CORRESPONDENCE- POINTS OF VIEW

-1-

Regarding the article: "Recessive mutations and sperm banks of geniuses "

1*Vasile NIȚESCU, 2**Doina RAMBA N, 3*** Valentin NIȚESCU

Received: 07.02.2020
Accepted: 08.03.2020

Andy PETROIANU

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil

Natural selection is a fundamental principle of nature applied to all living beings.

Humans since their irrational origin, instinctively look for the most physically perfect and better adapted to their environment for being partners to procreate.

This attitude is necessary for the preservation and evolution of species.

Civilization brought greater knowledge about the human body and its diseases, which are also part of the individual characteristics.

The desire to eliminate imperfections makes each human look for a partner who does not have the same own physical imperfections and diseases, so that their descendants will be prevented of inherit the ancestors' defects.

Scientific advances in health have allowed the animals breeding by means of artificial inseminations of physically superior male sperm in female with favorable appropriate characteristics.

Another possibility is the insertion of embryos from almost perfect couples in female's uterus, regardless of the recipient physical quality. This knowledge is also used in humans, for natural and artificial reproduction.

*** Correspondence: Professor Andy Petroianu, Avenida Afonso Pena, 1626 - apto. 1901,Belo Horizonte, MG 30130-005, Brazil,E-mail: petroian@gmail.com**

With the development of methods for artificial fertilization, many naturally sterile couples obtained children through artificially induced pregnancies in the woman herself or in other women who agreed to house the embryo of the couple whose infertility was caused by uterine pathology.

Another option is the insemination with sperm from an unknown donor, which allows a woman to have a child who will be adopted by her partner. There is also the possibility of transplanting the ovary from another woman and in this case the woman will have a child with different genetic characteristics from herself.

Throughout history, there has been a desire to produce physically healthier children than their parents. However, from the last century, **the intellect became more valorized and people started to search for partners with relevant mental characteristics, but the result obtained was not the desired one.**

Progress in genetic knowledge has enabled the scientists to understand the phenotypic characteristics inherited from each human being, including their diseases and disorders.

On the other hand, there is still no knowledge about thinking. There is a high probability that it is formed in the cerebral neurons, but the role of visceral neurons, which are in greater number than those existing in the brain, cannot be excluded from the formation of thinking. Personal behavior changes after major surgical procedures are well known and this manifestation may be, at least in part, due to the loss of neurons, which are removed or change their location together with organs and tissues.If science is still far from understanding normal thinking, the genius and intellectual superiority of some people is completely incomprehensible.

Considering human history, it is clear that ancestors, descendants and close relatives of people with exceptional minds were ordinary people and, at times, even intellectually weakened. Therefore, when looking for heredity with prominent persons, the single certainty is related to the high probability of obtaining descendants physically similar to them and with their diseases.

Although intelligence and genius are not hereditary, the talent for art and the ability on certain métiers are characteristic of some families, with the possibility of being genetically transmitted.

George Bernard Shaw was correct when refused to have a child with a beautiful woman, due to the risk of their child be physically like him.

It is worth to emphasize that the geniality is not inherited, but the imbecility can be.

Conflict of interest

The Author has no conflict of interests to declare, had full access to all of the data in the study, and takes responsibility for the accuracy of the data analysis.

References

1. Nițescu Vasile, Nițescu Valentin: Treaty of Clinical Sexology,The Publishing House of the Romanian Academy, p.302-303; 2018.2
2. Nițescu Vasile, Ramba D. N., Nițescu V: Recessive mutations and sperm banks of geniuses- Journal of Clinical Sexology, Vol.3 No.1 Jan-March 2020