Friday, November 30, 1984

Daily Nebraskan

'Outlandish' experiments victimize dying

he headlines announcing her death were classics of the genre. "Baby Fae Dies," read one, "But Doctor Sees Gain for Science."

The words relayed from Loma Linda dressed this tiny casket with a silver lining of progress. Dr. Leonard L. Bailey, who oversaw the 21-day drama in the 32day life of the girl with the baboon heart, called her and her parents "pioneers." The university spokesman at the memorial service said solemnly, "Baby Fae has not lived in vain, nor has she died in vain." Even the mother, we are told, gave one last wish, to the doctor for his experimental work: "Carry it on."



By the time Baby Fae is laid to rest, the choreography of thir public medical ballet will have been complete and completely familiar. We have been through this enough to see the shape of a ritual drama.

The plot opens and concludes with "hope." At the beginning, the doctors announce that they are trying to save a patient, a life. The Christiaan Barnard admitted in technique is new, daring, promising. There are risks, yes, but Barney Clark may yet be back on the golf course with his artificial heart and Baby Fae may turn 20 with the operation. her baboon heart. The story ends with a claim of victory for "science" and a funeral.

public audience suspends a bit of chases you to the bank of a river its disbelief in preference for med- filled with crocodiles, you will ical magic shows. We have leap into the water convinced watched so many impossible cures you have a chance to swim to the

organ beating inside a human lion." body we do not want to be considered anti-science, anti-progress, pessimistic.

patient lived for only 18 days. right to do so. Now, 65 percent of transplants done at Stanford live a year, and half are alive after five years. Yes, Barney Clark may have died after 112 days, but Dr. William DeVries announced this week that he is ready to try again.

We don't know whether "frontier-blazing" experiments like animal-to-human transplants are headed down dead ends or onto new paths, whether we are talking lactrile or penicillin. We don't know if Dr. Bailey, who fits the alluring image of the buccaneer scientist, is a committed crank or unrecognized genius. So, the human and the editorial response is that this situation "bears watching," and "raises questions."

But I don't think we have to be quite so reticent to judge this medical event. The issue of experimenting on terminally ill human beings has not always been handled honestly. Dr. his memoirs that he lied to the first transplant patient. Dr. Barnard told Louis Washkansky the strong odds of surviving just

Dr. Barnard describes the state of mind of terminally ill patients who become subjects for experi-Each time the curtain rises, the ment quite accurately: "If a lion

become routine treatment that other side when you would never even when faced with a baboon accept such odds if there were no

We have all known people chased by the lions of cancer or heart disease. Two years ago, Barney "What if it works?" we say. After Clark signed an 11-page consent all, when Christiaan Barnard did form for an artificial heart, and the first human transplant, the leapt into that water. He had the

> Here the question is whether a parent has the right to throw a child in. All the medical evidence of this case - except for the original boasting testimony of Dr. Bailey - suggests that this infant had no chance to survive into toddlerhood, let alone adulthood. Given that, we have to conclude that Baby Fae's body was donated, alive, to science. The rationale, that she was "going to die anyway," implies that it is open season on the dying, that we can try even the most outlandish experiment on these human beings.

Dr. Bailey, who called this

transplant a "tremendous victory," is planning to do it again. It is entirely possible that he found what we was looking for, a reason to go on tinkering with newborns and baboons. But whatever rationale there was for the first experiment - the idea that a newborn with an undeveloped immune system could absorb a foreign body better than an adult there is none for a second experiment.

Those who cannot give consent should be the last, not the first, people we use for experiments. It may be difficult to stop at the shoreline when the lion is gaining on your hold. But when the crocodiles are hungry and the baby can't swim, there is no mercy in throwing that child in the water.

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