
Certificate in Surrogacy and Reproductive Technologies Law

Parentage Determination and Registration

AID Artificial Insemination Donor refers to the process of using donor sperm to facilitate pregnancy, often used in cases where the intended father is unable to produce viable sperm. Related terms include Artificial Insemination, Donor Sperm, and Intrauterine Insemination. This concept is crucial in the context of Parentage Determination and Registration, as it raises questions about the legal status of the donor and the resulting child.

Altruistic Surrogacy refers to a surrogacy arrangement where the surrogate mother does not receive financial compensation for her services, aside from reimbursement for medical expenses. Related terms include Commercial Surrogacy and Compensated Surrogacy. Altruistic surrogacy is often preferred by intended parents who wish to avoid the ethical concerns associated with commercial surrogacy.

Anonymous Donation refers to the practice of donating gametes, such as sperm or eggs, without revealing the donor's identity. Related terms include Known Donation and Open-Identity Donation. Anonymous donation raises complex questions about the resulting child's right to know their genetic origins and the potential psychological implications of anonymous donation.

ART Assisted Reproductive Technologies refer to a range of medical treatments designed to assist individuals or couples in achieving pregnancy, including In Vitro Fertilization (IVF), Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI), and Donor Egg IVF. Related terms include Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Treatment. ART is a critical component of surrogacy arrangements, as it enables intended parents to create embryos using their own gametes or those of a donor.

Birth Certificate refers to the official document issued by the relevant authorities to record the birth of a child. Related terms include Birth Registration and Parentage Determination. In the context of surrogacy, the birth certificate may require special consideration, as the surrogate mother may be listed as the birth mother, rather than the intended mother.

Commercial Surrogacy refers to a surrogacy arrangement where the surrogate mother receives financial compensation for her services. Related terms include Altruistic Surrogacy and Compensated Surrogacy. Commercial surrogacy is often controversial, as it raises concerns about the exploitation of surrogate mothers and the commodification of human life.

Compensated Surrogacy refers to a surrogacy arrangement where the surrogate mother receives financial compensation for her services, in addition to reimbursement for medical expenses. Related terms include Commercial Surrogacy and Altruistic Surrogacy. Compensated surrogacy is often preferred by intended parents who wish to provide fair compensation to the surrogate mother for her services.

Donor Egg IVF refers to a type of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) treatment that uses donor eggs, rather than the intended mother's eggs. Related terms include Donor Sperm IVF and Embryo Donation. Donor egg IVF is often used in cases where the intended mother is unable to produce viable eggs or has a medical condition that prevents her from carrying a pregnancy.

Donor Sperm IVF refers to a type of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) treatment that uses donor sperm, rather than the intended father's sperm. Related terms include Donor Egg IVF and Embryo Donation. Donor sperm IVF is often used in cases where the intended father is unable to produce viable sperm or has a medical condition that prevents him from fathering a child.

Embryo Adoption refers to the process of adopting an embryo created through In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) treatment, often by individuals or couples who are unable to create their own embryos. Related terms include Embryo Donation and Embryo Transfer. Embryo adoption raises complex questions about the legal status of the resulting child and the rights of the embryo donors.

Embryo Donation refers to the practice of donating embryos created through In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) treatment, often to individuals or couples who are unable to create their own embryos. Related terms include Embryo Adoption and Embryo Transfer. Embryo donation raises complex questions about the legal status of the resulting child and the rights of the embryo donors.

Embryo Transfer refers to the process of transferring an embryo created through In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) treatment into the uterus of a woman, often a surrogate mother. Related terms include Embryo Donation and Embryo Adoption. Embryo transfer is a critical component of surrogacy arrangements, as it enables the surrogate mother to become pregnant with the intended parents' embryo.

Fertility Treatment refers to a range of medical treatments designed to assist individuals or couples in achieving pregnancy, including In Vitro Fertilization (IVF), Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI), and Donor Egg IVF. Related terms include Reproductive Medicine and Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART). Fertility treatment is often used in conjunction with surrogacy arrangements to enable intended parents to create embryos using their own gametes or those of a donor.

Gestational Carrier refers to a woman who carries a pregnancy to term for another individual or couple, often through a surrogacy arrangement. Related terms include Traditional Surrogate and Genetic Surrogate. Gestational carrier is a critical component of surrogacy arrangements, as it enables the intended parents to have a child who is genetically related to them.

Gestational Surrogacy refers to a surrogacy arrangement where the surrogate mother carries a pregnancy to term, but is not genetically related to the child. Related terms include Traditional Surrogacy and Genetic Surrogate. Gestational surrogacy is often preferred by intended parents who wish to have a child who is genetically related to them.

ICSI Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection refers to a type of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) treatment that involves injecting a single sperm into an egg to facilitate fertilization. Related terms include IVF and Donor Egg IVF. ICSI is often used in cases where the intended father has a low sperm count or poor sperm quality.

IVF In Vitro Fertilization refers to a type of Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) treatment that involves fertilizing an egg with sperm outside the body. Related terms include ICSI and Donor Egg IVF. IVF is often used in conjunction with surrogacy arrangements to enable intended parents to create embryos using their own gametes or those of a donor.

Known Donation refers to the practice of donating gametes, such as sperm or eggs, where the donor's identity is known to the recipient. Related terms include Anonymous Donation and Open-Identity Donation. Known donation raises complex questions about the resulting child's right to know their genetic origins and the potential psychological implications of known donation.

Legal Parent refers to an individual who has been recognized as the legal parent of a child, often through a court order or birth registration. Related terms include Biological Parent and Genetic Parent. Legal parent is a critical component of Parentage Determination and Registration, as it determines the individual's rights and responsibilities towards the child.

Open-Identity Donation refers to the practice of donating gametes, such as sperm or eggs, where the donor's identity is available to the recipient, often through a donor registry or other mechanism. Related terms include Anonymous Donation and Known Donation. Open-identity donation raises complex questions about the resulting child's right to know their genetic origins and the potential psychological implications of open-identity donation.

Parentage Determination refers to the process of determining the legal parentage of a child, often through a court order or birth registration. Related terms include Parentage Registration and Birth Certificate. Parentage determination is a critical component of surrogacy arrangements, as it determines the legal status of the resulting child and the rights of the intended parents.

Parentage Registration refers to the process of registering the parentage of a child, often through a birth certificate or court order. Related terms include Parentage Determination and Birth Certificate. Parentage registration is a critical component of surrogacy arrangements, as it determines the legal status of the resulting child and the rights of the intended parents.

Reproductive Medicine refers to the branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disorders related to human reproduction. Related terms include Fertility Treatment and Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART). Reproductive medicine is often used in conjunction with surrogacy arrangements to enable intended parents to create embryos using their own gametes or those of a donor.

Surrogacy Arrangement refers to a contractual agreement between a surrogate mother and intended parents, outlining the terms and conditions of the surrogacy. Related terms include Gestational Surrogacy and Traditional Surrogacy. Surrogacy arrangement is a critical component of surrogacy, as it determines the rights and responsibilities of the parties involved.

Surrogate Mother refers to a woman who carries a pregnancy to term for another individual or couple, often through a surrogacy arrangement. Related terms include Gestational Carrier and Traditional Surrogate. Surrogate mother is a critical component of surrogacy arrangements, as it enables the intended parents to have a child who is genetically related to them.

Traditional Surrogacy refers to a surrogacy arrangement where the surrogate mother is genetically related to the child, often through the use of her own eggs. Related terms include Gestational Surrogacy and Genetic Surrogate. Traditional surrogacy is often less common than gestational surrogacy, as it raises complex questions about the surrogate mother's genetic relationship to the child.

Traditional Surrogate refers to a woman who carries a pregnancy to term for another individual or couple, often through a surrogacy arrangement, and is genetically related to the child. Related terms include Gestational Carrier and Genetic Surrogate. Traditional surrogate is a critical component of traditional surrogacy arrangements, as it enables the intended parents to have a child who is genetically related to the surrogate mother.