



Iranian model of decision making to use surrogacy: A grounded theory Study

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ABSTRACT

Identifying the process of making the decision to use a surrogate mother can create a broad knowledge of this concept. In this grounded theory study, participants were selected through snowball sampling method and obtaining an informed consent, in-depth interviews were conducted face to face and recorded. Then, all the interviews, field notes, and memos were analyzed using Strauss-Corbin 1998 method. Analysis of the statements of the participants boiled down to 487 initial codes, 311 codes, 14 subcategories, and six categories. In the conceptual model of this process, "the hope to have a child" was an influential concept that interacted with other concepts.

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Background

Surrogacy is considered as one of the scientific developments in recent decades for infertility treatment (Soderstrom-Anttila et al., 2016). Surrogacy contract or surrogate mother is one of the infertility treatment methods (Casciano, 2018). In this regard, an assisted human reproductive technique is used, so that a woman accepts to carry the embryo in her uterus and delivers a baby to client parents after childbirth (Raheimi, 2008). Researchers reported that people have a low level of information about surrogacy, which is a reason why it is not common in many countries (Akhondi & Ardakani, 2008). Therefore, the couples who use this method face many problems (Kumar et al., 2013).

Iranian couples who want to use a surrogate mother experience different problems depending on their family culture and customs as well as their