





Tehran
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Ethical & Religious Issues in Reproductive Health

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First Test Tube Baby



لوئی براؤن کے ساتھ اپنے والدین اور والدین کے ساتھ 30 سالگی پر

Topics

1. Introduction
2. Limiting the Number of Donor Offspring
3. Minimizing Risk of Infection and Genetics from Sperm Donors
4. Age Requirements for Sperm Donors
5. Anonymity versus Non-Anonymity of Sperm Donors
6. Conclusion

Introduction

Artificial Insemination with Donor Sperm(AID)

- Infertility Treatment
- Careful Counseling and Informed Consent

Artificial Insemination with Donor Sperm (AID)

ART

1978

Louise Brown



Sperm

Cryopreservation

50 years



European Society of Human Reproduction & Embryology (ESHRE)

Genetic Links

Regulation

Welfare of the Donor Children

- Anonymity
- Compensation for Donation

- The consent
- Screening
- Assessment of donors and recipients
- Parental responsibility

Ethical Guidelines

1. Beneficial Impact on Donors

2. Sources

Government

Non-Governmental Agencies

Public

Media

Academic Institutions

Country to Country

Religious Organizations

For example, **Catholic** teaching on infertility

- Iranian Jurist Issued a Fatwa Effectively Permitting Donor Technology to be used (Khamanei, 2004)
- Allowed Third-Party Participation → Egg Donation, Sperm Donation and Surrogacy (Serour, 2005)

- Collected the Sperm (i.e., the Husband) and the Egg Donor, as well as the Surrogate (i.e., Infertile) Mother (Inhorn, 2006a; Khamanei, 2004)
- But the Opposite Gender should Avoid Touching or Seeing the Women or Man (i.e., naked)
- The Biological Parent and the Carrier Parent in the Case of Gamete Donation

- Establishing **National Ethical Guidelines** in this Field is Necessary.

Ethical Issues of Gamete and Embryo Donation

- Informed Consent
- Respect for Autonomy
- Freedom of Choice
- Avoidance of Coercion
- Enhancing Public Awareness
- Providing Accurate Unbiased Information

- Encouraging
- Supporting
- Preserving
- Strengthening Family Relationships
- Respecting the Sanctity of Marriage
- Avoiding the Break Down of Marriages are Emphasized by Divine Law.

Cultural Tradition

Public or Patients' Opinions

Opinions of Different Religions

Economy Development

Population Numbers

Limiting the number of donor offspring

- Consanguinity between Donor Offspring

USA

800 000

25 births

Single Donor



The Human Fertilization and Embryology Authority(HFEA) United Kingdom

- 10 Families
- 10 Live Birth Events (with some exceptions)



Australia

- Maximum of Five Recipient Families
- Genetic Disease

Victoria



a Maximum of 10 Families per Donor



Mainland China

- Anonymous Donors for sperm donation
- Impregnate **five** women through AID or IVF
- its records to limit the number of pregnancies



- over 1000 couples wait for 1 to 2 years before undergoing AID treatment(unpublished data).
- In Beijing, Guangzhou, Nanjing and other large cities across Mainland China, over 10 000 couples hope to undergo AID as soon as possible.

Minimize the risk of infection and genetics from sperm donors

- specifically, sexual or genetic diseases
- Screening and Testing Program for Sperm Donors
- Genetic screening for heritable diseases

United States

- Testing for Cystic Fibrosis Carrier
- Chromosomal Karyotype Analysis
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Sperm Donors Age

United Kingdom, Canada ,United States

the Age of ≥ 18

American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM)

Progressive Increase in the Prevalence of
Aneuploid Sperm

> 22 years < 45 years

Anonymous versus non-anonymous sperm donation

- Recipient
- Donor
- Donor offspring
 - Biological or Genetic Father
- Parents, donors and offspring may have different interests and views

Anonymous sperm donation

- beneficial
 - Donor
 - Recipients
 - Donor Offspring
- Child Social or Psychological Disorders
- Private Matter
- Child → will Reject the Non-Genetic Parent
- Accepting of Sperm Donation

- Anonymity was Abolished
- 22% Agreed in 1992
- 15% Approved; 10% Non-Approved in 2002

Nigerian



Being Disclosed to the Recipient Couples



- **Comparing** the practice of using donor semen to conceive a child with **adoption** was incorrect
- Genetic and biological mother
- Social father

- In the United States, ASRM:
 - Anonymous
 - Directed (Non-Anonymous or known)
- Of 180 days after donation
- Donor → Retested after the Required Quarantine Interval
- In Mainland China → Child's Genetic or Biological Origin

Non-Anonymous Sperm Donation

- Europe and Australia
- Genetic Fathers
- Sweden

- Australian Government (2004)
- Act 1992

- 2005, UK legislation

- Those told Later in Life Reported more Negative Feelings Regarding their Donor Conception than those told earlier.
- It is Less Detrimental for Children at an Early Age

- 1 230 eligible gynecologists/obstetricians
 - 854 (69%)
 - ~40% opposed allowing
 - Lesbians
-
- In total, 95% of couples came to a united disclosure decision

Svanberg AS, Sydsjö G, Selling KE, Lampic C. Attitudes,...
Hum Reprod 2008; 23: 904–11.

Conclusion

- Scientific Advances
- Guidelines that should govern sperm donation
- Human Semen and Sperm– Cervical Mucus Interaction (2009)
- Practicality and Fairness

**The Welfare of all Participants—the Donors,
Recipients and Offspring—are all Respected**

Donors Must Consider:

1. why they agreed to help the recipient
2. how many families or offspring they are willing to help conceive
3. who will have access to their sperm
4. what information the offspring should know about the donor
5. whether they want to be contacted by the recipient or offspring
6. what they will tell their own children

Recipients must consider:

1. whether their partners have agreed to use donor sperm
2. whether their fertility situation has been properly assessed
3. what they will tell the child
4. how much interaction they want the donor to have with the child
5. what they will do if donation does not work

