SURROGACY AND INFERTILITY

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ABSTRACT

Surrogacy is when another woman carries and gives birth to a child for you thought it can be an emotionally intense and legally complex arrangement it growing in popularity among parents as a way of having children. Surrogacy requires a lot of time, money and patience to succeed whether its carried out privately or through an agency types of surrogacy-straight surrogacy and host surrogacy yam and your partner may choose surrogacy is you cannot carry a pregnancy perhaps because you have had recurrent miscarriage, birth dangerous abnormal uterus have failed with IVF analysing statistics for the success rate for surrogacy is virtleally impossible, as too may factors go into the mix. Experts say this is much better for a child’s emotional development than trying to keep it a secret (HFEA 2009). 

KEYWORDS: Surrogacy, In Vitro Fertilisation, Inferlity

INTRODUCTION

Surrogacy and infertility treatment in India “whenever you see darkness, there is extraordinary opportunity for the light to burn brighter”

Surrogacy is a method of assisted reproduction. The term surrogacy is used when a women carries a pregency and gives birth to the baby for another women. Surrogacy gaining popularity as this may be the only method for a couple to have their own child and also because adoption process may be a long drawn out process.

Figure 1

Surrogacy has turned out be a great boom for those parents in doubt to have a child. Every married couple wants to have kids after some point of married life. However, there are few those who can’t enjoy. This fundamental right. There are underlying medical and other social reasons for this with surrogacy being prevalent in different parts of the world even
single women and men can fulfill the desire and dream of enjoying parenthood. When it comes to look for surrogacy clinics, India becomes an obvious choice for people belonging to countries. Not only lost, India is chosen for the available of various treatment options and expertise to guarantee desire results.

In India, surrogacy has turned out to be the major focus of the medical tourism treatment, there are several well known clinics based in India offering surrogacy treatment to their international clients worldwide. Global searches a surrogacy treatment overseas. Show that India has developed to be one of the major destinations to conduct advanced infertility treatment. The Indian government has even regularized the advanced health care system. You will find skilled team of surrogacy specialists and WF doctors handling various cases utilizing the modern treatment technologies.

Common reasons to choose surrogacy and infertility surrogacy is considered as a legal direct for anyone, irrespective of sexual orientation, gender or even marital status to have kids and start up with their own families. Now surrogacy is often chosen by the intended parents due to different causes which might include future of embryo implantation, pelvic disorder, and hysterectomy and repeated miscarriage. A few women even experiences other problems related to liver diseases severe heart condition and even high blood pressure, so, pregnancy for them can entail some high health risk.

What are the Fertility treatments available in India?

Most surrogacy clinics in India offer various fertility treatments, including. Egg donor, IVF and so on with the right choice of a surrogacy clinic in India one can ensure whole range of treatment procedures including complete infertility treatment too. This is an essential part of the surgical fertility services available to the international patients.

What are the Types of Surrogacy?

Making modern medical science the resource there are chiefly two kinds of surrogacy options found in India as found in other parts of the world. These include gestational and traditional carriers.

Straight Surrogacy

A surrogate mum typically conceives after being artificially inseminated though IUI with the intended dad’s sperm. This is called full or straight surrogacy because the surrogate’s eggs and uterus are used.

Host Surrogacy

A surrogate mum carries a donated embryo to term. The embryo is conceived through IVF or similar method.
This means the baby can be the biological child of you and your partner.

**IVF/Gestational Surrogacy**

This is a more common of surrogacy. In this procedure, a woman carries a pregnancy created by the egg and sperm of the genetic couple. The egg of the wife is fertilized in vitro by the husband’s sperm by IVF/ICSI procedure and the embryo is transferred into the surrogate’s uterus, and the surrogate carries the pregnancy for nine months. The child is not genetically linked to the surrogate.

**These Different Stages of a Gestational Surrogacy Process Can be Explained this**

- The surrogate chosen is thoroughly screened for infectious diseases
- She undergoes at least one session with a psychologist/counsellor
- The most important step in that all potential issues need to be carefully clarified, put in writing, signed, and understood by all parties prior to initiation of the process. The should be done with the help of an experienced lawyer or agency.
- The patient is stimulated with medications for egg development
- The surrogate is placed on medications that suppress her own menstrual cycle and stimulate development of a receptive uterine lining
- When the patient’s follicles are mature, an egg retrieval procedure is performed to remove the eggs from her ovaries. The eggs are then fertilized in the laboratory with her partner’s sperm.
- The embryos developed are then transferred to the surrogate’s uterus where they will hopefully implant and develop to result in a live birth.
- The baby goes home from the hospital with the genetic patents.

**Who can be a Surrogate Mother?**

- Primarily, IVF surrogacy is indicated in women whose ovaries are producing eggs but they do not have a uterus.
- A woman whose uterus is malformed (unicornate uterus) shaped uterus, bicornate uterus with rudimentary horn) or damaged uterus (TB of the endometrium, severe as herman’s syndrome) or at high risk of rupture, (previous uterine surgeries for rupture uterus or fibroid uterus) and is unable to carry pregnancy to term can also be recommended IVF surrogacy
- Women who have repeated miscarriage or have repeated failed IVF cycles may be advised IVF surrogacy in views of unexplained factors which could be responsible for failed implantation and early pregnancy wastage.
- Women who suffer from medical problems like diabetes, cardio-vascular disorders, or kidney diseases like chromic nephritis, whose long term prospect for health is good but pregnancy would be life threatening
- Women with RH incompatibility
Traditional/ Natural Surrogacy

This is where the surrogate is inseminated IVF/ Lesi procedure is performed with sperms from the male partner of an infertile couple. The child that results is genetically related to the surrogate and to the male partner but not to the female partner who can be a surrogate mother?

- Women who have no functioning ovaries due to premature ovarian failure. Here egg donation also can be an option
- A woman who is at a risk of passing a genetic disease to her offspring may also opt for traditional surrogacy.

What are the Disadvantages of Surrogacy?

In addition to the complications which go with fertility treatments and procedures such as IUI, surrogacy is highly controversial and can be legally complex.

Not all clinics support surrogacy so it may take longer to find the right clinic for you.

Some surrogate mums experience difficult emotional and psychological issues over letting the baby go. You may feel suspense and anxiety while waiting for a pregnancy to reach full-term sagely.

You may also worry about legal complications, the ethics of surrogacy, and the possibility that the surrogate will change her mind. Any agreement made with a surrogate mum is not recognised as a legally-binding contract

You and your chosen surrogate may have difficulty making mutual decisions during pregnancy, such as which antenatal tests she has and how to manage the pregnancy and birth.

You will need to tell the child about theri genetic heritage at some point, and should consider how you will approach this early on. Most parents are open and honest with their child about the way they were brought into the world. Experts say this is much better for a child’s emotional development than trying to keep it a secret.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be said that all the participants involved in the surrogacy process wish to attain traditional ends, and are therefore willing to set aside their reservations about the means by which parenthood is attained. Placing surrogacy inside of tradition, they attempt to circumvent some of the more difficult is used raised by the surrogacy process. In this way, programs and participants pick and choose among Indian, cultural values about family, parenthood, and reproduction, now choosing biological relatedness, now nurture, according to their needs.

REFERENCES

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