

## **P15** A preliminary survey of attitude toward IVF surrogacy of Korean women

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**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to find out the attitude of Korean women toward IVF surrogacy which is not yet regulated by the law.

**Materials and Methods:** We evaluated with a questionnaire, in how far IVF surrogacy was accepted in different group of Korean women. We surveyed the opinion about willingness of surrogacy, desirable host, parental authority, payment for surrogacy, and openness about surrogacy. Total 300 questionnaires were sent to women who visited our infertility clinic, and to the nurses and office workers of our hospital. Among them, 246 questionnaires were returned of which 211 (85.7%) were complete and analyzed. The responders were 58 unmarried women and 153 married women including 60 infertile patients.

**Results:** Only 17 (8.1%) women believed that IVF surrogacy was an acceptable treatment for infertile women without uterus (eg, MRKH or hysterectomized patients), and 125 (59.2%) women chose the adoption. There were no significant differences in response amongst different age group, marital status, or in relation to income level or educational level, or infertility status. Significant higher level of acceptance was noted only in religious group, especially in Christians. Most of responders (66.5%) chose unrelated and unknown women as a desirable host, 28.4% of responders chose the sister or sister-in-law. Twenty four (13.7%) women agreed that the mother of MRKH patient could be a host for her daughter. The opinion about the payment for host was reasonable expense (22.7%), an additional compensation (77.3%) which was ₩24.6 million (₩5–60 million). We know that if the host wishes to retain the child after birth, the surrogacy contracts in Korea are not enforceable. But the most of responders (91.5%) claimed that the genetic mother must have the parental authority. Two hundred two women (95.7%) also claimed that the genetic mother must raise the child who may be born with a handicap. The attitude about announcement to the child in future was also negative, that is, 39.3% of women answered that they would never tell them about it and 37.4% of women would explain about it if only under unavoidable situation such as the child insisted on telling the truth, only 23.2% of women had a mind to tell them about it voluntarily.

**Conclusions:** Overall the different groups were critical towards IVF surrogacy in Korea, irrespective of the infertile patient group. Despite the established clinical ability to have her own genetic child in women without uterus, this survey reveals only minority supports the IVF surrogacy. However, we need the survey with large, randomized population and then make a regulation about the IVF surrogacy in law.

**Key words:** Attitude to IVF surrogacy

## **P16** Abnormal glucose tolerance and lipid profile in Korean women with polycystic ovary syndrome

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**Objectives:** PCOS is associated with insulin resistance. Obesity affects insulin resistance and hyperandrogenemia. This study aims to analyze the prevalence of abnormal glucose tolerance and NIDDM in Korean women with PCOS and to compare obese women with non-obese women.

**Materials and Methods:** A total of 45 PCOS patients were evaluated. For PCOS diagnosis, 2003 Rotterdam revised criteria were used. The non-obese group was 25 PCOS patients (Body mass index < 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). The obese group was 20 PCOS patients (Body mass index ≥ 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). From all patients, glucose tolerance test, fasting insulin, fasting glucose, 17-OHP, DHEA-S, free testosterone, SHBG, cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol were obtained. Insulin resistance defined as fasting glucose / fasting insulin < 5.0. Mann-Whitney test was used for comparison of means between groups.

**Results:** The characteristics of two groups were as following, BMI (20.9 ± 0.7 kg/m<sup>2</sup> vs. 30.5 ± 1.2 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), age (28.4 ± 1.5 vs. 28.3 ± 0.9), and body weight (54.5 ± 1.2 kg vs. 81.1 ± 3.9 kg). A total of 10 PCOS women were insulin resistance (22.2%, 10/45). There was no difference in insulin resistance (20.0% vs. 25.0%) and IGT (12.0% vs. 15.0%) between non-obese and obese group. NIDDM was significantly increased in obese PCOS women (0% vs. 10%, p<0.05). Lipid profile such as cholesterol (176.8 ± 9.6 mg/dl vs. 209.2 ± 14.9 mg/dl), TG (168.7 ± 30.6 mg/dl vs. 175.2 ± 35.1 mg/dl), LDL-cholesterol (103.1 ± 9.2 mg/dl vs. 135.4 ± 11.8 mg/dl) were not different between two groups except HDL-cholesterol (57.8 ± 3.0 mg/dl vs. 41.3 ± 3.7 mg/dl, p=0.03). Androgen such as DHEA-S (168.9 ± 18.5 ug/dl vs. 217.3 ± 38.6 ug/dl), testosterone (0.4 ± 0.1 ng/dl vs. 0.5 ± 0.1 ng/dl) and free testosterone (1.5 ± 0.2 pg/ml vs. 2.3 ± 0.1 pg/ml) were not different between two groups.

**Conclusions:** There was no significant difference in insulin resistance and IGT between non-obese PCOS and obese PCOS, but overt DM was significantly increased in obese PCOS. HDL-cholesterol was significantly decreased in obese PCOS. So screening test for metabolic syndrome is required for obese Korean PCOS women.

**Key words:** PCOS, Abnormal glucose tolerance, insulin resistance, obesity, NIDDM