

Legal rights & responsibilities

Legal rights and responsibilities in NSW are covered by the NSW Human Tissue ACT 1983 and NHMRC 'Ethical guidelines on the use of assisted reproductive technology in clinical practice and research' Sept 2004.

In general terms under present guidelines:

- A child from a donor has the right to know their biological background.
- A donor must consent to making available, identifying information, to any of his resulting children if they so desire.
- A recipient has no legal right to donor identifying information.
- Fertility East has the responsibility to verify requests before the release of any identifying information and it is a requirement that identifying information of a donor will be made available, only to the child of a donor when the child reaches the age of 18 years. In the event of such a request the Clinic Counsellor will first make contact with the donor.

The legal 'father' of donor children is the husband or de facto partner who gives his consent to his partner's treatment and registers his name on the birth certificate. The NSW Human Tissue Act does not rule against treatment of a single woman or same sex couples but the donor must give his explicit consent to these treatments. The donor has no rights in relation to the child and no responsibilities.



CLINIC HOURS

Monday to Friday - 8.00am to 4.30pm

Saturday - 9.00am to 1.00pm

All appointments

02 9389 1177

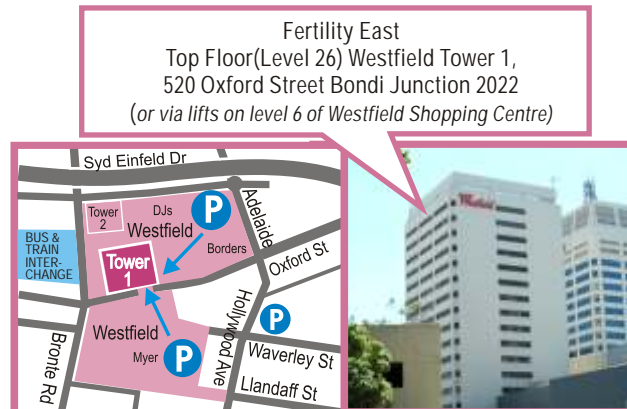
BLOOD COLLECTION HOURS

Monday to Friday - 8.00am to 9.30am

Saturday - 9.00am to 10.30am

No appointments necessary

Results Mon-Fri between 1pm and 3pm



Fertility East
Top Floor (Level 26) Westfield Tower 1,
520 Oxford Street Bondi Junction 2022
(or via lifts on level 6 of Westfield Shopping Centre)

- 1 minute walk from Bondi Junction Bus Terminal and Train Station
- 2hr free parking in Westfield

Our success is your baby

Level 26, Westfield Tower 1
520 Oxford Street Bondi Junction NSW 2022
PO Box 345 Bondi Junction NSW 1355
Tel: (02) 9389 1177 Fax: (02) 9387 8580
admin@fertilityeast.com.au
www.fertilityeast.com.au

Fertility Australia Pty Ltd A/T/F The Fertility Australia Trust
ABN 22 482 157 084



Assisted Conception Clinic

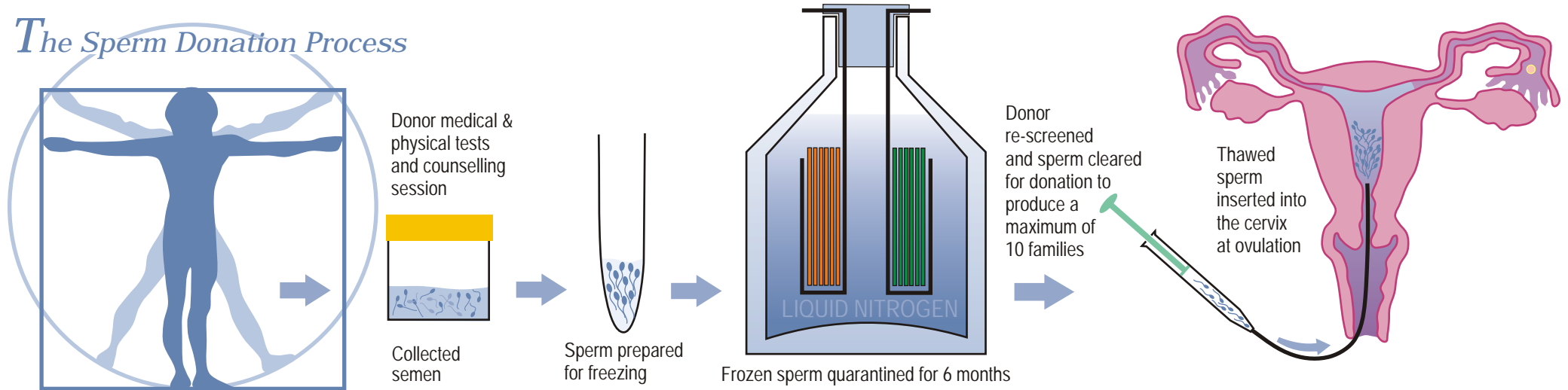
Sperm Donation

The facts...

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www.fertilityeast.com.au

The Sperm Donation Process



What is Donor Insemination (DI)?

Donor insemination (DI) is a medical procedure designed to help couples have a child when the male partner has an untreatable form of infertility. The procedure is carried out by inserting sperm previously collected from a donor into the lower reproductive tract of a woman, at the time of the month she is ovulating (releasing an egg).

How is donated sperm used?

An individual donor's sperm can be made available to a maximum of ten families. This limit is set to reduce the risk of genetic disease arising from the inadvertent marriage of half siblings in later life, and out of consideration for the feelings of donors and the children. Most recipients are allowed to choose their donor from the screened and tested donors available, and most choose to match the physical characteristics of the donor as closely as possible with those of the male partner. A recipient may wish to use the same donor for subsequent children after one donor pregnancy has been achieved. Donor sperm is also available to couples in same sex relationships as well as single women. A donor can specify on his consent form which recipients may use his sperm.

Who can become a sperm donor?

Any healthy male between 18 and 40 years of age may be considered as a possible donor by a sperm bank in New South Wales.

How are donors screened?

Each potential donor is thoroughly screened by a Fertility East doctor, in order to minimise the risks of transmitting infectious disease, such as HIV/AIDS, or an inherited disorder. Sperm quality and its response to freezing, storage and thawing are also tested. Donors must complete a lifestyle declaration and a consent form before each donation of semen and have a liable obligation to disclose any relevant lifestyle or known genetic disorders.

How is donated sperm stored?

Donated sperm is stored in small plastic tubes called straws and carefully labeled, usually using a system of colour-coding, to ensure that no mix-up between donors can occur. The sperm is then frozen in liquid nitrogen for a quarantine period of six months after which time the donor is retested for signs of the HIV virus. If the tests are clear the sperm can then be made available to recipients.

Are donors paid for donations?

In Australia, all human tissue donation including sperm is altruistic, but we are allowed to offer some reimbursement

to donors to compensate for any inconvenience or expense. This is not always accepted by the donors.

Can I provide my own donor?

Using a donor who is known to the recipient is allowed in NSW, although doctors must not carry out the treatment unless the donor, recipient and their spouses or partners, if any, have attended at least one session with an experienced ANZICA fertility counsellor.

Considerations and counselling

A number of issues may arise from donating sperm which a donor may need to consider. These include becoming a parent of children they may never know, ethical or religious concerns, legal implications of the use of donated reproductive material, the confidentiality of information about the donor, and whether a child may in the future seek this information. All these and other issues can be discussed with an experienced ANZICA fertility counsellor. Fertility counsellors who are affiliated with Fertility East are qualified and experienced ANZICA counsellors, who possess a significant knowledge of the special issues associated with all aspects of fertility and human tissue donation.