

オーストラリア・モナッシュ大学 Ehsan Shamshi Gooshki 博士を招いた国際セミナー  
「イランおよび日本における中絶と出生前検査の制度・現状・課題」

**Tohoku University Medical Ethics International Seminar**  
**on Selective Abortion and Prenatal Testing in Iran and Japan: Systems, Situations and Ethical**  
**Issues**

日時：2024 年 4 月 1 日（月）

10 時 30 分 ～ 14 時 30 分

形式：対面のみ

場所：東北大学星陵キャンパス医学部 5 号館 10 階 医療倫理学分野セミナー室

東北大学星陵キャンパスへのアクセス

<https://www.med.tohoku.ac.jp/access/>

医療倫理学分野へのアクセス

<https://www.tohoku.ac.jp/japanese/profile/campus/01/seiry/areab.html>

プログラム

10 時 30 分 ～ 11 時 30 分

**1. 「人口政策の枠組みにおける出生前診断と中絶の生命倫理的考察： イランのバイオポリティクスの事例研究」**

Bioethical Considerations of Prenatal Diagnosis and Abortion within the Framework of  
Population Policies: A Case Study of Iran's Biopolitics

Ehsan Shamshi Gooshki（オーストラリア・モナッシュ大学&テヘラン医科大学）

13 時 30 分 ～ 14 時 30 分

**2. 「出生前検査の情報提供に関する日本の近年の政策変更を表出論はどこまで妥当するか？」**

The expressivist argument for recent policy changes regarding the provision of prenatal testing  
in Japan

圓増 文（東北大学大学院医学系研究科）

\* 要事前申込（定員になり次第締切）

参加をご希望の方は事前に下記連絡先にご連絡ください。

\* 参加費：無料

\* 使用言語：英語

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（研究代表者：圓増文）

## 1. Ehsan Shamshi Gooshki 博士

### プロフィール

Dr. Ehsan Shamshi Gooshki, a certified Medical Doctor, underwent a noteworthy transition in his career toward biomedical ethics. His professional journey encompasses a series of roles: serving as a policymaker in health and research ethics, an associate professor, a consultant in clinical ethics and research ethics, and a committed member of research and clinical ethics committees. His efforts have garnered him international acclaim for spearheading innovative platforms dedicated to advancing bioethics. Notably, he serves as a member and vice-chair of the UNESCO International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) Ethics Review Committee (ERC).

医師、医学博士。オーストラリアモナッシュ大学(Monash University)講師、テヘラン医科大学(Tehran University of Medical Sciences)准教授、イランでの医療倫理・研究倫理の政策立案者、臨床倫理・研究倫理のコンサルタント、研究倫理・臨床倫理委員会委員などを歴任。またユネスコ国際生命倫理委員会（IBC）および世界保健機関（WHO）倫理審査委員会（ERC）の委員および副委員長を務める。

### 発表概要

**Title: Bioethical Considerations of Prenatal Diagnosis and Abortion within the Framework of Population Policies: A Case Study of Iran's Biopolitics**

Abstract:

While abortion and prenatal diagnosis have been extensively debated from an ethical standpoint, this paper analyses their ethical dimensions within the framework of biopolitical considerations, particularly in the context of population control policies in Iran. The paper briefly sheds light on the historical trajectory and development of prenatal diagnosis and abortion practices in Iran, while scrutinizing the ethical implications and justification processes specific to the Iranian context. Central to the discussion is an examination of the influence of population control policies on these matters from a biopolitical perspective. The analysis focuses on pertinent articles of a recently enacted legislation in Iran titled the "Protection of the Family and Youthfulness of Population Act," along with subsequent regulations that significantly impact medical interventions pertaining to prenatal diagnosis and abortion, as well as the reproductive rights of women and parents. Through an ethical analysis of this regulatory framework, the paper explains how the distinct biopolitical landscape of Iran has contributed to the current situation.

## 2. 圓増 文

## プロフィール

東北大学大学院医学系研究科 医療倫理学分野講師。専門分野は倫理学（とくに医療倫理）。

## 発表概要

**Title: The expressivist argument for recent policy changes regarding the provision of prenatal testing in Japan**

Abstract:

The Japanese government and medical professionals have negative attitudes toward the provision of prenatal testing and related information due to social concern regarding discrimination against persons with disabilities. However, with the rapid increase in the number of non-invasive prenatal tests, particularly at non-certificated medical facilities in response to the growing demand from pregnant women, the Japanese government and medical professional associations have enacted radical changes, making an active commitment toward the provision of these services. While a major justification for these policy changes is ensuring respect for reproductive autonomy and women's self-determination, these policy changes may reinforce the concern regarding discrimination. This presentation investigated the expressivist argument that these new policies may reinforce discrimination and examined three objections to this argument.