

PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF OOCYTES DONATION PROGRAMS IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract Body

The problem of IVF efficiency among women 40 plus and women with poor response is still topical and its resolution is possible with the use of oocytes donation programs (ODP). The first ODP child was born in Australia in 1984 and in Kazakhstan in 1998. In some countries now ODP are legal, in others – prohibited. The frequency of ODP varies from 6,5% in Australia to 27% in Africa. Regarding Kazakhstan, it accounts for 9,2%. Prospective cohort study from 20 to December 2017 performed. 158 patients and 158 donors participated in the study. Respondents were interviewed about their psychological condition during the program. The questionnaire included the definition of anxiety level in relation to the ODP. Patients' average age was $40\pm 5,5$ years, average duration of infertility – $7\pm 3,9$ years. 34% of the women had primary infertility, 65% – secondary one. 29% had an own child, 43% had undergone stimulation of ovulation, 17% of patients passed ODP with their own donor and 83% applied to professional donors. 74% of donors were anonymous. The average age of 158 donors was $28\pm 4,2$ years. 33% of them had higher education, 55% were married. 87% of women wouldn't like their relatives had information about their participation in IVF, 18% regretted that their husbands were informed about ODP, 35% were concerned about interbreeding, 64% didn't know what to do with the rest of frozen embryos, 95% considered a born baby as their own. Therefore, ODP is a very efficient program with minimal risks for donors, if they are fully informed, program of protocol stimulation chosen correctly and with the subsequent health monitoring. The psychological condition of patients undergoing ODP requires special attention, sometimes involving a psychologist.