

I.DEFINITIONS

ORGANOIDS

3D *in vitro* cell culture models derived from stem cells, capable of self-renewal and self-organization, and reproducing aspects of the structure and functions of the corresponding *in vivo* tissue.

SPHEROIDS

Spherical cell aggregates, 3D *in vitro* culture models with less structural complexity than organoids.

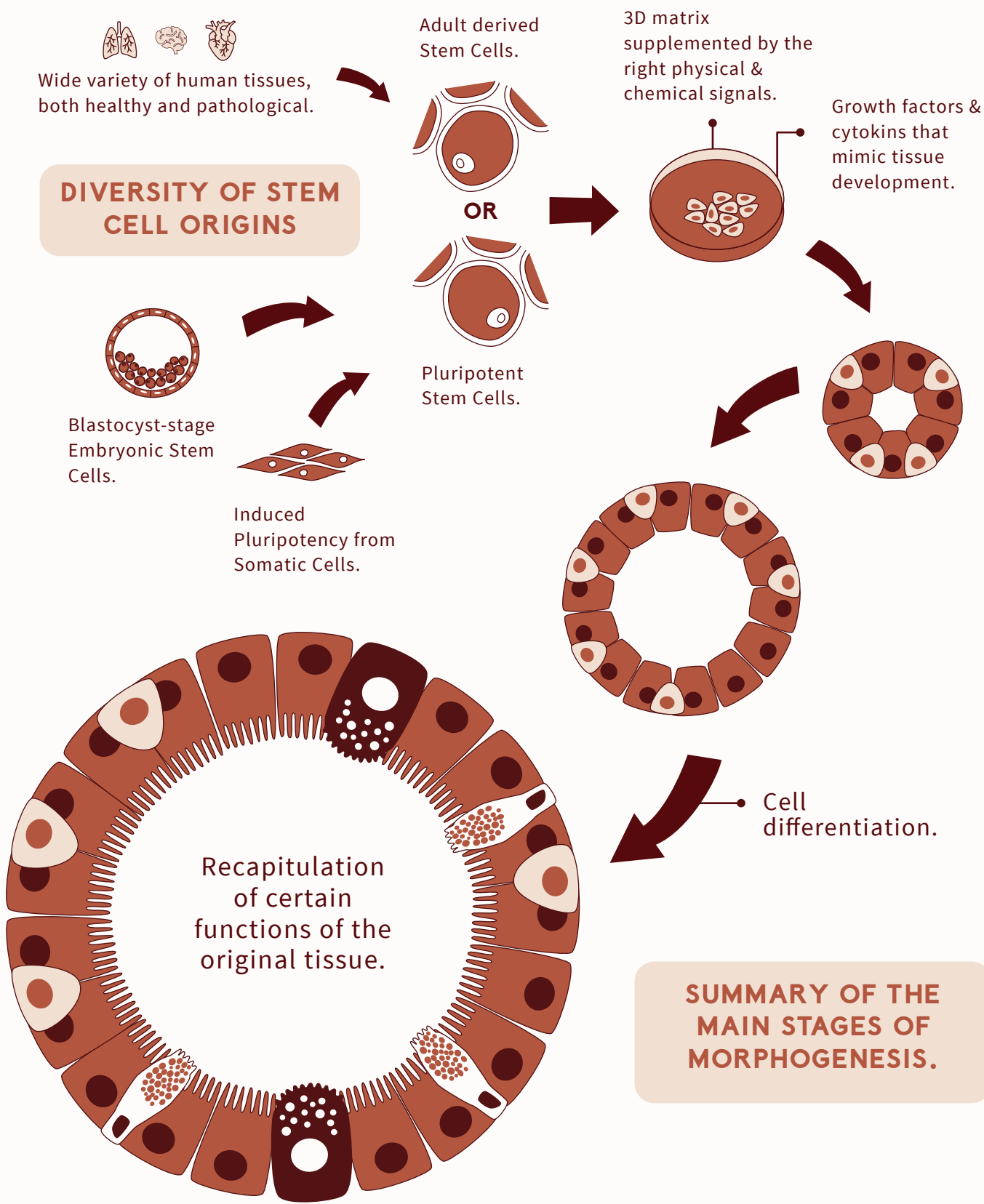
TUMOROIDS

Tumor cell spheroids, 3D models derived from patient tumors.

ASSEMBLOIDS

3D culture model combining different cell types.

TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF ORGANOID PRODUCTION



METHODS FOR VALIDATION & CHARACTERIZATION

Long and extensive processes are used to characterize function, maturity, etc.

Isogenic control

Editing CRISPR cas 9

Microscopy

Immunostaining

RT-qPCR

Sequencing

OMIC

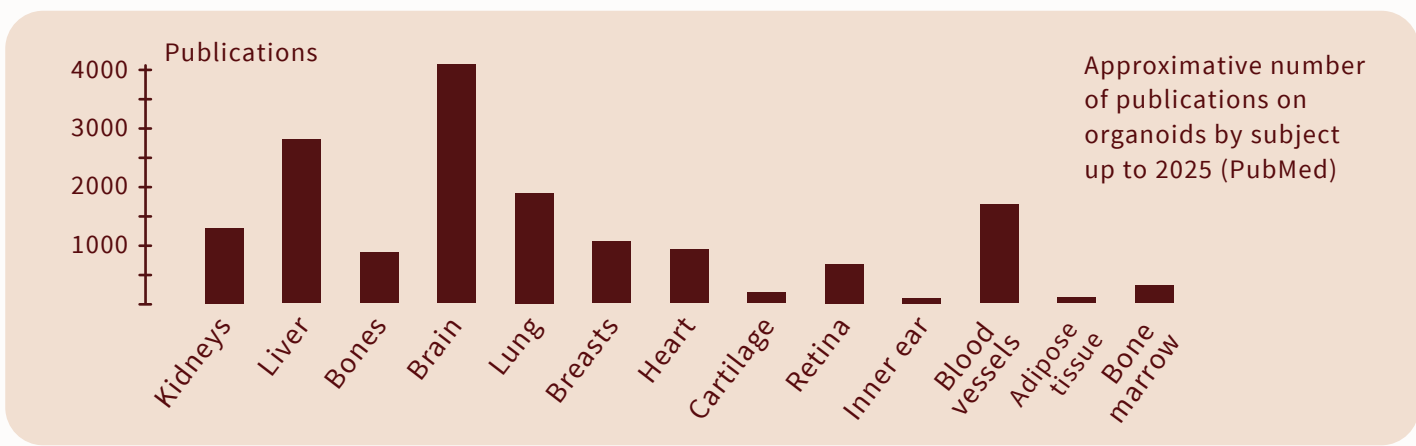
Flow cytometry

Metabolism

Biochemistry

Electrophysiology

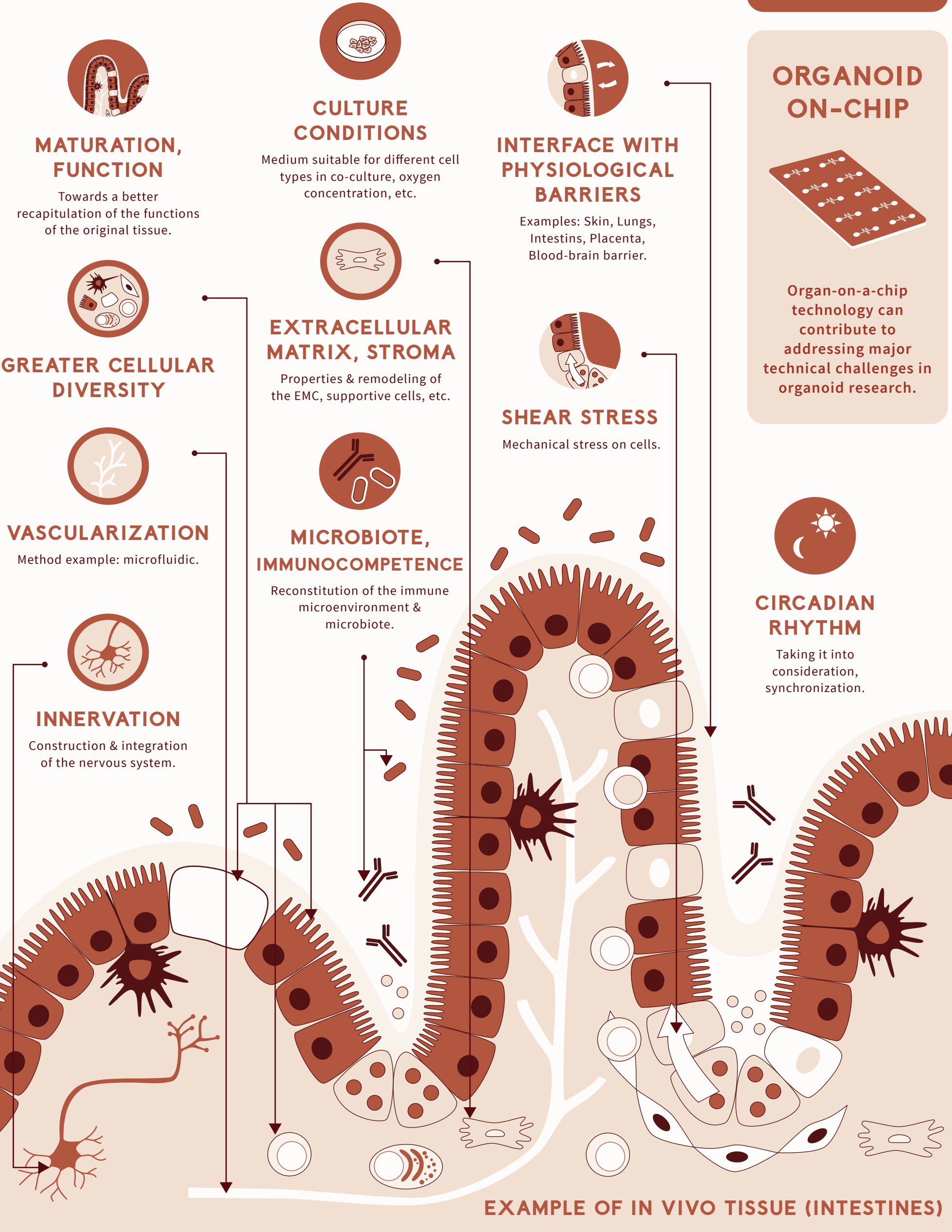
The nature of the model (the cells of origin, the protocol used, the level of complexity, etc.) depends on the scientific question to be answered.



II.COMPLEXIFICATION OF ORGANOIDS

What needs to be improved or added to current organoids in order to achieve models that are increasingly similar to organs *in vivo*?

It is important to keep the purpose of organoids in mind: models do not always need to be the most complex to be useful.



1 DONORS' CONSENT

How can patients be properly informed about the use of their donations (transparency, traceability)?

Anonymization of samples: difficult to re-contact patients & need for intermediaries.

Dynamic consent ?

Projects often evolve from the initial description of what will be done with the donations.

What type of consent for what type of project?

Add a box for non-consent to prevent abuse?

Longer chains of use of donations in space and time with the rise of biobanks.

Often, sick patients or the families of sick or deceased individuals do not wish to be contacted again after the first consent.

Differences in consent models between countries.

In the US: possibility of selling donations, with definitive consent.

Unfair competition, as US samples pose less risk to investors.

In France: prohibition on selling human body parts and right to withdraw consent.

2 PARTICULAR ORGANOIDS

For the past 50 years, bioethics has formulated strict rules to monitor the involvement of human beings in biomedical research.

Gonad models.

Embryonic models: Embryo or simple cell culture? How long should they be kept in culture?

Brain models: raises the question of consciousness and sentience.

What tools and models should be used to measure consciousness?

Limits of gene editing / CRISPR cas 9 method?

What if it were connected to other organoids or artificial organs?

Some particular organoids bring the question of what makes us human

3 REGULATIONS AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

HYBRIDA GUIDELINES: European project to develop a regulatory framework for organoids.

Organoids are on the agenda of the 2026 National Bioethics Conference.

Uncertainty in applying the regulatory framework.

ORGANOIDS

Financial issues.

4 ACCESSIBILITY & INCLUSIVITY

Diversity of the populations from which the samples originate: ethnicity, sex, gender, social background, age, health conditions, etc.

6 INFORMATION FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Beware of misinformation: avoid the term "mini-organ".

Issues of acceptance by the general public.

Communication and outreach.

5 SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY

Competitiveness.

Interpretations.

Reproducibility of experiments.

Legal & ethical framework for clinical trials.

8 RELATIONSHIP WITH PHYSICIANS

Carefull with the excessive workload of medical staff.

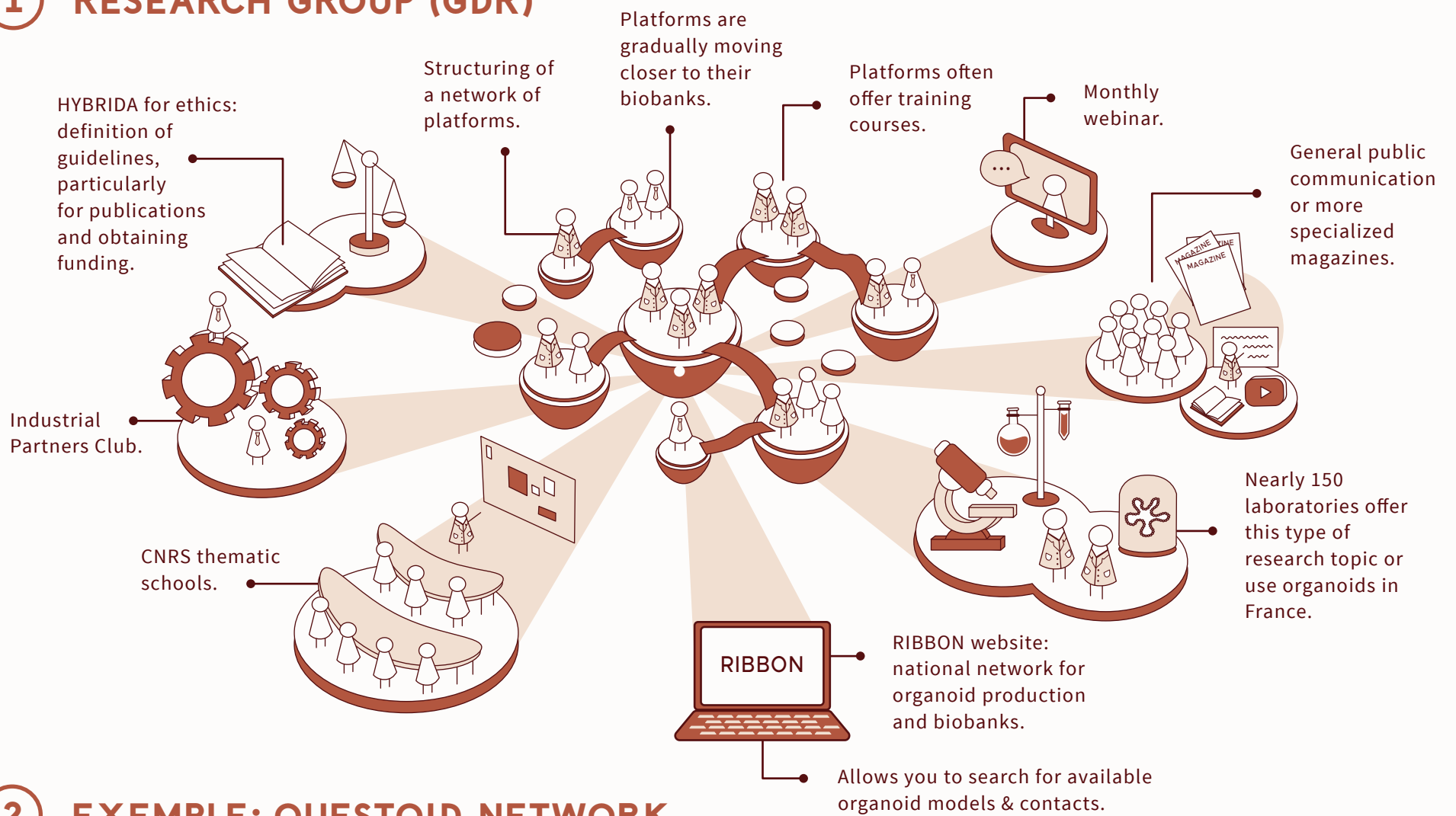
Key intermediaries in communication and the collection of consent and samples.

7 MODELING & TESTING

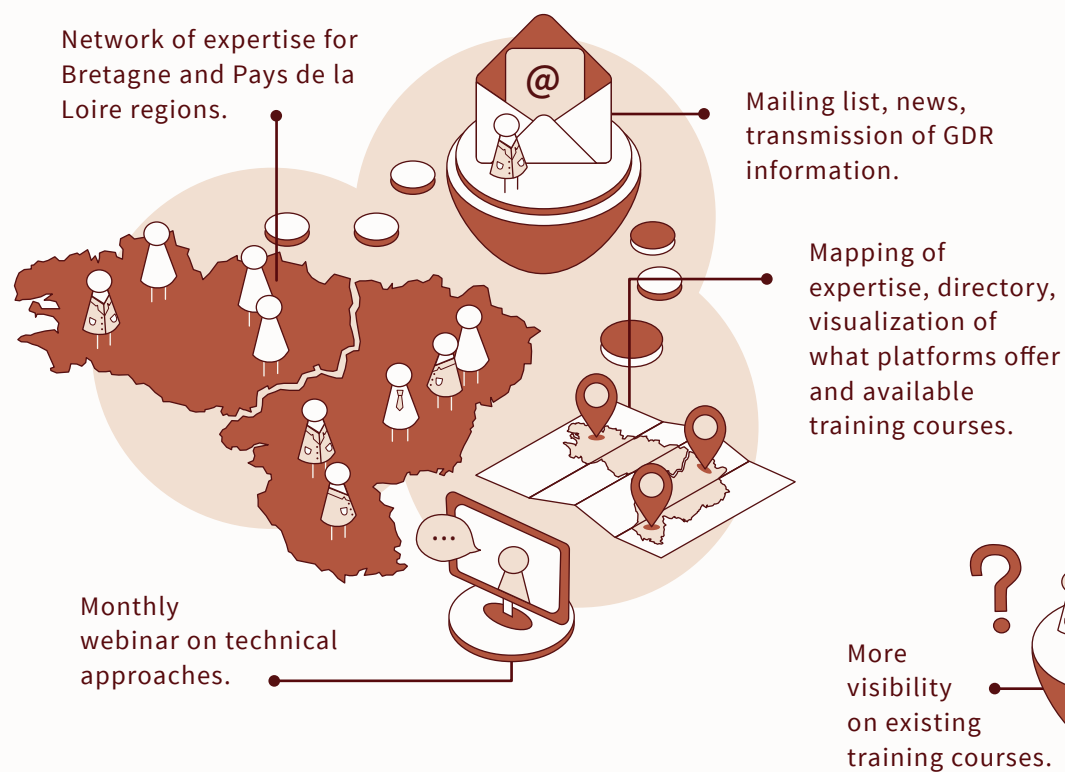
Towards a replacement for animal models?

III. ETHICAL QUESTIONS

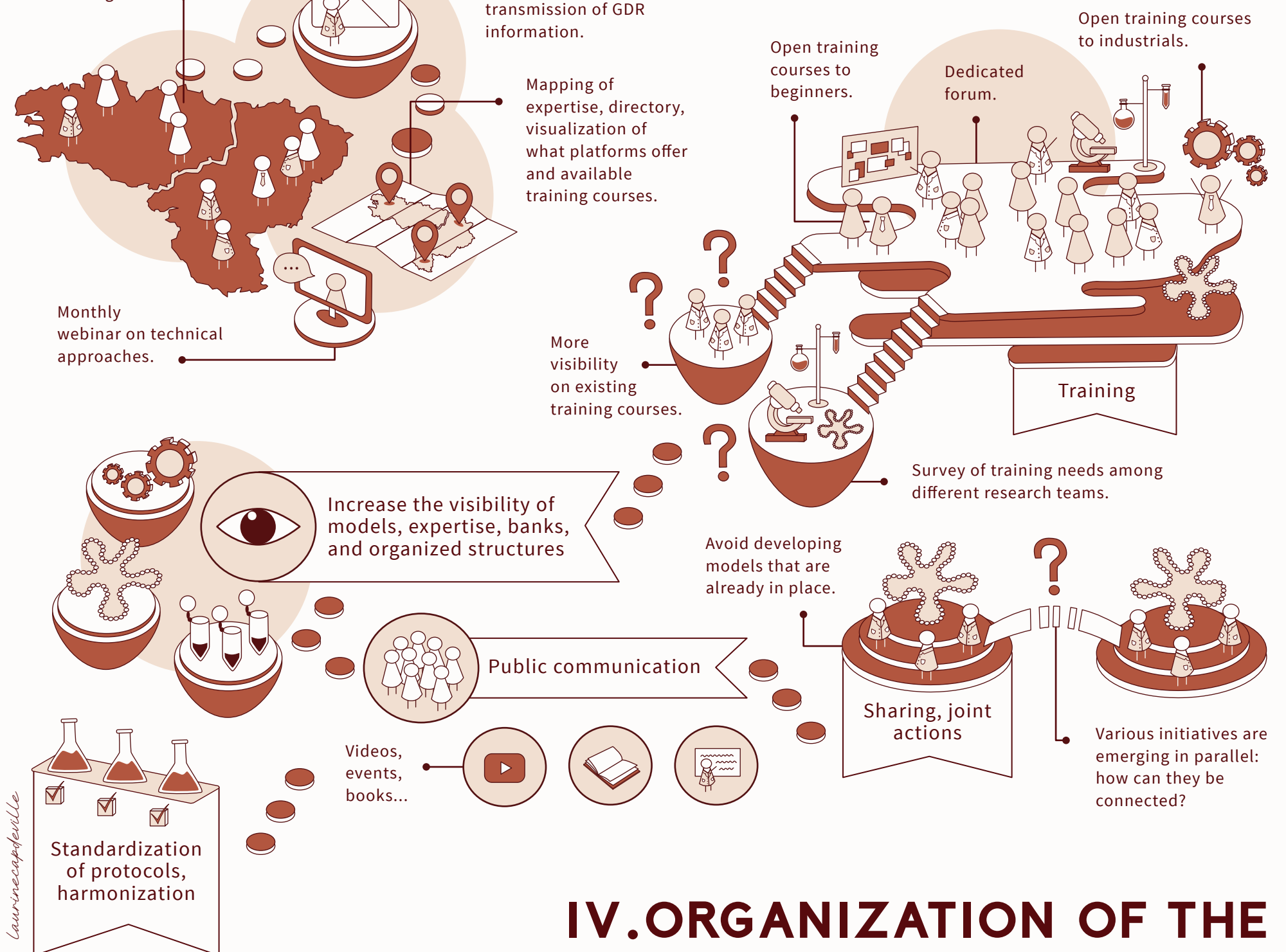
1 RESEARCH GROUP (GDR)



2 EXEMPLE: OUESTOID NETWORK



3 NEEDS EXPRESSED



IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH ORGANOID COMMUNITY