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Surrogacy program at Tu Du Hospital

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International Surrogacy

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The rest of the background is plain white.

Introduction

- ▶ Surrogacy has been accepted as an answer to certain forms of childlessness for centuries.
- ▶ “Surrogacy is when another woman carries and gives birth to a baby for the couple who want to have a child”.[\[1\]](#)
- ▶ “Surrogacy is a form of assisted reproductive technology (ART) where a woman (the surrogate) offers to carry a baby through pregnancy on behalf of another person or couple and then return the baby to the intended parent(s) once it is born”[\[2\]](#)

- ▶ 1985: in the United States, the first baby born by IVF surrogacy.
- ▶ 1985: at Bourn Hall, UK, the pioneers of IVF, Patric Steptoe and Robert Edwards first proposed treating a patient with IVF surrogacy.
- ▶ 1989: in UK, the first baby born by IVF surrogacy
- ▶ 1990: at Bourn Hall, guidelines and full program of IVF surrogacy were formalized.

- ▶ **Full surrogacy** (also known as Host or Gestational) involves the implantation of an embryo created using either:
 - ▶ **the eggs and sperm** of the intended parents
 - ▶ **a donated egg** fertilised with sperm from the intended father
 - ▶ an embryo created using **donor eggs and sperm**.
- ▶ **Partial surrogacy** (also known Straight or Traditional) involves sperm from the intended father and an egg from the surrogate. Usually done by artificial insemination or intrauterine insemination (IUI)

- ▶ Surrogacy for humanitarian or commercial purposes
- ▶ Different regulations in different areas: surrogacy for humanitarian purposes and full surrogacy are favoured

Indications

- ▶ A medical condition that makes it impossible or dangerous to get pregnant and to give birth, some indications are clear-cut, some are in discussion.
 - ▶ Patients without a uterus but with one or both ovaries functioning:
 - ▶ Congenital absence of the uterus
 - ▶ Hysterectomy for carcinoma
 - ▶ Hysterectomy for severe hemorrhage or ruptured uterus
 - ▶ Repeated miscarriage, carrying a baby to term is deemed to be very remote
 - ▶ Repeated implantation failure
 - ▶ Certain medical conditions make pregnancy life-threatening
 - ▶ Requests for careers or social reasons: not reasonable
 - ▶ Single male or homosexual male couples (USA, Australia) [4]

Factors related to a success rate for surrogacy

- ▶ the surrogate's ability to get pregnant
- ▶ the age of the egg donor
- ▶ the success of procedures such as IUI and IVF depending on each clinic
- ▶ the quality of gamete provided by the intended couple

Risk of surrogacy

- ▶ Drug reaction
- ▶ Multi-pregnancy
- ▶ OHSS
- ▶ Ectopic pregnancy
- ▶ Most of major problems: related to legal issues and partial surrogacy [3]

Surrogacy program in Vietnam

Surrogacy program in Vietnam

- ▶ Date 01/28/2015 , Decree No. 10/2015 / ND - CP on childbearing treated with in vitro fertilization and surrogacy conditions for **humanitarian purposes** was issued with effect from 15 / 3/2015
- 1. A child born from surrogacy program has been a common child of an intended couple since the moment he was born
- 2. The surrogacy program are not contrary to the law of assisted reproductive techniques and must be done on a voluntary basis by the parties and shall be made in writing
- 3. Agreement on surrogacy between intended couples and surrogates is defined specifically

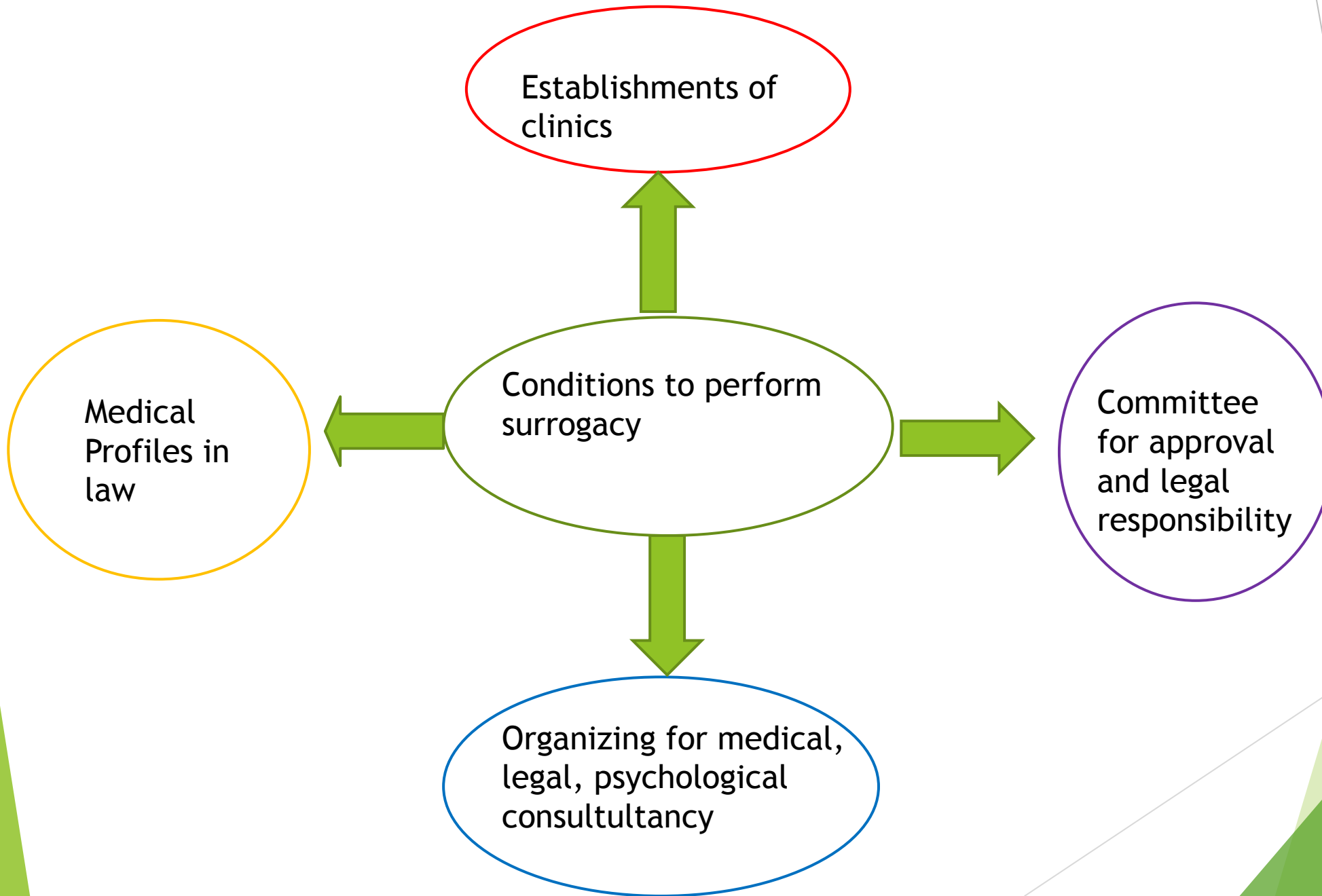
4. Surrogate and her husband have rights and obligations as parents to take care the child until the time giving this child to intended couples. Surrogates must deliver the child to intended couples.
5. Intended couples must pay actual costs to ensure reproductive health care as prescribed by the Ministry of Health
6. court will solve disputes related to childbirth in assisted reproductive techniques- surrogacy for humanitarian purposes
7. Handle violations of childbearing from assisted reproductive techniques and surrogacy

Conditions to perform surrogacy

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Surrogacy program at Tu Du hospital

- ▶ Start from 7/2015
 - ▶ Organizing medical committee
 - ▶ Consulting medical issues at Infertility Department by specific doctors
 - ▶ Consulting legal issues at Infertility Department by lawyers
 - ▶ Consulting physiological issues at Infertility Department by professionals

Medical Committee release and approve
medical indications

Procedures to take care patients
registering for surrogacy program

Procedures to take care patients registering for surrogacy program

Step 1: Patients register at reception desk

Step 2: consult and examine for identifying surrogacy indications

Step 3: surrogacy indications are accepted

BƯỚC 4: do tests for intended couples especially for eggs and sperm

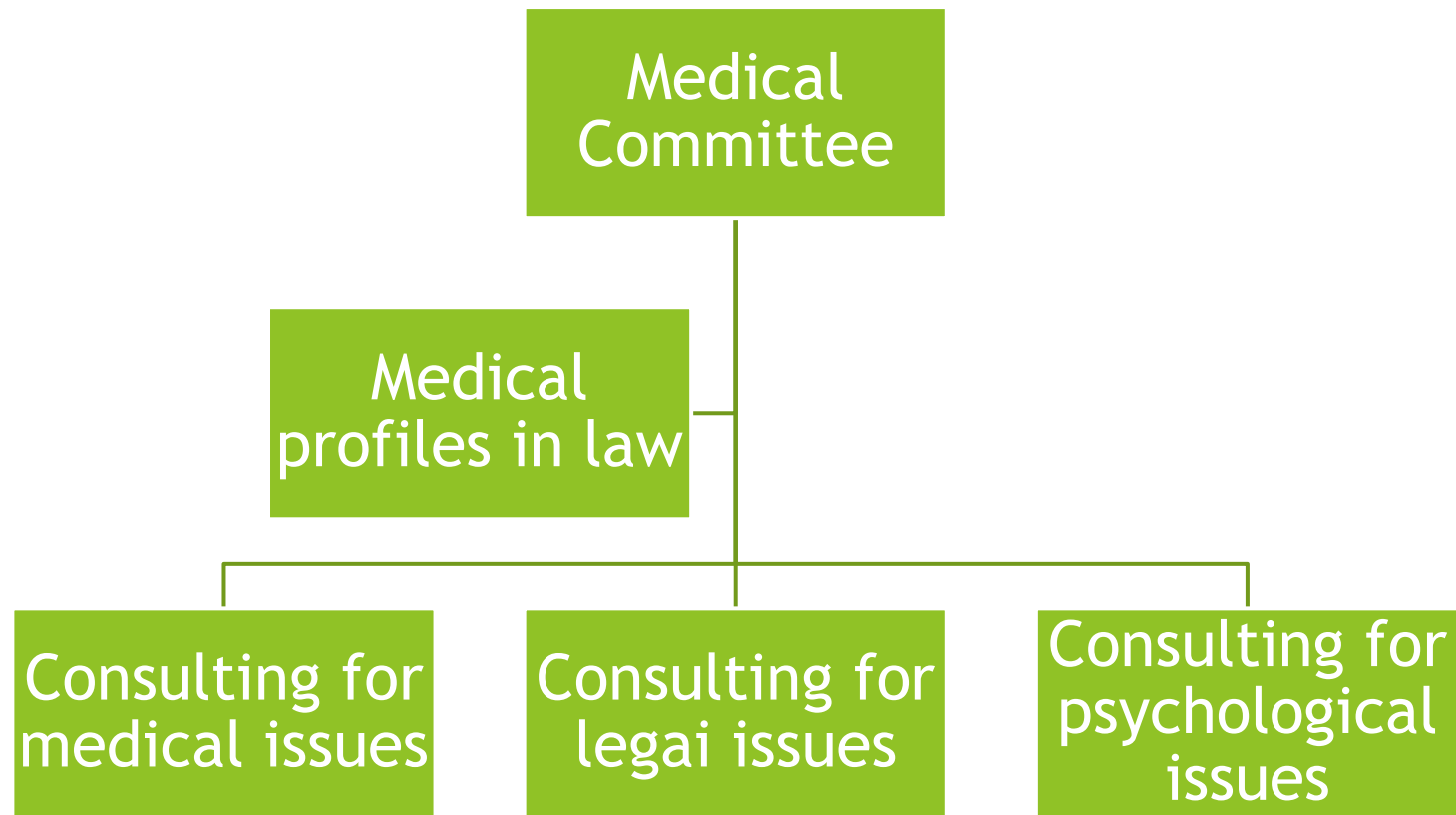
BƯỚC 5: consult to prepare medical profiles in law

BƯỚC 6: examine and test for surrogates

BƯỚC 7: intended couples and surrogates are consulted about medical, physiological, legal issues by arrangements

BƯỚC 8: Medical Committee approves medical profiles

BƯỚC 9: IVF surrogacy is done by arrangement



Results of organizing

- ▶ No complaints of patients
- ▶ Convenience for patients to do complex medical profiles in law
- ▶ Consensus all procedures in law
- ▶ Less obvious indications are solved

Results of treatment

- ▶ 32 completed medical profiles in law
- ▶ 20 cases took treatments and had results
- ▶ 9/20 cases: positive results
 - ▶ Implantation failure (5), repeated miscarriage (1)
 - ▶ Congenital absence of the uterine (7)
 - ▶ Hysterectomy (2)
 - ▶ Asherman syndrome (2), thin endometrium (1)
 - ▶ Internal medicine (nephrotic syndrome): 2
- ▶ 5 babies were born

Advantages and Disadvantages

▶ Advantages

- ▶ Create chance and more options for infertile women
- ▶ Easier to detect and solve problems by synchronize organization

▶ Difficulties

- ▶ Finding surrogates in law
- ▶ Ability to get pregnancy of surrogates (exp thin endometrium)
- ▶ Decreasing ovarian reserves of wife in intended couples
- ▶ Patients register for surrogacy without indications

Conclusions

- ▶ Since the decree of surrogate for humanitarian purposes has been issued, groups of indicated patients have more chance to be parents, satisfying one of the biggest spiritual happiness in the life
- ▶ Difficulties of performing surrogacy are about process of legality rather than professional skills
- ▶ At Tu Du hospital, the surrogacy program is organized with the aims at simplifying complex legal procedures and satisfying patient's needs with the most convenience.

**Thanks for
your pay attention**

