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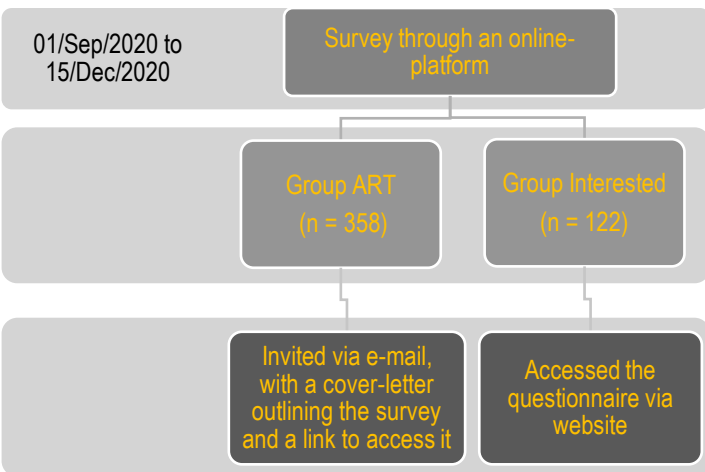
## WHAT IS KNOWN ALREADY

Recent research has investigated the psychological well-being of parents and children born through gamete donation, focusing on the possibility of having the donor's identity revealed. Gamete donors have traditionally been anonymous to recipients and offspring; however, there is a global trend towards programs using donors that are identifiable to the resulting offspring at maturity. While some countries only allow the use of identity-release egg donation, others only allow anonymous-donation, and in some countries both types of donation are practiced. However what are the attitudes concerning anonymous vs identity-release gamete donation, in a country where only anonymous donation is allowed, is still unknown.

## OBJECTIVE

To evaluate whether couples undergoing ART have a different perception of anonymous vs identity-release gamete donation than a population interested in the subject

## MATERIAL AND METHODS



The survey collected information on demographic characteristics and participant attitudes towards anonymity of gamete donors, and answers were compared between the groups.

The age was compared between the groups using the Student t test while the other variables were compared using the Chi-square

## RESULTS

		ART-GROUP	INTERESTED-GROUP	P-value
<b>N</b>		400	100	
<b>Age (y-old)</b>		38.3 ± 7.2	36.9 ± 6.3,	0.076
<b>Participants attitudes</b>	Relationship between children and their parents would be affected by the child's knowledge of the origin of their conception (%)	83.6	82.7	0.868
	Sperm donor should be identifiable	65.4	50.8	0.044
	Oocyte donor should be identifiable	64.8	50.8	0.050
		ART-GROUP	INTERESTED-GROUP	P-value
<b>When the donor's identity should be revealed to the child</b>	N	400	100	
	If the child questions its biological origin	67.2	67.5	0.978
	From birth	21.0	19.7	0.876
	When the child turns 18-year-old	9.2	11.2	0.865
	Sometime during teenage years	2.5	2.4	0.789

## CONCLUSION

- In Brazil attitudes among ART patients seem to be more conservative, with most participants believing that family relationships may be affected if the child is aware of the origin of his/her conception.
- these patients believe that the identity of the gamete donor should not be revealed to the child.
- Participants interested in ART seem to have a more open view; however, if facing the problem, future parents' intentions to disclose may not be borne out in practice.
- despite the knowledge of the children's right to know their biological origin, disclosure of the donor conception to offspring remains a challenge for many parents.