

Attitudes toward Assisted Reproductive Technology among Japanese Pediatricians

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More than 30,000 children were born in Japan through *in vitro fertilization* (IVF) during the past several decades. Reproductive technologies such as embryo cryopreservation, pre-implantation genetic diagnosis (PGD), *Intracytoplasmic sperm injection* (ICSI), blastocyst, and ovum cryopreservation were developed after IVF, and we must evaluate the health risk of children born through these technologies. Moreover, third-party reproductive methods, such as gamete donation and surrogacy, have also been utilized. Although these are not available in Japan, people can obtain egg-donation and surrogacy services abroad. Recently, an increasing number of Japanese infertile couples have traveled abroad to access reproductive technologies unavailable in Japan. However, third-party reproduction raises ethical issues, and regulations governing the use of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) are urgently needed in Japan. Additionally, we must develop a method of assess the well-being of the large number of children born through ART both in Japan and abroad. This paper presents the results of questionnaires completed by pediatricians about their attitudes toward ART.