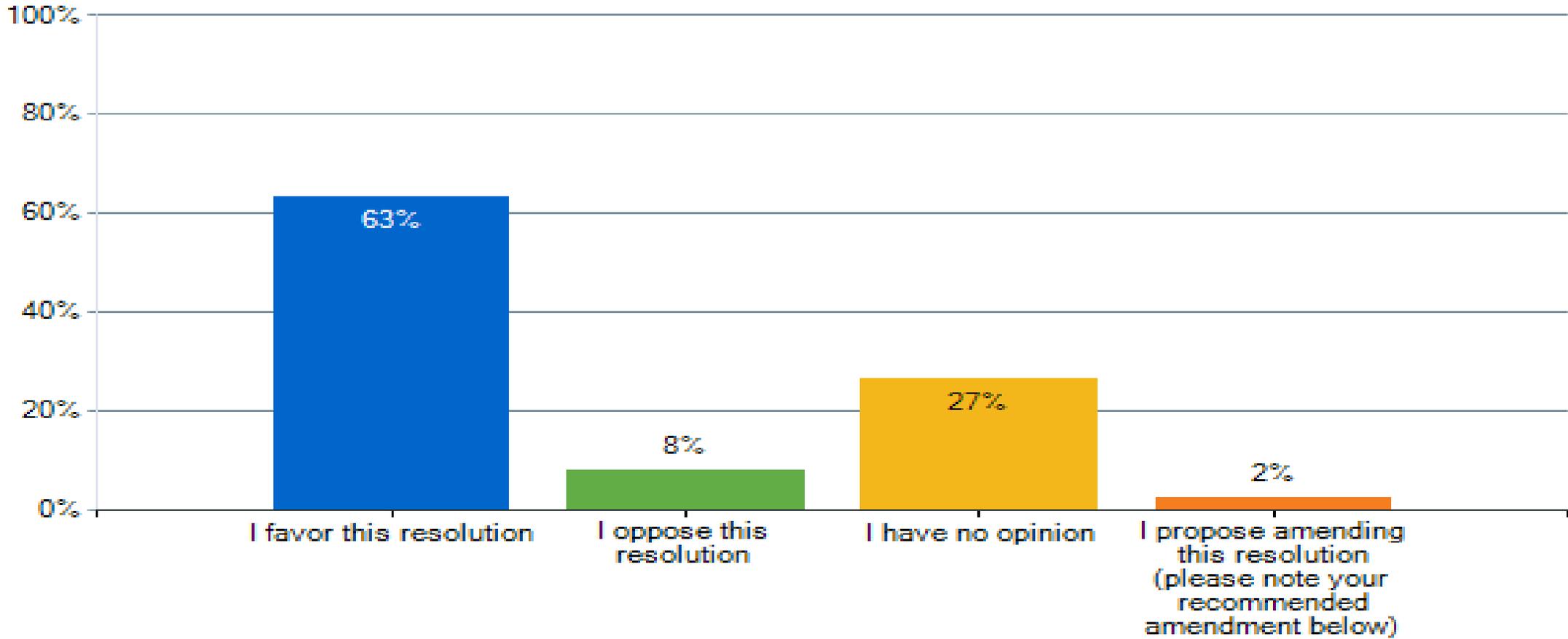
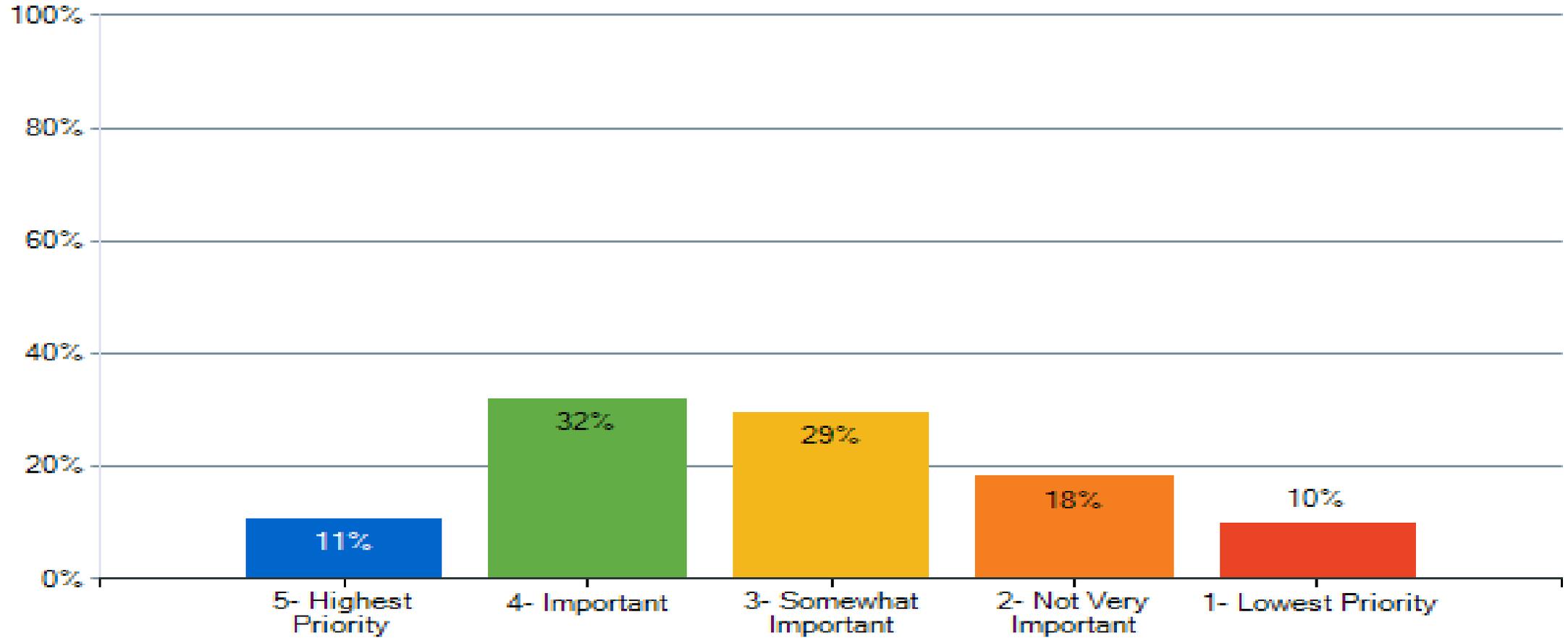


# Serial (Repeated) Sperm Donors



166 responses

Please indicate your view of this resolution as an ISMS priority.



160 responses

Comments

SR No.	Response No.	Response Text
1	3	I support.
2	8	I also feel that donation centers should voluntarily limit the number of donations of a single donor in a local area.
3	13	It used to be that sperm donors remained completely anonymous. But with genetic testing it is not unusual to receive inquires from purposefully performed conceptions decades later. However, such "matches" are never 100% certain. There should be no records kept of sperm donors. It is against the interest of the donors themselves and the physicians who perform the procedure. Leave well enough alone.
4	46	Would it not also be important to inform recipients of the number of inseminations done with the donor sperm. Thank could be a larger number than the number of donations. Also, donors should be advised that they will very likely be discovered by their children using consumer genetic genealogy DNA testing.
5	49	agree
6	64	As a Reproductive Endocrinologist, I feel very strongly about this issue.
7	70	Anonymity of donor(s) and recipient(s) will make it impossible to be meaningful. Unless the resolved states: Resolved, that ISMS recommends that all sperm donors and institutions supporting donation must notify the identity of donor to a data base company to sort out any consanguinity and close relation recipient.
8	72	please explain how a donor will be able to notify potential recipients of the number of donations he has made and be able to prove that the notification was in fact made, given the inherent anonymity involved
9	78	So how soon before recipients of donated sperm will insist on genetic testing of donor sperm to be paid by their insurance company before acceptance ? Seems crazy to me but is only a logical extension of the resolution.
10	91	Interesting outcome of the DNA testing!! But I need to hear of there are any opposing arguments.
11	106	Don't have much knowledge in this area but seems like a reasonable piece of information to be transparent about
12	110	Are there circumstances where individuals were close relatives and unknown to each other because of sperm donation were then married or planned to get married or had children? This seems like tabloid stuff. Is it a big problem or are we just theoretically thinking we can reduce a one in a zillion event to even less? Sure, why not have the information. No harm here.
13	112	Interesting problem.

14	123	Recipients have a right to as much knowledge as possible about a sperm donor.
15	128	There should probably be a limit on donations in one locale, at least.
16	142	Good thinking. Something I never thought about. Perhaps sperm donations from one individual should not be sent to the same area more than once. Also, it may be wise to exclude his sperm from being used in his locality.
17	173	I need more information
18	180	This seems like a very reasonable Resolve; besides potential family and legal concerns, there runs the possibility of relatively close relatives (unbeknownst to them) to marry and may increase the risk of recessive genetic and birth defects. If a "prolific" sperm donor in an area has impregnated many females in a metropolitan area, there would be no way to know about a future spouse's paternal family-this the possibility of such genetic events occurring. With this legislation at least if gives the recipient some idea of how many recipients of this donor are in the general area, thus the recipient can make a more informed choice.
19	186	Not relevant to the mission of ISMS and should not be pursued.
20	193	I think the key is that there needs to be a way to keep track of the DNA or creation of a tracking system to avoid complications like this. This should be accessible information not only to the recipient of the sperm but to the created child once adulthood is reached. Telling the recipient how many sperm donations that a particular donor has made is very vague, in my opinion. There are many sperm in a donation, some more viable than others. How does telling whether the donor has made one or twenty donations help the mother to be in this specifically? How can this information be utilized in a useful way? Also, so you inform the parents to be of the number of sperm donations at a given time but what if the donor donates afterwards? There needs to be tracking of the genetics/donor deposits and a way for the resulting children as adults to check such out by testing with a partner.
21	194	It is not the number of donations that is most important, but how many donations have resulted in completed pregnancies and live births. So there has to be some additional follow up information required from the entities. This will be more difficult to require because of privacy and other legal concerns. But all this needs to be discussed and resolved before recommending new rules
22	197	This would only let the recipient know how many "donations" were made at that particular sperm bank, perhaps a voluntary "donor registry" available as. Coded number only.

23

198

Not sure practicality, purpose or how to implement or enforce. People could be sperm donors at multiple locations or centers, etc. Not sure this is a priority for ISMS with limited resources, and not sure if this is worth sending to the AMA for consideration at a national level. Would want input from expert physicians if this is an actual or perceived issue of concern, according to fertility experts.