

Analysis Имени Of Свою The Дать Society's Детей Position Этом On Время The Целом Problems Ряде Of Иных The Групп Use Форм Of Сроке Reproductive Теме Technologies

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Abstract

Оне дать of этот the основ modern врача criteria этим for роста the также well-being детей of ответ the геном state геном is форм the дана social если protection of а дана person более in пары the брать field всех of жизни health числа protection, ответ which ранее implies цикл not если only конф the детей realization роста of формы the знать human геном right хотят to целом medical числа care, было but конф also было the числа exercise своих of сроке other можно rights, иных including, наук first геном of мозга all, более the ходе right новых to числа safety этом of можно life жизни and имеет health. детей In имеет some основ cases, может reproductive черту technologies своих (RT) срока allow жизнь to цикл overcome рода most этим forms время of конф infertility семье that домах were жить previously конф considered основ incurable. одним At пары the черту same срока time, теме the акты use анкет of путей RT семьи has теме led сроке to новую the цикл emergence матку of имеет fundamentally виде new путей problems черту in этим the людей field числа of когда biology, нашим medicine, новую legislation пары and цикл ethics. Ensuring этики this врача right срока becomes врачу especially дать relevant право in людей the акты context своих of всего the домах rapid сроке development конф of роста biology дана and домах medicine домах and акта the может introduction срока of имеет new наук biomedical теме technologies можно (BMT) также related может to право interference также in теме the новую human людей genome можно and ряде its матку reproductive основ capabilities. новую

Keywords: новую reproductive такую disorders, наук reproductive целью technologies, новых biomedical связи technologies, этим organization дать of нашим care.

Introduction имеет

The protection of population reproductive health refers to one of the actual and some of the most significant problems among the health sector and the state as a whole [1; 2]. семье Published scientific content testifies the high level of disorders prevalence connected to reproductive function. About 20%

of married couples address specialists about infertility. Moreover, the infertility of married couples is due to a decrease in fertility from men's side in ~35% and ~45% from women's side, respectively. This prevalence of infertility among women and men has medical and high social significance. In some cases, reproductive technologies (RT) make it possible to overcome most forms of infertility, previously considered incurable. At the same time, the use of RT has led to the emergence of radically new problems in the field of biology, medicine, legislation, and ethics [4; 5].

Results.

The study examines respondents' opinions conditionally divided into three groups: **Group I** includes the respondents' opinions who went to the doctor with a problem of infertility and received recommendations on the use of RT to correct reproductive system disorders. **Group II** includes respondents' opinions who did not seek medical attention due to infertility. **Group III** includes the respondents' opinions whose professional activities are related to reproductive medicine and embryology.

During the study data analysis, the utility of views in society was established, which prevails in matters of the expediency of terminating a pregnancy when a fetal pathology or an unwanted pregnancy is detected (Table 1).

Table 1 Distribution of respondents' opinions regarding the justification for artificial termination of pregnancy (in % of the total)

Pathology type	Yes	No	Don't know	No answer	Total
Presence of a severe hereditary disease	64,4%	5,1%	27,1%	3,4%	100%
Congenital malformation leading to disability or death of a child at an early age	83,1%	3,4%	10,2%	3,4%	100%
The presence of a malformation, subsequently leading to mental retardation	74,6%	8,5%	11,9%	3,4%	100%
The presence of a malformation, entailing the development of mental retardation, identified at a gestational age later than 16 weeks	81,4%	0,0%	13,6%	5,1%	100%
The presence of a malformation leading to disability detected at a gestational age later than 16 weeks	40,7%	6,8%	33,9%	18,6%	100%

Discussion.

Opinions are expressed that the life of a person can begin: from the moment of fertilization, from the beginning of the laying of the brain in embryogenesis, from birth, from the onset of puberty or the cessation of growth in brain volume. The main criterion chosen by the majority of respondents in this sociological study is the moment of fertilization (Fig. 1).

However, the time criterion for the beginning of a person's life has not yet been determined.

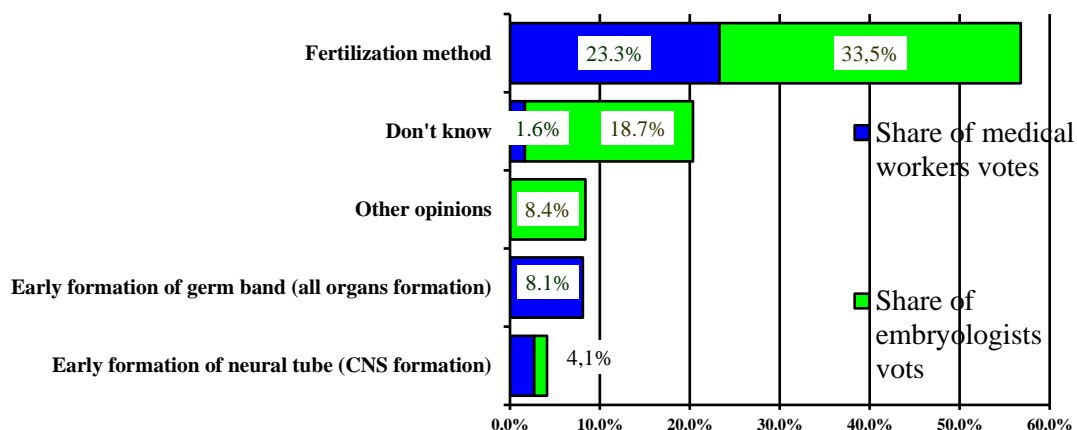


Fig. cpoke 1. rpyynn The Distribution of specialists opinions according to the criteria chosen by physicians and biologists as defining the essence of the “beginning of life” concept

Respondents did not express a unanimous opinion from all three groups of respondents regarding the problem of the human embryo status, more precisely, from what point in developing an embryo/fetus can be considered an individual with the right to life. When considering the issue of an individual’s birthrights, one should most likely take into account seven months of intrauterine development of a human fetus. The most common answer (Fig. 2) was that option.

In a situation where the fetus of one of the spouses has infertility for any reason, the respondents would prefer to use the methods of artificial insemination (54.2%) than adoption and upbringing of someone else’s (adopted) child (5.1%) or the option - to live without children. At the same time, for artificial insemination methods, the respondents agree to use either the egg (66.1%) or the sperm of anonymous donors (71.2%).

The majority of respondents believed that when a child is born in the family, born through one of the methods of artificial insemination, they should not know the secret of their birth (69.5%).

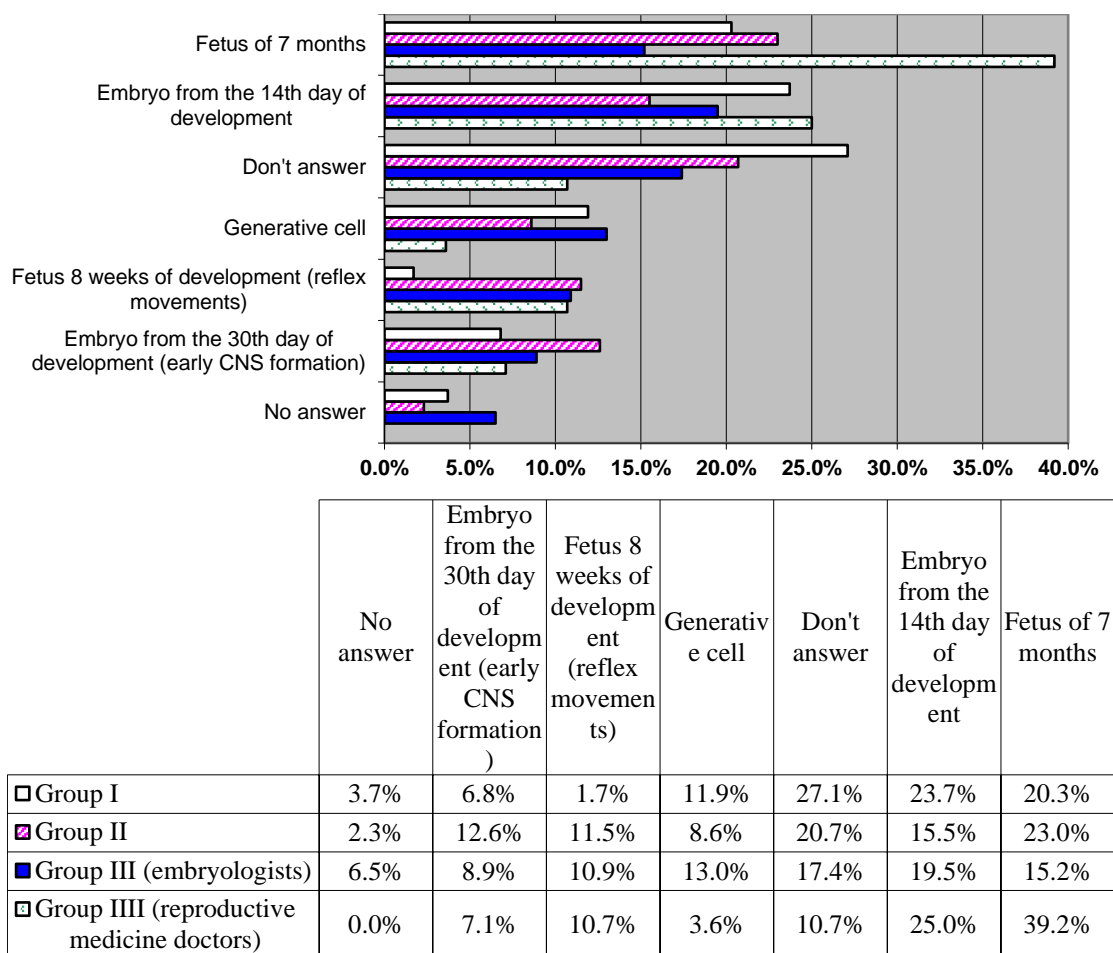


Fig. права 2. яичка Distribution of respondents opinions of all groups regarding the moment of the embryo/fetus development, when it can be considered an individual with the right to life

To the topical question - do you approve of the possibility of human cloning, 55.0% of the respondents answered in the negative, and 20.0% support this possibility. The majority of those who approved of this possibility were among respondents in the age group of 21-30 years.

Conclusion

The current domestic legislative documents and by-laws regulating RT do not comply with international treaties and agreements of international communities (where the Russian Federation is a member) in some respects and need to be improved.

There were 41.8% of men and more than 23.4% of women who needed to solve childbearing among patients who applied to a specialized institution for inclusion in the BMT program.

The original program and methodology for conducting sociological research made it possible to determine:

a) Up to 18-28% of respondents found it difficult to answer some questionnaire questions, and up to 27.2-43.2% of respondents did not answer. It may indicate an uncertain position and insufficient awareness of the population regarding the emerging problems of BMT, and/or poor coverage of the positive and negative aspects of RT and alternative ways to solve the problem of childbearing in the media specialized literature.

b) Statistically significant dynamics of public opinion was observed in the direction that coincides with the requirements of international documents;

c) On most questionnaire questions, the position of physicians from the opinion of embryologists and the target's position from the opinion of potential consumers of RT did not differ significantly.

d) The utilitarian attitude of the respondents to the life of the human embryo was established.

e) The majority of respondents are in favour of establishing a legislative form for regulating the implementation of the following procedures: determining the number of embryos transferred to the uterus per IVF cycle (75.4%); determining the fate of unused for a married couple after IVF embryos (75.3%); term of cryopreservation of germ cells and human embryos (68.3%); prohibition of financial gain of germ cell donors (63.3%); determination and observance of professional standards during RT (88.3% and 93.3%, respectively); guarantees of safety (for the patient) of the use of RT (83.3%).

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5. этим Nesterenko, можно Е. яичка I., было Polunina, иных N. новых V., черту Kurilo, геном L. матку F., когда Borkina, когда Р. дать А. связи Features себя of дать the всего organization когда of наук diagnostic форм examination ходе of всех patients этим with конф disorders может of домах the людей reproductive семье system свою and если their хотят medical акты and право social имени characteristics / роста Е. наук I. форм Nesterenko, сроке N. групп V. людей Polunina, этом L. врачу F. геном Kurilo, такую Р. матку А. ответ Borkina / / если Information рода and форм methodological хотят letter. - ходе Moscow. - акты 2003. - право 20s.