Technologies to the European Commission

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The global assisted reproductive technology market size was estimated to be around USD 21 billion in 2017 and is anticipated to grow at a CAGR of 10% over the forecast period. Contributing factors to the growth are the increasing number of infertility cases due to obesity, growing stress and pollution, increasing number of smokers, fertility threatening treatments such as chemotherapy and favorable regulatory framework. Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Market Size, Share & Trends Analysis Report By Type (IVF, AI-IUI, FER, Others), By End Use (Hospitals, Fertility Clinics), By Procedures And Segment Forecasts, 2018 - 2025. Published Date: May, 2018. Base Year for Estimate: 2017. The future of reproductive technology has many excited about its potential to allow biological birth for those who might not otherwise have been capable of it. Experiments going on today, such as testing functional 3D-printed ovaries and incubating animal fetuses in artificial wombs, seem to suggest that future is well on its way, that fertility medicine has already entered the realm of what was once science fiction. Yet, who will have access to these advances? Americans looking to procreate increasingly rely on reproductive technology to do so. About 12 percent of Americans between the ages of 15 and 44 have difficulty getting pregnant or carrying a pregnancy to full term, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The series is named after the Human Fertility Database as the central resource of detailed and high quality data on period as well as cohort fertility. The full list of HFD Research Reports can be accessed at http://www.humanfertility.org/cgi-bin/reports.php. Abstract. Delayed parenthood is a central feature of the massive transformation of family and reproduction in rich countries. We analyse the shift of motherhood towards later reproductive ages during the last four decades and review its consequences for children and their mothers in low-fertility countries in Europe, North America, Oceani.
In the field of new reproductive technologies ethical controversy has followed close on the heels of scientific discovery. When Robert Edwards and Patrick Steptoe published, in Nature in 1969, the first account of the fertilization of a human egg outside the body, the Archbishop of Liverpool immediately condemned the experiments as “morally wrong” and Baroness Summerskill, the social reformer, supported them as a morally uncontroversial mode for overcoming infertility ([9], p. 88). The ethical debate on new reproductive technologies has continued ever since and shows little signs of abating. Printed by the services of the European Commission.

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   This report sets out the results of the survey. Chapter 2 covers the principles of confidentiality, anonymity and non-remuneration in the donation of reproductive cells, as well as donor compensation, consent for egg cell donations and the importation and exportation of reproductive cells. A tabulated summary of the answers is given in Chapter 3. The report also lays out the details provided by the Member States from Chapters 4-7. Only the UK provided detailed statistical data on reproductive cells imports and exports (please refer to the statistical information provided on pages 16-17).

Ethics; Reproductive Technologies; Bioethics; Reproduction / Reproductive Technologies; Genetics, Molecular Biology and Microbiology; Research on Embryos and Fetuses; Is Part Of. Studies in Biomedical Policy series. Building Consensus About New Reproductive Technologies (Book Reviews of ETHICS of NEW REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES: THE GLOVER REPORT to the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, by Jonathan Glover and the FUTURE of HUMAN REPRODUCTION, Edited by Christine Overall). Related Items in Google Scholar.