

# International Journal Research Publication Analysis

Page: 01-08

## BIOETHICAL CONCERNS IN GAMETE DONATION PRACTICES

**\*Bhumika, Assis. Prof. Vanshika Tyagi**

Rayat Bahra University, Mohali.

**Article Received: 29 November 2025****\*Corresponding Author: Bhumika****Article Revised: 19 December 2025**

Rayat Bahra University, Mohali.

**Published on: 09 January 2026**DIO: <https://doi-doi.org/101555/ijrpa.1777>

### ABSTRACT

Gamete donation has emerged to be a major aspect of Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART), imparting new desire for individuals and couples not able to have a child in the ordinary way. The trouble of gamete exploitation, whether sperm or oocytes, is a very complicated and ethical trouble that crosses limitations and requires cautious interest. This paper explores ethics and guiding standards that entails: informed consent practices, elevating consciousness, anonymity of donor, access and fairness and infectious disease checking out. It's far vital that the prevailing unique social and cultural scenario be maintained in view, democratic standards reputable, and to find out a way of making use of these technologies judiciously in view that they affect gift and future generations.

**KEYWORDS:** Gamete donation, Reproductive technologies, Ethics

### INTRODUCTION

Gamete donation is a system wherein someone donates both either their eggs or sperm to assist someone else or a couple to have a baby. Sperm donation has been around due to the fact 1884, it's been used in the US and UK because then too, however it surely commenced to inside the 40s[1]. They do that manner by means of putting a small quantity of donated sperm into a women vagina with the use of syringe. This is regularly the choice for couples in which the fellow simply can't get healthy sperm going or doesn't have much at all, or if he's got a genetic factor that might be passed on to a child. It's also a choice for single women or if a person simply wants to have a baby without having a courtship.

Gamete donation has emerged to be a main component of Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART), presenting new hope for individuals and couples unable to have an infant in an ordinary way. It's now a massive issue in contemporary reproductive medicine. Sperm donation

becomes first recorded in 1884 in the United States, and the first a hit egg (oocyte) donation was executed in 1983 in Australia [2]. Considering that then, gamete donation has expanded dramatically. In latest years, about one-quarter of donor-conceived birth within the America have been the result of donated eggs, and in Europe, almost 100,000 infants are born annually by using gamete donation [3]. In India, the achievement quotes of being pregnant by using donated gametes increased from 33.3 **t** to 60 **t**. Though this technology has enabled many to end up parents, it additionally opens up a bunch of ethical, medical, and legal issues that must be handled cautiously to safeguard all the parties involved — the donors, recipients, and offspring. One of the major ethical issues is to make sure that each one participant actually realize the manner and consent completely to it. It's also essential to avoid any sort of exploitation of donors and responsibly address the question of donor anonymity. From a scientific viewpoint, donors and recipients ought to be privy to quick and long-term fitness threats, and clinical body of workers have to remain transparent in the course of the system. To overcome these issues, there need to be stringent ethical requirements, worldwide cooperation, and definitive regulations. Missing international standards, legal guidelines and clinical practices may additionally range a lot that unequal treatment and danger of damage can occur.

Organising uniform worldwide requirements can assist in preserving gamete donation in a responsible and ethical way. This paper worries the ethical issues and dilemmas of gamete donation, which will encouraging honesty, fairness, and protection. This has furnished guidelines on a way to enhance gamete donation control to create practices which can be secure, truthful, and respectful while ensuring that all parties are properly-informed, safeguarded, and supported at each level.

Current standards or guidelines on donor limits by country are shown below:

United states: There may be no federal or kingdom law in the United States of America prohibiting sperm donation. It's miles difficult to present a specific discern of the way generally the sperm of a specific donor may be utilized since one desire to account for the populace base from which the donor is selected and for the geographic place that doubtlessly can be served by the donor. It has been proposed that with a population of 800 000, limiting one donor to no greater than 25 births would avert any sizeable excess risk of unintended consanguineous idea. This idea can be changed if the donor insemination population constitutes an isolated institution or if the specimens are dispersed across a massive geographic area [4].

India: The Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Act, 2021, regulates gamete donation, permitting males aged 21–55 years and females aged 23–35 years to donate.

Donation and frequency restrictSperm: A donor can donate more than one instances, however a single donorS gametes can only be used for one commissioning couple. The donor must be anonymous.

Eggs: A female can donate eggs only as soon as in her lifetime, with a most of seven eggs retrieved. She ought to be an "ever-married" female with at least one dwelling baby who is at the very least three years antique.

Australia: Numerous states of Australia have varying regulations at the quantity of infants born from the equal donor based totally on population density and remoteness. In Western Australia, under the Human Reproductive Technology Act 1991, a donor is constrained to donating to acquire as much as five recipient households such as donations to households who are living outside Western Australia, except the council has provided unique approval. However, families can haven't any restrict at the quantity of donor-conceived infants. This is in part to lessen the risk of genetic ailment due to the accidental marriage of half-siblings in adulthood, and in part to limit the range of families to which donor-conceived people could be associated. Return comments from donor-conceived adults is that it is probably much less difficult to have an idea which youSre associated with others in as many as five different families. Victorian modern day legal guidelines cap the wide variety of families allowed per donor at 10 [5].

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

According to this study, it shows donor gamete use in reproductive technology in 2001. It also raises ethical, mental and social problems that have been important to the exercise of adoption: that is, while, or whether or not, to inform the biological origin to the child. They contend that dad and momS privateS hobbies or different motives of parents who could instead not have disclosure are outweighed by the sick effects of preserving such own family secrets and techniques and through the childSs right to, and clinical need for, statistics concerning his/her origin. They think that fertility programs and expert companies should actively encourage individuals who use donor gametes to tell their infant of their actual origins as soon as the child will understand about reproduction in general [6].

This essay in year 2009 attempts to offer a top-level view of news and findings from distinct businesses regarding the ethics of sperm donation. The subsequent issues were discussed:

limiting the number of donor childrenT reducing chance of infection and genetics from sperm donorsT age limits for sperm donorsT and anonymity versus non-anonymity of sperm donors. The version of rules shows that there may be a specific set of guidelines for each country, adjusted consistent with their personal precise necessities. Likewise, nations making their own plans and rules regarding reproductive remedy need to personalize them according to their very own necessities and practical factors. Moral guidelines need to be respectful of the pursuits and well-being of individuals that will come into existence and of the health and psychosocial well-being of all individuals, consisting of sperm donors [7].

The study of 2011 portrays a postal questionnaire became sent to 6,000 gynaecologists in India and in-intensity interviews were done with 39 specialists from four massive cities. It turned into found that donor gametes are gaining acceptability to a more quantity than in advance years, especially if confidentiality may be guaranteed. But the scarcity of donor material remains a purpose of trouble within the management of infertility. The main issues include poor informed consent, the ethical factors of utilizing gametes from friends or spouse and children, out of control use of gametes and embryos, lack of right record-maintaining, and a few instances of unethical or commercialized usage in the system. These issues confirm the need for more regulation, greater transparency, and ethical control of donor gamete use [8].

This essay in 2018 represents the method of reading, the writers have reached a conclusion that gamete donation outcomes in novel ethical demanding situations and prompted us to take a look at the conventional principles of family, parental rights and responsibilities, family relationships. Concurrently gamete donation lends a hand to commodification of body and body elements, growing a new marketplace wherein people earn money. Commodification of body increases more than a few ethical problems, inclusive permissibility of use and exploitation of human bodies. The article outlines existing and capacity future moral and philosophical troubles, raised by way of gamete donation practices. These practices stretch beyond unusual ethical judgments and lead individuals to rethink their approach closer to circle of relatives and familial relationships [9].

The demonstration based on 2022 concluded the ones controversies that keep on with recognize to anonymity, there's expanded sensitivity in the direction of the interest and well-being of the infant as a product from the debate. Oocyte donors need to be paid for all the direct and oblique fees of the process and have to be equally compensated for lack of time and inconvenience in conjunction with risks incurred during the treatment. The hazard of consanguinity continues to

be a assignment globally despite the numerous recommendations restricting the wide variety of pregnancies per gamete is useful, if it can be enforced. Donors would be entitled to all applicable data each for the method (dangers, time, soreness, etc.) and predicted benefits to which they may be contributing, so that their settlement could be absolutely self-sufficient. In-vitro Fertilization (IVF) facilities are ethically required to tell prospective egg donors in a more in an open manner that the long-term period hazards aren't but regarded because they have got no longer been investigated [10].

Similar investigation in 2025 reveals that added gamete donation is added with tremendous units of moral, medical, and legal issues to be handled carefully to protect the welfare and rights of all parties concerned: donors, recipients, and infants. Addressing those complications calls for stringent ethical principles, sturdy regulatory mechanisms, and international collaboration. By using enacting these, the commercial enterprise of gamete donation can broaden further with the knowledge that all parties are well-informed and well-included. They studied the moral issues and important principles of gamete donation and made suggestions to deliver safe, equitable, and ethically responsible exercise that protects and cares for all parties concerned [11].

## **ETHICS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

People choosing this selfless and severe act of gamete donation have to be properly aware with the knowledge to make so. The problem of gamete exploitation, whether sperm or oocytes, is really complex and moral issue that crosses boundaries and calls for cautious interest. For this reason, a comprehensive approach is referred to as for in fixing the worldwide problem responsibly and ethically while retaining the autonomy, dignity, and welfare of everybody concerned.

### **u. Enhancing informed consent practices**

Protect the dignity, admire, and transparency of all individuals involving in gamete donation. One of the most important features is informed consent, to protect donors and recipients by absolutely informing them of implications and risks [12]. A detailed discussion of counselling methods and documentation for informed consent is given in the "Informed consent" phase.

### **m. Raising awareness**

Public education is critical to elevating awareness of the moral issues involved in gamete donation. Informed choices have to be promoted, and a responsible style of technique to

fertility treatments and studies recommended [13].

### i. Anonymity of donor

Donor anonymity has become a arguable issue with various legal and social currents supporting donor and child rights to peer identifying statistics. Growth of publicly accessible DNA databases poses new boundaries to keeping anonymity in the long term, as mentioned in the "Confidentiality and anonymity" section.

### k. Access and Equity

Over the last few decades, the evolution of ARTs has posed new challenges because of cultural, socioeconomic, political, and non-secular variations globally. Consequently, it is miles vital to provide the equipment to facilitate honest and equal access to the technology. Gamete donation is an important part of ATRs that is now an extensive tool inside the quest to enhance reproductive effects [10].

### a. Quality control in gamete handling

Laboratory regulations must be as follows:

Good Laboratory Practices (GLP): GLP is to be followed via laboratories dealing with gametes in order to provide accurate and consistent test results.

Accreditation and certification: The laboratories need to be accredited by reputable bodies like the College of American Pathologists (CAP) or an equivalent body in foreign countries.

### s. Infectious disease testing

The following infectious disorder tests are performed:

Screening for sexually transmitted infections: This incorporates screening for HIV, hepatitis B & C, syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhea, cytomegalovirus, rubella, and others.



**Fig. No.u Gamete Donation Process.**

## 7. Ethical aspects of gamete donation

Numerous factors should be considered:

- Rights of the donor: Donor's ought to be free from any obligation to the biological children generated by means of their gametes. Donor age, lowering the risk of contamination, and genetic screening are applicable [14].
- Range of children: Moral issues of the donor's quantity of children must be resolved [15].
- Donor selection criteria: Clinics and gamete banks need to set up their donor choice criteria. They can't offer an absolute guarantee of the disorder-free or genetic abnormality-free nature of the gametes, seeing that diagnostic methods are not infallible.
- Rights of the recipients: Patients must recognise the requirements for choosing gametes. They can be informed of the limitation and possible problems associated with gamete donation, together with the possibility of requiring repeated remedies without a warranty of success. They need to be informed that they will bear sole responsibility for the infants produced using the gametes [16].

## CONCLUSION

ARTs are able to reshape traditional family forms and raising a myriad of emotional and moral questions. The concept of the traditional family has developed globally and the boundaries are stretched to encompass parenting arrangements which might be coupled with sophisticated social and ethical questions which should be taken into considerations. The issues indexed above have to be addressed by the way of regulators, providers and patients through giving information, counselling, informed consent, combating exploitation and commercialization, tracking, documentation and transparency. Regulating ARTs accurately can restrict alternatives for providers and couples but is vital in guarding against inclined users. It's crucial that the existing unique social and cultural situation be maintained in view, democratic principles reputable, and to discover a means of making use of these technologies judiciously given that they influence present and future generations.

## REFERENCES

1. Haimes, E. (1993). Issues of gender in gamete donation. *SoФиял сФифнФф n тфлиФинф*, 16(1), 85-93.
2. Sadeghi, M. R. (2019). Coming soon: disclosing the identity of donors by genealogical tests of donor offspring. *Bourнаl o4 РфрголиФtion n bn4qfrtility*, 1R(3), 119.

3. Konečná, H., Elišková, Z., & Honzová, I. (2024). New recommendations for informing patients and gamete donors in assisted reproduction. *Ačska wynfko5iφ, kG*(1), 66-71.
4. Practice Committee of the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology, & Practice Committee of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine. (2006). Revised minimum standards for practices offering assisted reproductive technologies. *vfrtility япл stfrtility, k6*(5), S53-S56.
5. Peterson, M. M. (2005). Assisted reproductive technologies and equity of access issues. *Bournjal o4 сфлиФял EtLiФs, Ip*(5), 280-285.
6. McGee, G., Brakman, S. V., & Gurkankin, A. D. (2001). Gamete donation and anonymity: disclosure to children conceived with donor gametes should not be optional. *Оимя PfrproliФtion, p6*(10), 2033-2036.
7. Gong, D., Liu, Y. L., Zheng, Z., Tian, Y. F., & Li, Z. (2009). An overview on ethical issues about sperm donation. *Isian journal o4 яплrolo5y, pp*(6), 645.
8. Widge, A., & Cleland, J. (2011). Negotiating boundaries: Accessing donor gametes in India. *νяФtsJ viφws n vision in нbwyn, I*(1), 53.
9. Popova, O. V., & Savvina, O. V. (2018). Ethical issues of gamete donation: body commodification and transformation of family relations. *Вестник Российской университета дружбы народов. Серия Философия, tt*(3), 310-318.
10. Ezeome, I. V. (2022). Gamete donation—A review of ethical and legal issues. *14riФял Bournjal o4 PfrproliФtivφ ОфялL, t6*(3), 124-135.
11. Henry, L., Antsaklis, A., Feldberg, D., Malhotra, J., Pandit, S., Salazar, C., ... & Quijada, G. (2025). FIGO position statement: Gamete donations. *bntfrnatiонаl Bournjal o4 wynfФolo5y n нbstftriФs*.
12. Frith, L. (2001). Gamete donation and anonymity: the ethical and legal debate. *Оимя rfrproliФtion, p6*(5), 818-824.
13. Maung, H. H. (2019). Ethical problems with ethnic matching in gamete donation. *Bournjal o4 тфлиФял фtLiФs, y2*(2), 112-116.
14. American Medical Association, & American Medical Association. (1997). Council on ethical and judicial affairs. *Aолφ o4 тфлиФял фtLiФsg Фurrфnt opinions witL яnnotations, t*, 37- 38.
15. Sabatello, M. (2015). Regulating gamete donation in the US: ethical, legal and social implications. *еjws, y*(3), 352.
16. Chervenak, F. A., & McCullough, L. B. (2021). FIGO Ethics and Professionalism Guidelines for Obstetrics and Gynecology.