Artificial Insemination with donor sperm is a process that involves the placement of sperm from a donor into a female's uterus or cervix. The first reported case of artificial insemination by donor occurred in 1884: a Philadelphia professor of medicine took sperm from his best patient and used it to treat a woman with infertility. Since then, artificial insemination by donor (AID) has become a widely used reproductive technique, particularly for couples where the male partner has a severe male factor infertility. AID is often used when the male partner is infertile or when he is at risk of transmitting a genetic disorder.

The process of AID involves selecting a sperm donor who meets specific eligibility criteria, preparing the sperm for use, and then using a syringe to inject the sperm directly into the female partner's body. This can be done through the female partner's vagina or rectum, or through the cervix. In some cases, the sperm is inserted directly into the uterus.

In the Netherlands, the number of initiated AID cycles has been on the rise, with 1538 cycles initiated in 2017. In Belgium, 4107 cycles were initiated in 2017. These statistics reflect the growing popularity of AID as a reproductive option for couples struggling with infertility.

In the UK, the number of AID cycles has also been increasing, with 1822 cycles initiated in 2017. This trend is likely due to the increasing acceptance of AID as a legitimate reproductive technique and the development of more advanced sperm preparation and storage methods.

In conclusion, AID is a safe and effective method for treating male factor infertility. With advancements in sperm preparation and cryopreservation techniques, AID is becoming an increasingly popular and accessible option for couples seeking to have a child.
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