

## Issues Physicians Encounter in Third Party Reproduction

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- I. Payment to Donors
  - A. Recipient couples wanting to use an agency donor who has been promised payment greater than acceptable limit
  - B. Trying to keep payment to donors reasonable while programs in area raise payment and agencies from out-of-state advertise locally and offer higher payments to donors
  - C. Donors requesting more money because of prior successful donation, ethnicity, etc.
  - D. Recipients secretly paying known donors large sums of money
  - E. Agencies taking a percentage of the donor's compensation to add to their fees
  - F. Agencies refusing to send a copy of their contract to fertility program that requests to review it before initiating a treatment cycle
  
- II. Donors requesting to control disposition of eggs or embryos
  - A. Donors not wanting to donate to single women, lesbian couples or couples with certain religious backgrounds
  - B. Donors refusing secondary donations
  - C. Clauses in some consent forms that require recipient couple to re-contact egg donor to determine disposition of unused frozen embryos
  
- III. Deception by donors, recipients, or agencies
  - A. Prospective donors lying about number of prior donations
  - B. Prospective donors withholding information that would make them an unsuitable donor, including being turned down by another program
  - C. Agencies accepting donors who have been adopted, with no family history
  - D. Recipients lying about their age
  - E. Agencies stating that they are members of ASRM in their marketing information, but not following guidelines for compensation to donors
  
- IV. Issues with embryo donation
  - A. Couples donating embryos because they don't want to pay for freezing and then requesting them back if pregnancy is not successful

- B. Couples misrepresenting themselves as infertile to “save the frozen children”
- V. Third party reproduction in same-sex couples
- A. Use of egg donation, not for infertility, but to have shared biological parenting, one a gestational mother and the other a genetic mother
  - B. Use of sperm from one partner’s brother and egg from the other partner to have genetic offspring
  - C. In lesbian relationships, selecting anonymous donor sperm that matches the traits of the non-egg donor. The appearance of a family is valued more than genetic relationship when each partner in a female-female couple has a child in this fashion.
  - D. Gay men working with lesbian couples for compassionate surrogacy
- VI. Age and reproduction
- A. Sidestepping concerns about pregnancy in the older woman by requesting a gestational surrogate.
- VII. Other notable requests for care: the list is long