# Comparison of knowledge and attitude towards reproductive donation procedures between recipient and non-recipient infertile couples at Mashhad Infertility Center

**Hamideh Jafari[1*], Robab Latifnejad Roudsari[2], Ali Taghipour[3], Naiere Khadem[4], Saeed Ebrahimzadeh[5]**

1. Lecturer in Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Torbat Heydarieh University of Medical Sciences, Torbat Heydarieh ,Iran
2. Associate Professor in Midwifery, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran
3. Assistant professor in Epidemiology, Health Sciences Research Centre, Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, School of Health, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran
4. Associate Professor, Department of obstetrics, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran
5. Lecturer in Biostatistics, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad , Iran

***Corresponding Address: Torbat Heydarieh University of Medical Sciences, Rzi Ave .Torbat Heydarieh, Iran. Tel: +989153006243**
**Email Address: Jafarih1@thums.ac.ir**

***Abstract***

***Background & Aim:*** Investigating the knowledge and attitude towards reproductive donation procedures is one of the important steps in recognition of infertile problems in couples using assisted reproductive donation procedures as the only therapeutic option. Few studies have been carried out regarding this field; therefore, this study aimed to compare the knowledge and attitude towards reproductive donation procedures between recipient and non-recipient infertile couples at Mashhad Infertility Center.

***Methods***: This descriptive/analytical study carried out on 115 infertile couples referring to Montaserieh Infertility Center in Mashhad through convenience sampling. Data were collected using questionnaire of measurement of attitude and knowledge towards donation procedures, and analyzed using statistical tests.

***Results***: There was a significant difference between attitude and knowledge of two recipients and non-recipients groups (P=0.000), so that female and male recipients had more positive attitude and knowledge towards donation procedures (P=0.000). Moreover, there was a significant difference between attitudes of two groups in terms of the confidentiality of donation process (P=0.015), using donated oocyte (P=0.002) and embryo (P=0.000), surrogacy (P=0.002), public attitudes (P=0.001), importance of childbearing (P=0.010) and genetic bond (P=0.017).

***Conclusion***: According to the findings despite of have more positive knowledge towards donation procedures but their attitude is not influence of knowledge, against non-recipients groups, that show according to special situation of recipient group, their attitude can be influenced by many factors including Socio-cultural belief. It seems that incorporating of these factors into care plans helps to alter the non-recipients couples' attitude and also decrease psychological tension due to selection of these procedures by recipients which in turn could provide appropriate bases for the logical decision in both groups.

***Key words:*** Attitude, Assisted reproductive donation procedures, Infertile couples

[ Downloaded from jms.thums.ac.ir on 2024-10-12 ]