Introduction

Infertility is a worldwide problem of high prevalence of reproductive health. Significant advances in assisted reproductive techniques have been achieved since the second half of the 20th century. But religion, culture and ethics with these techniques have many challenges to different societies.

Iran, a religious country, is currently in a transitional period from tradition to modernity. The simultaneous developments in technology and the traditional foundations of the society have complicated the implementation of novel treatment options, more prominently with regard to infertility. Therefore, the status of infertility treatments, should be evaluated frequently in the society to accurately assess the various aspects of this issue (1).

The introduction and development of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) raised many religious, moral, social, psychological, and legal questions, some of which have remained unanswered (2)

In this paper, the adaptation of assisted reproductive techniques to ethics, culture and religion, society was studied from the point of view of the people.

Methods

This study was a descriptive cross-sectional survey that was conducted in 2016. The participants included 150 people when received the questionnaire. The protocol of the study was approved by Research Council of the Faculty of Medicine and Ethics Committee on Research in Shahed University for the purpose of the study, individuals of age 20-70 years, who were literate to read and write, and Being Iranian were informed about the study objectives and assured that their information would remain confidential and that they could leave the study at any time desired, then they were asked to participate in this study and patients who were willing and signed the written informed consent were recruited into the study; any individuals with exit criteria(Illicity, Incomplete questionnaire, Negative mental health) was excluded from the study. Sampling in this research was convenience.

The data were collected using a researcher-made questionnaire. To design the questionnaire and calculate its validity and reliability, a pilot study was performed on 20 women, expert opinions were collected from faculty members of Health and Social Medicine department, and ultimately the face and content validity of the questionnaire were confirmed.

Results

Participants in this study were 110 (73.3%) women and 40 (26.7%) men. The minimum age for the participants was 17 years and the maximum age was 68 years. With an average age of 35± 10 years. The married participants were 137 (91.3%) and 13 (8.7%) were single. Of the married participants, 118 (86.1%) had children and 19 (13.9%) had no children. The level of education of participants, 21 (14%) less than diploma, 59 (39%) had a diploma and Associate Degree, 48 (32%) had a bachelor's degree and 22 (14.7%) had a master's degree and higher. 76 (50.7%) of the participants were housewives, 34 (22.7%) self-employment, 29 (19.3%) employee, 1 (0.7%) workers and 10 (6.7%) were engaged in other occupations.

In this study, the majority of participants (54.7%) were neutral about adaptation of sperm donation to ethics, culture and religion, society. Also, 54.7% were neutral about the compatibility of embryo donation with culture, religion and society. Half of the participants, about the compatibility of egg donation and surrogacy with culture, religion and ethics of society, had no comment. (54%) and (48.7%) Respectively.

Conclusions

The results of the study showed that half of the participants did not comment on the compatibility of these technologies with the culture, religion and moral of society. So we do not currently have a challenge with people. Therefore, education and awareness of people are important and legislated this regard are very important. Our aim was investigated the knowledge and attitude of the community about assisted reproductive techniques, not just those were involved in this

Bibliography