Polygenic risk scores have been developed from genome-wide association studies, and incorporate data on numerous genetic polymorphisms to predict the chances that an individual will develop a given disease. The original goal of this tool was to enable early intervention for individuals at high risk of disease, in the hopes of preventing illness or mitigating its consequences. This technology can now be applied to human embryos. Will this technology offer parents the opportunity to prevent disease in their children, in the vein of preimplantation genetic diagnosis for Mendelian disorders such as spinal muscular atrophy? Or are children placed at risk by premature adoption of an intervention with uncertain outcomes? When and how should polygenic risk scores for embryo selection be offered? How should this innovation be evaluated before making it clinically available?

Background Reading: https://www.biorxiv.org/content/biorxiv/early/2019/05/05/626846.full.pdf