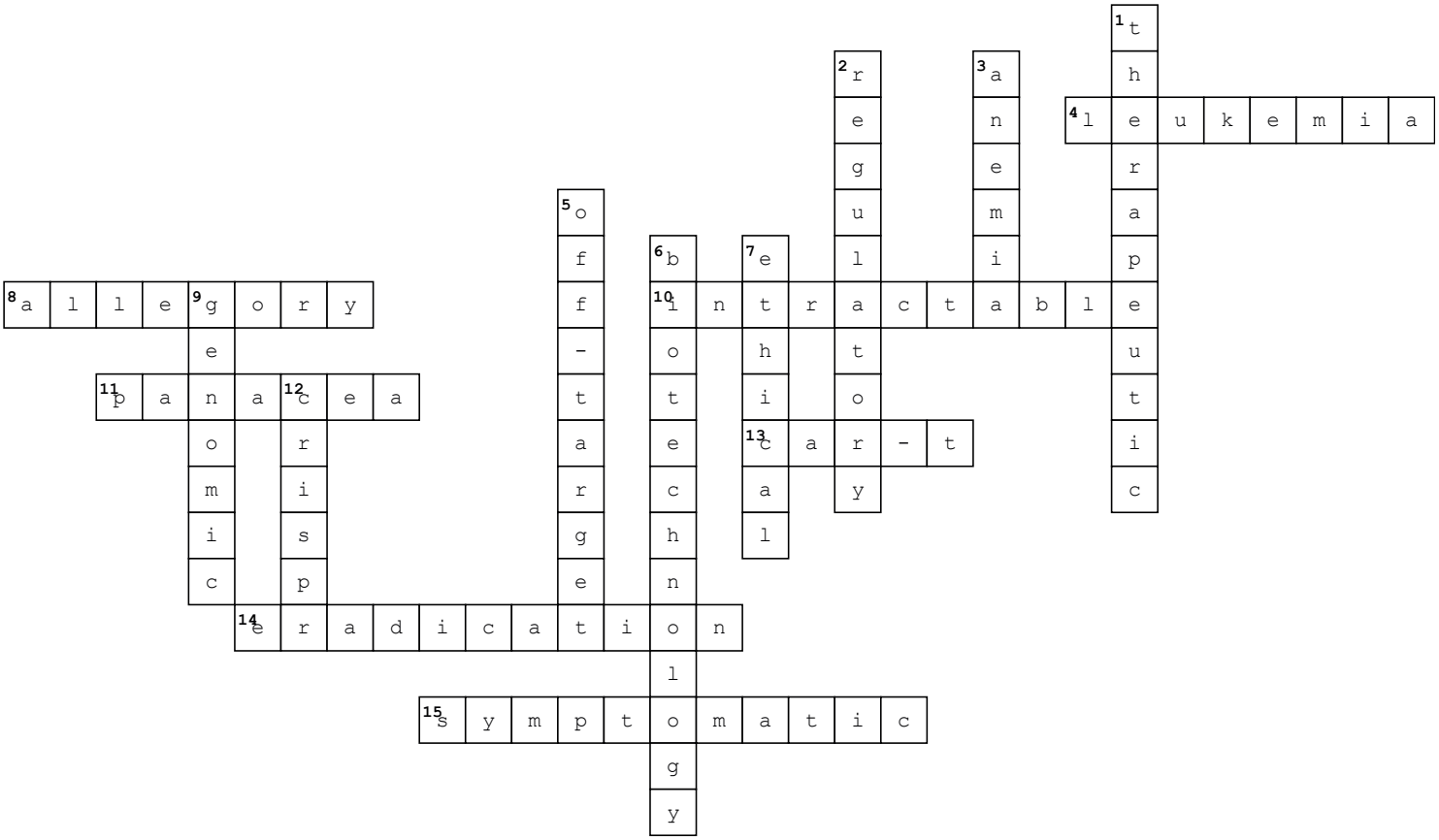
The Potential of Gene Editing



Across

4. A type of cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow, characterized by the overproduction of abnormal white blood cells, which impede the body's ability to fight infection and produce healthy blood cells.

8. A literary device or narrative style that uses symbolic figures, actions, or events to express complex ideas and concepts in a more digestible and understandable form. In the context of this article, it refers to using gene editing as a symbol or representation of broader concepts in medicine and science.

10. Describing a condition or problem that is very difficult or impossible to solve, manage, or mitigate. In medical terms, it often refers to diseases that are hard to treat or cure.

11. A solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases; often used in a metaphorical sense to describe a single solution to a multitude of problems.

Down

1. Pertaining to therapy or treatment; in the context of medicine, it refers to techniques, medications, or procedures used to treat and cure diseases.

2. Pertaining to or involving regulations, which are rules or directives made and maintained by an authority. In the context of gene editing, it refers to the set of laws and guidelines governing its use and application.

3. A medical condition characterized by a deficiency in the number or quality of red blood cells, which impairs the transport of oxygen throughout the body, leading to symptoms like fatigue and weakness.

5. A term used in genetics and molecular biology to describe unintended effects caused by a technology or process, such as gene editing, where changes occur in an unintended part of the genome.

6. The application of biological systems and organisms to develop or create products, often merging biological and technological processes to

13. A type of cancer treatment that involves modifying a patient's T-cells (a form of white blood cell) to attack cancer cells. The T-cells are genetically engineered to produce a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) that targets cancer cells.

14. The complete destruction or elimination of something; in medical terms, it often refers to the total elimination of a disease or harmful condition.

15. Relating to symptoms, which are the signs or manifestations of a disease or condition; symptomatic treatment addresses these signs rather than the underlying cause.

advance medical, agricultural, and industrial applications.

7. Relating to ethics, which involves questions of right and wrong, moral principles, and values. In medicine, ethical considerations are crucial in deciding how technologies should be used, particularly in sensitive areas like genetic editing.

9. Relating to the genome, which is the complete set of DNA in an organism, including all its genes; genomic studies involve the analysis of the entire genetic material of an organism.

12. A revolutionary gene-editing technology that allows for precise, directed changes to genomic DNA, enabling the correction of genetic defects and manipulation of DNA sequences in organisms.