical practices. Public engagement with gene editing, as proposed by Shinwari et al. (2018), will also be crucial to understanding societal perceptions and ethical concerns surrounding the technology. Research could focus on how different communities view the potential risks and benefits of gene editing, particularly for heritable genetic modifications.

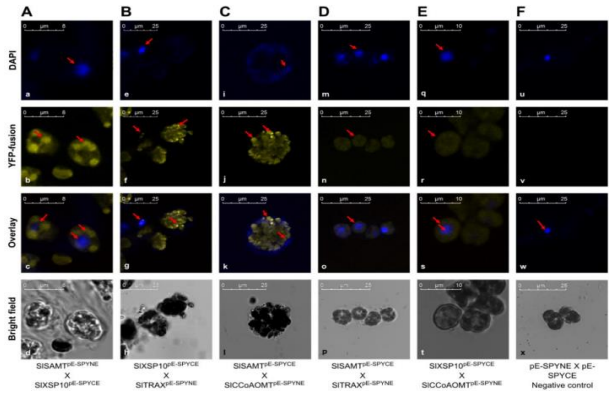

Fig. 5: In Vivo Protein-Protein Interaction of XSP10, Slsamt.

They then work methodically to pinpoint the specific genotype or gene that is linked to each unique phenotype. However, forward genetics screening faced challenges in vertebrate model organisms like chickens, Xenopus laevis, and mice due to various complications, until zebrafish emerged as a promising model organism. Zebrafish offer a well-defined genetic landscape, ease of developmental phenotype characterization, and are particularly well-suited for high-throughput screening.

4. Conclusion

When humans first unraveled the code of life—DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid—a fascinating world of possibilities opened. This intricate molecule is responsible for guiding the growth, development, function, and reproduction of all living things. The information is cleverly encoded within its structure, where four nucleotides pair up to create a code that carries essential instructions. Once DNA was discovered, people couldn't resist the urge to experiment with it. Back in the '90s, there was a fascinating experiment in human engineering that aimed to tackle maternal infertility. This led to the birth of babies with genetic material from three different individuals, making them the first humans ever to have three genetic parents. Fast forward to today, and we're seeing some incredible advancements: supermuscular pigs, salmon that grow at lightning speed, featherless chickens, and even transparent frogs. On a lighter note, you can snag glow-in-the-dark fluorescent zebrafish for just ten bucks in the U.S. While all of this is amazing, gene editing used to be a pricey and complex affair that took ages. Suddenly, the cost of engineering plummeted by 99%. As CRISPR technology continues to evolve, there are several exciting avenues for future research. One key area is improving the precision of gene editing, particularly in reducing off-target mutations to ensure safer clinical applications. Another critical gap lies in the development of global regulatory frameworks that can standardize CRISPR applications across countries while addressing ethical concerns, such as equitable access to therapies. Additionally, more research is needed on public engagement to understand societal attitudes towards CRISPR, particularly regarding germline editing and designer babies. As these issues are addressed, CRISPR's potential to treat genetic disorders, cure cancers, and improve agricultural practices will continue to expand, ushering in a new era of precision medicine and biotechnology.

References

[1] Ike, P. C., Kelechi, O. A., Agboli, V. I., Tumininu, S., & Ike, J. C. (2025). The future of medicine: Advancing gene therapy with CRISPR-Cas9's exact precision in pediatric males. *Journal of Health Systems Research*.

[2] Gostimskaya, I. (2022). CRISPR–Cas9: A history of its discovery and ethical considerations of its use in genome editing. *Biochemistry (Moscow), 87*(8), 777–788. https://doi.org/10.1134/S0006297922080090.

[3] Vijayakumar, P., Sivasubramaniyan, G., & Rao, M. S. (2019). Bibliometric analysis of *Indian Journal of Nuclear Medicine* (2014–2018). *Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services, 9*(1), 122–127. https://doi.org/10.51983/ijiss.2019.9.1.581.

[4] Shinwari, Z. K., Tanveer, F., & Khalil, A. T. (2018). Ethical issues regarding CRISPR mediated genome editing. *Current Issues in Molecular Biology, 26*(1), 103–110. https://doi.org/10.21775/cimb.026.103.

[5] Shokhimardonov, S., Madrakhimova, Z., Pardaev, A., Asqarov, N., Ochilova, B., Atamurodov, S., Khasanov, A., & Zokirov, K. (2024). Investigating the potential of aquatic stem cells for regenerative medicine. *International Journal of Aquatic Research and Environmental Studies, 4*(S1), 119–125. https://doi.org/10.70102/IJARES/V4S1/20.

[6] Babur, M. N. (2024). Harnessing CRISPR technology for precision gene editing: Innovations and ethical considerations. *Multidisciplinary Journal of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, 1*(1), 1–7.

[7] Uyan, A. (2022). A review on the potential usage of lionfishes (*Pterois spp.*) in biomedical and bioinspired applications. *Natural and Engineering Sciences, 7*(2), 214–227. https://doi.org/10.28978/nesciences.1159313.

[8] Mangala, K. J., Baig, S. A., Gugulothu, S., Poleboina, S., Rajitha, E., Samathoti, P., Singh, S. P., Kaushik, V., & Bhatt, P. (2023). CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing in pharmaceuticals: Current applications and future prospects. *Biochemical & Cellular Archives, 23*. https://doi.org/10.51470/BCA.2023.23.S1.1655.

[9] Armstrong, D., & Tanaka, Y. (2025). Boosting telemedicine healthcare assessment using Internet of Things and artificial intelligence for transforming Alzheimer's detection. *Global Journal of Medical Terminology Research and Informatics, 2*(1), 8–14.

[10] Velliangiri, A., & Punam, S. R. (2023). CRISPR-Cas Mediated Gene Editing for Enhancing Abiotic Stress Tolerance in Tomato Cultivars. *National Journal of Plant Sciences and Smart Horticulture*, *1*(1), 41-48.
[11] Kansal, R. (2024). The CRISPR-Cas system and clinical applications of CRISPR-based gene editing in hematology with a focus on inherited germline predisposition to hematologic malignancies. *Genes, 15*(7), 863. https://doi.org/10.3390/genes15070863.
[12] Padhye, I., & Shrivastav, P. (2024). The role of pharmacists in optimizing medication regimens for patients with polypharmacy. *Clinical Journal for Medicine, Health and Pharmacy, 2*(2), 41–50.
[13] Brokowski, C., & Adli, M. (2019). CRISPR ethics: Moral considerations for applications of a powerful tool. *Journal of Molecular Biology, 431*(1), 88–101. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmb.2018.05.044.
[14] Chanchal, D. K., Chaudhary, J. S., Kumar, P., Agnihotri, N., & Porwal, P. (2024). CRISPR-based therapies: Revolutionizing drug development and precision medicine. *Current Gene Therapy, 24*(3), 193–207. https://doi.org/10.2174/0115665232275754231204072320.
[15] Ullah, I. (2024). CRISPR/Cas9-based genome editing in precision medicine: Current trends and recent advancements. *Genetics, 1*, 100001.
[16] Khan, Z., Khan, S. H., & Ahmad, A. (2022). Challenges and future prospects of CRISPR technology. In *The CRISPR/Cas Tool Kit for Genome Editing* (pp. 311–333). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-6305-5_10.
[17] Urebe, J., & Fatem, B. F. (2023). Fortification Strategies to Combat Hidden Hunger: A Case Study of Iron-Fortified Staples. *National Journal of Food Security and Nutritional Innovation*, *1*(1), 1-8.
[18] Shrirao, N. M., & Mishra, N. (2023). Evaluating Community-Based Animal Health Delivery Systems for Sustainable Livestock Development in Rural Areas. *National Journal of Animal Health and Sustainable Livestock*, *1*(1), 1-8.
[19] Mori, T., & Geweely, N. (2023). Integrating Indigenous Knowledge into Forest Governance: Toward Culturally Rooted Climate Adaptation Strategies. *National Journal of Forest Sustainability and Climate Change*, *1*(1), 1-8.
[20] Tandi, M. R., & Shrirao, N. M. (2023). AI-Driven Predictive Analytics for Sustainable Stock Assessment in Coastal Fisheries. *National Journal of Smart Fisheries and Aquaculture Innovation*, *1*(1), 41-48.
[21] Lalit, D., & Chakma, S. (2023). Community-Based Smart Agriculture Hubs for Rural Innovation and Capacity Building. *National Journal of Smart Agriculture and Rural Innovation*, *1*(1), 1-8.
[22] Shrirao, N. M., & Mishra, N. (2025). Terabit-per-second photonic–nanoelectronic devices for data center interconnects. Progress in Electronics and Communication Engineering, 3(1), 73–79.*
[23] Kigarura, M., & Mlein, M. (2025). Deployment of WSN-based structural health monitoring for smart bridges: A real-world case study. Journal of Wireless Sensor Networks and IoT, 3(1), 86–94.
[24] Ismail, L., & Hee-Seob, K. (2025). Design and optimization of runtime reconfigurable architectures for low-latency edge AI applications. SCCTS Transactions on Reconfigurable Computing, 3(2), 1–10.
[25] Punam, S. R., & Nestaresb, B. K. (2025). Lightweight GAN-based image super-resolution for satellite imagery on low-power embedded hardware. National Journal of Signal and Image Processing, 1(4), 23–29.