

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO DIPARTIMENTO DI STUDI INTERNAZIONALI, GIURIDICI E STORICO-POLITICI

Viable technology, pseudo-medicine? A survey on the layperson's knowledge and perception of cryonics

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Background

- Cryonics is a practice by which corpses are preserved by cooling for an indefinite period of time.
- Although it began in the 1960s, it has lately been **spreading** in some developed countries, especially in the **US** and **Russia**.
- What distinguishes it from other forms of corpse disposal (inground or above-ground burial, cremation, embalming, etc.) is that cryonics is often carried out in the **hope** of **resuscitation**.



State-of-the-art

- Few academic studies, so far, have dealt with the medical aspects connected with possible reviving following cryopreservation or C-P (PubMed contains 18 articles about cryonics between 1979 and 2018).
- A slightly higher number of works address the subject from the social/sociological perspectives (e.g. Sheskin 1979, Quigley 1996), but most publications are by supporters of the practice, often involved in the companies selling cryopreserving services (e.g. Blair-Gile 1994, Cryonics Europe 2002).
- The authors of this abstract have produced initial studies on cryonics from the medical and the linguistic (Grego 2019 and 2020 forthcoming) standpoints.



- This study aims to survey the **opinion of laypeople** about **cryonics**.
- The study is expected to return insights on
 - a) the scientific and technical **knowledge** of the practice among laypeople;
 - b) the perception of the **ethical** issues surrounding it, if any;
 - c) the overall **disposition** of laypeople toward an increasing practice.

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- A questionnaire to this end has been developed and is currently being administered in Italian and in English, among speakers of these languages.
- Questionnaire developed by B. Ciprandi within the field of Legal medicine and insurance law and also influenced by previous studies on the preservation of **corpses in forensic pathology** (Ciprandi et al. 2017, Franceschetti et al. 2017).
- Results will be furthermore interpreted from a critical discourse studies perspective (Fairclough 1992, 2003, 2018; Wodak & Meyer 2001; Rajah 2018).



Questionnaire: construction

- Initially built in Italian for administration to an Italian public
- Then translated into English
- Administered as a **survey** via <u>SurveyMonkey</u>
- Questionnaire shown here is the English version





1. Welcome to our survey

Cryopreservation, or hibernation, is a newly developed technology that offers the possibility of being "preserved", in the hope that medical developments can make it possible, in the future, to treat currently incurable diseases and to consequently restore one's vital functions.

Technically, a person who, in life, chooses to rely on this technology, is subjected to a rapid cooling process within a few minutes of his/her death (which must therefore take place in a hospital), while the cardio-respiratory activity is artificially maintained and they proceed to inject heparin in order to avoid ischaemic and coagulative damage. The body is then perfused with a solution called "cryoprotector", in order to prevent the formation of ice crystals, and further cooled down to a temperature of -120°C ("vitrification"). Finally, the body is immersed and stored in liquid nitrogen, at a temperature of -196°C, hoping that, one day, the pathological condition that led to one's death can be cured, any damage caused by freezing repaired, and the person brought back to life.

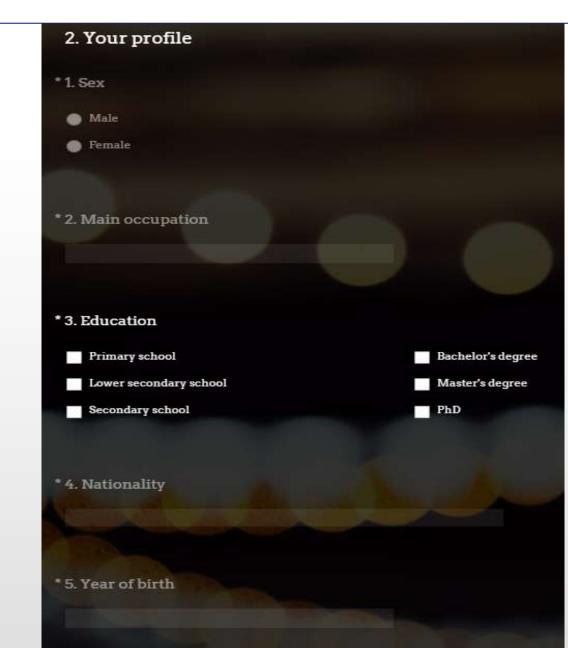
Currently, four companies worldwide (three from the United States and one from Russia) offer this service, with costs approximately from \$ 36,000 to \$ 200,000. The phenomenon appears to be booming: in addition to the already cryopreserved 'patients', who amount to over 350 in total, more than 2000 people have entered into a contract in order to be hibernated after death.

This study aims to probe public opinion on the issue. Thank you in advance for your contribution.

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Questionnaire - Profiling

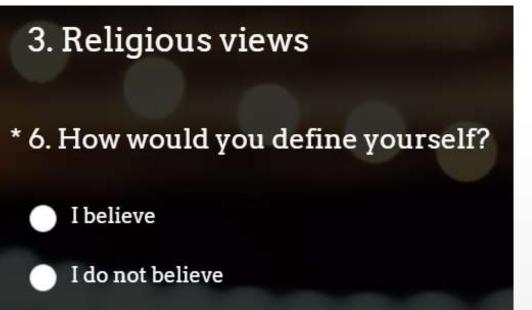


Profiling of respondents:

- Sex*
- Main occupation
- Education
- Nationality
- Year of birth

* No other choices were given for cultural reasons: Italian audience, main religious view, reaching lower educational levels. Different options for English-speaking audience?

Questionnaire - Religious beliefs



Profiling of respondents:

- Sex*
- Main occupation
- Education
- Nationality
- Year of birth All required

* No other choices were given for cultural reasons: Italian audience, main religious view, reaching lower educational levels. Different options for English-speaking audience?





Questionnaire - Pro or against C-P



Questionnaire - Organ donation and Corpses for research

8. Other questions on end-of-life issues

This question requires an answer.

12. Are you a registered organ donor, or anyway are you in favour of organ donation for therapeutic transplants?

Yes



I This question requires an answer.

13. Would you be in favour of using human corpses for scientific research or surgical practice?

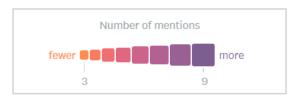


No

Results

- Period of survey: May 11 20 June 2020 (ongoing)
- **Answers:** 60
- Respondents:
 - Śex
 - Females: 41 (68.33%)
 - Males: 19 (31.67%)
 - Education
 - Lower secondary school: 1 (1.67%)
 - Secondary school: 8 (13.33%)
 - University degree (3 years): 30 (50%)
 - Master's degree (4+ years): 16 (26.67%)
 - Doctorate: 5 (8.33%)
 - Nationality
 - Italian: 90%
 - Other: 10%
 - Age: 1961 to 1999

1975 1976 1996 1978 **1997** 1995



Respondents

Religion:

- Non Believer: 38 (63.33%)
- Believer: 22 (36.67%)

Are you in favour or against C-P?

- In favour: 41 (68.33%)
- Against: 19 (31.67%)

Are you in favour or against organ donation?

- Yes: 46 (82.14%)
- No: 10 (17.86%)

Are you in favour or against the use corpses for research purposes?

- Yes: 48 (85,71%)
- No: 8 (14.29%)



Initial analysis

Focus on 4 aspects, for the moment:

- 1. Sex
- 2. Religious beliefs
- 3. Organ donation
- 4. Corpses for research

of respondents *against* cryopreservation (19 or 31.67%).

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Breakdown by respondent													
Respondent	C-P	Sex	Year of birth	Believer	Organ donation	Corpses for research							
1	Against	Male	1982	No	No	Yes							
2	Against	Female	1997	Yes	Yes	No							
3	Against	Female	1967	No	Yes	Yes							
4	Against	Male	1974	Yes	Yes	Yes							
5	Against	Female	1993	No	Yes	Yes							
6	Against	Female	1961	Yes	Yes	Yes							
7	Against	Female	1978	Yes	Yes	Yes							
8	Against	Female	1967	Yes	Yes	Yes							
9	Against	Female	1995	No	Yes	Yes							
10	Against	Female	1997	Yes	Yes	Yes							
11	Against	Female	1995	No	Yes	Yes							
12	Against	Female	1996	No	Yes	Yes							
13	Against	Female	1995	No	Yes	Yes							
14	Against	Female	1995	No	Yes	Yes							
15	Against	Female	1983	No	Yes	Yes							
16	Against	Female	1995	Yes	Yes	Yes							
17	Against	Female	1996	Yes	Yes	Yes							
18	Against	Female	1996	No	Yes	Yes							
19	Against	Male	1972	No									



Preliminary conclusions

	Against C-P	1. Se	Sex 2. Believers		3. Organ donation		4. Corpses for research		
		female	16	yes	10	pro	17	pro	17
	19/60	male	3	no	9	against	1	against	1
					no reply	1	no reply	1	

Focus on 3 aspects, for the moment:

- 1. Sex
- 2. Religious beliefs
- 3. Organ donation
- 4. Corpses for research

- <u>Sex</u> strongly influences against C-P
- <u>Religion</u> only slightly influences against C-P
- <u>C-P</u> does not influence against organ donation or corpses being used for research

Limits and future developments - Work in progress

- Ongoing collection and analysis of results
- Mostly limited to Italy (primary audience at first)
- Further data to analyse
- Answers to open questions especially interesting

- Expand audience with English-language version
- Localise questionnaire for international audience(s)
- Continue following evolution of cryonics industry and social perception
- Expand both medical and linguistic interpretations

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Thank you

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