What’s Wrong with Third Party Assisted Reproduction?

The health and psychological risks to women serving as egg vendors or surrogates often go untold.

- The medical process required for egg retrieval is lengthy and there are medical hazards associated with each step. Risks include Ovarian Hyper Stimulation syndrome (OHSS) due to superovulation, loss of fertility, ovarian torsion, blood clots, kidney disease, premature menopause, ovarian cysts, chronic pelvic pain, stroke, reproductive cancers, and in some cases, death.¹
- Lupron and Synarel, drugs commonly used in egg donors to medically induce menopause, stopping ovarian function, before hyperstimulating the ovaries are synthetic hormones, are not approved by the FDA for use in fertility treatment (used off-label). Both drugs are Category X, which means if a woman gets pregnant while taking the drug there will be harm done to the developing fetus. This is extremely concerning in egg donors, who are very fertile and may not be compliant with instructions not to be sexually active during ovarian stimulation.
- Lupron use in preparing a gestational surrogate to receive transferred embryos has been documented to put a woman at risk for increased intracranial pressure.²
- Most concerning is that there is little to no peer-reviewed medical research on the long-term safety effects of egg procurement on the health of the young women who provide their eggs. This makes it impossible for fertility clinics to provide adequate information for informed consent relative to the health risks involved.
- Due to the high costs involved in surrogacy and the strong desire to boost success rates, multiple embryos are often implanted in the surrogate mother. In addition to the increased risk of cesarean sections and longer hospital stays, the British Journal of Medicine warns “Multiple pregnancies are associated with maternal and perinatal complications such as gestational diabetes, fetal growth restriction, and pre-eclampsia as well as premature birth.”³

There are health and psychological risks to the children born via third party reproductive arrangements.

- Children born through assisted reproduction are much more likely to suffer from low and very low birth weights according to a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine.⁴
- Children conceived via IVF suffer from significant increases in preterm births, stillbirths, low birth weights, fetal anomalies, higher blood pressure, Beckwith-Wiedemann and Angelman Syndrome, and cesarean sections according to studies published in the American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology, the Journal of Perinatology, the American Journal of Human Genetics, and Fertility and Sterility.⁵ 6 7 8 9
- Surrogate pregnancies intentionally sever the natural maternal bonding that takes place during pregnancy. A June 2013 study released in the Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry found that “surrogacy children showed higher levels of adjustment difficulties at age 7...” and that “the absence of a gestational connection to the mother may be

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more problematic...". The study also reported that the child’s difficulties “may have been under-reported by reproductive donation mothers who may have wished to present their children in a positive light...”

- Young adult children born via anonymous gamete donation suffer serious genealogical bewilderment according to empirical studies and actual testimonies. A 2001 study in the journal Human Reproduction concluded, “Disclosure to children conceived with donor gametes should not be optional.”

- Egg and sperm donors often regret their decision later in life. A 2014 study in Human Reproduction found that many donors later in life seek to gain information about their child and sometimes seek to establish relationships with these donor-conceived persons.

- The biological link between parent and child is undeniably intimate, and when severed has lasting repercussions felt by both parties. A 2013 study in Reproductive BioMedicine surveyed 108 parents of children conceived via oocyte donation and found that fifty percent regretted using anonymous donation for these very reasons.

There are serious problems associated with the commercialization of conception.

- The fertility industry is estimated to be a multi-billion dollar industry in the United States alone. A review of most agency websites reveal a dehumanizing approach where patients are referred to as “clients,” surrogate mothers are referred to as “carriers,” and surrogate pregnancy arrangements referred to as “sales.”

- Teresa Erickson, a reproductive attorney, convicted of baby selling, has stated that she was just “the tip of the iceberg.” Rudy Rupak, founder of Planet Hospital, a global IVF industry provider of services stated in the New York Times, “Here’s a little secret for all of you. There is a lot of treachery and deception in I.V.F./fertility/surrogacy because there is gobs of money to be made.”

- According to the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology, there is a global failure rate of 77% of all assisted reproductive cycles. According to the Centers for Disease and Control and Prevention, the failure rate in the United States is almost 70%.

- Egg providers are enticed through ads in online classifieds, social media, and college newspapers offering anywhere from $5,000 to $100,000 per extraction. These ads are markedly coercive and manipulative of young college-aged women as they directly appeal to their financial need without any mention of the potential health risks involved—essential information to enable informed decision-making and consent.

- It has been suggested that all the marketing and advertising, which currently only states the “benefits” of selling your eggs or renting your womb, must include the risks. In short, there are “significant ethical and policy problem[s] with the status quo.”

- The business of egg and sperm “donation” runs the risk of eugenic commodification. Ads commonly specify racial, physical, and intellectual characteristics—giving parents the opportunity to create their custom-made, designer child and demanding surrogates to terminate pregnancies at the intended parents’ whim.

- Surrogacy often depends on the exploitation of poorer women. Due to a lack of regulation, these unequal transactions result in “uninformed” consent, low payments, coercion, poor health care, and severe risks to their short- and long-term health. As the European parliament stated in a resolution, surrogacy and egg sale constitute an “extreme form of exploitation of women.”

- The New York State Task Force on Life and the Law stated that commercial surrogacy “could not be distinguished from the sale of children and that it placed children at significant risk of harm.”

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