Sebastian Sattler

Graf WD, Nagel SK, Epstein LG, et al. (2013) Pediatric neuroenhancement Ethical, legal, social, and neurodevelopmental implications. Neurology 80: 1251-1260.
This influential position paper endorsed by the American Academy of Neurology (AAN), Child Neurology Society (CNS), and the American Neurological Association (ANA) discusses challenges for the use non-medical use of prescription drugs in healthy children. Among them are social and developmental issues as well as professional integrity problems.

Greely H, Sahakian B, Harris J, et al. (2008) Towards Responsible Use of Cognitive Enhancing Drugs by the Healthy. Nature 456: 702-705.
This commentary is one of the most cited articles in the field of cognitive enhancement. It discusses conditions for a more liberal use of prescription drugs for enhancing brain capacity.

Sattler S. (2016) Cognitive enhancement in Germany: Prevalence, attitudes, terms, legal status, and the ethics debate. In: Jotterand F and Dubljević V (eds) Cognitive enhancement: Ethical and policy implications in international perspectives. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 159-180.
This book chapter summarizes research on the use of drugs for cognitive enhancement without medical necessity in Germany. It includes a description of positions in the ethics debate, terms used in this debate, the legal status of such drugs, and a review of the prevalence rates of drug use for cognitive enhancement and a critical reflection of the research methods used in prior studies.

Sattler S, Mehlkop G, Graeff P, et al. (2014) Evaluating the drivers of and obstacles to the willingness to use cognitive enhancement drugs: the influence of drug characteristics, social environment, and personal characteristics. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy 9: 8.
Few studies simultaneously investigate more factors that potentially influence people's willingness to use pharmaceutical agents to augment their cognitive capacity non-medically. By exploring multiple characteristics of the drug (e.g. side effects, enhancement effects), the person (e.g., risk attitudes, prior drug use), and the social context (e.g., peer prevalence, social disapproval), this study provides a better

understanding of factors underlying decisions regarding prescription drug use to enhance cognitive performance.

Sattler S, Sauer C, Mehlkop G, et al. (2013) The rationale for consuming cognitive enhancement drugs in university students and teachers. PLoS ONE 8: e68821.

This is one of the first theory-driven studies examining the willingness to use prescription drugs to augment mental abilities without medical necessity with a large-scale sample of university students and university teachers. It experimentally investigates how respondents way the costs and benefits of drug-intake and how internalized social norms as well as the interplay between these variables affect the decision to use such drugs.