Sperm donation is one of the technologies associated with infertility treatment. Some couples don't have any child due to azoospermia, oligospermia, and ejaculation disorders. With sperm donation, they could experience having children in life.

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). One of the novel techniques is sperm donation.

The aim of this study was to determine Clients' Attitude towards sperm donation from legal and ethical aspects in a health center of Tehran.

**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 timed 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. 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**

In this study, 150 people, including 40 males and 110 women participated, with an average age of 35±10 years. 91/3% of participants were married. Of the married participants, 118 (86.1%) had 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. Acceptance Frequency of donated sperm among the subjects was 42.7%. Using Sperm Donation if necessary for themselves was 34%. 30.7% of participants were agreed with knowing the identity of the donor. 64.7% of participants disagreed with donors identity inscribed in the child's birth certificate. Frequency of clients' attitudes about the need for legislation protecting the rights of the parties was 63.3%.

**Conclusions**

The results show, the majority of participants agreed with the legalization of this issue to prevent future problems, but, is needed to work much cultural, till moral rights of children are protected from this type of fertility. So, strong and precise laws have to be enacted, to the complexity of the problems in this issue.

**Bibliography**