Alzheimer’s Disease is the most common type of neurological disorder, affecting the quality of life of over 50 million people worldwide. Induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) are specialized adult cells that are experimentally reprogrammed back into their embryonic state. My capstone presentation brings to light the current and future implications of iPSC technology and its promising use in modeling Alzheimer’s disease for stem cell therapy and identifying risk factors. This presentation explores the ethics behind the use human embryonic stem cells and how iPSCs may be used to mitigate the stigma towards stem cell research. It also seeks to address the challenges presented by clinical trials on human subjects, genetic modification, and the use of predictive testing for Alzheimer’s.