

Adults conceived by donors left behind by fertility industry

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Children conceived by using egg or sperm donors have the same wellbeing outcomes as non-donor-conceived people. However, they are more



likely to have identity difficulties and issues with trust, says a new study.

Secrecy and anonymity about their genetic parentage can have a profound impact on well-being, say the authors. They warn that children and adults conceived using donor gametes have not been centered in the assisted reproductive industry, and more information is needed about adult well-being.

The study is published today in the *British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology* by researchers from King's College London. The study is the first <u>systematic review</u> of studies investigating the psychological experiences of donor-conceived people through childhood and adulthood and is the largest body of evidence for this group.

More than 70,000 donor-conceived people have been born in the UK since 1991 when records began, and a significant unknown number before this date. However, little is known about their long-term psychological outcomes.

The review looked at 50 studies and 4,666 donor-conceived children and adults, mostly from high-income Anglophone countries, and found that most studies showed equivalent or better outcomes in donor-conceived people-including higher well-being scores, self-esteem and relationship warmth.

The findings also showed that children fared better when they were told early that they were donor-conceived. In the UK, donor anonymity has been against the law for those conceived after 2005, but children must wait until they are 18 years old to access information.

However, there is no <u>legal requirement</u> for families to tell their children the truth about their genetic lineage. The proliferation of at-home commercial DNA testing can reveal family secrets and yield life-



changing results. It is often adults who were conceived before 2005 and have no legal right to information about their genetic identity who have been left out of the research and left behind by the fertility industry.

First author Dr. Charlotte Talbot, who graduated from King's College London and is an Academic Foundation Doctor, affiliated with the University of Birmingham, said, "This is the largest body of evidence we have for well-being for donor-conceived children and adults, but it's a complicated picture. While most outcomes are the same or better for this group than non-donor-conceived people, qualitative studies revealed common themes relating to mistrust and concerns about genetic heritage."

Senior author Professor Susan Bewley from King's College London said, "Donor-conceived <u>children</u> are always planned for and wanted, as one or more of their parents would have had fertility issues. This might explain better relationships with their family and higher well-being. However, much of the conversation around innovation in the assisted reproductive industry concentrates on the customers and potential parents rather than the people they want to create. We need to be better about putting donorconceived offspring's needs and priorities at the center."

Laura Bridgens, Founder of donor-conceived UK (DCUK), said, "The use of a gamete donor for conception is a life-long intergenerational process with far-reaching social implications. DCUK welcomes this systematic review, as it highlights the necessity for further consideration for the long-term needs and outcomes of donor-conceived people into adulthood. There is a duty of care by the government and the fertility industry to listen to the voices of adult donor-conceived people to create a future in which charity sector intervention is not needed to repair the mistakes of the past."

More information: Comparing the psychological outcomes of donor



and non-donor conceived people: A systematic review, *British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology* (2024). dx.doi.org/10.1111/1471-0528.17892

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