OHIO STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF DELEGATES	
	Resolution No. 10 – 2024
Introduced by:	Medical Student Section
Subject:	Protecting Access to Abortion for Patients using Teratogenic Medications
Referred to:	Resolutions Committee No. 1
that "Every individ decisions, includir	S, Ohio Issue 1 changed the constitution by popular vote, enshrining ual has a right to make and carry out one's own reproductive ng but not limited to decisions on: contraception; fertility treatment; own pregnancy; miscarriage care; and abortion."; and
indirectly, burden, An individual's vol an individual exer the least restrictiv	6, Ohio Issue 1 states that "The State shall not, directly or penalize, prohibit, interfere with, or discriminate against either: untary exercise of this right or; A person or entity that assists cising this right, unless the State demonstrates that it is using e means to advance the individual's health in accordance with and evidence-based standards of care."; and
	6, existing restrictive legislation regarding abortion in Ohio will need to gated and repealed if not in accordance with the statutes outlined by
	, although Issue 1 grants Ohioans greater reproductive rights in the nmune to legal loopholes or nationwide bans; and
	, a national abortion ban would supersede the amendments laid out state of Ohio; and
on both a state ar	<b>6,</b> with an uncertain future regarding the security of reproductive rights and national level, it has become increasingly important that our OSMA tlining clear policy guiding the use of abortion as it relates to all treatments; and
Stance on Abortic limitations on acco	<b>6,</b> existing OSMA policy (Policy 15 – 2023 Strengthening the OSMA on Policy in Ohio) states that the "OSMA opposes non-evidence based ess to evidence-based reproductive health care services, including , contraception, and abortion" <sup>2</sup> ; and

**WHEREAS**, Although this amendment opposes non-evidence based limitations, 46 it does not provide OSMA with clear directions in the setting of a nationwide or 47 statewide total abortion ban for those utilizing teratogenic medications including, but not 48 49 limited to, isotretinoin, anti-epileptic medications, renin-angiotensin systemic (RAS)acting agents, and chemotherapy drugs; and 50 51 WHEREAS, These medications pose incredibly high risks of severe 52 abnormalities in the fetus including neural tube defects and renal abnormalities that are 53 often incompatible with life<sup>3-5</sup>; and 54 55 WHEREAS, Following the Dobbs vs. Jackson Women's Health Organization 56 decision, there were multiple reports of patients being denied access to necessary 57 medications for management of their chronic diseases due to the teratogenic nature of 58 these medications<sup>6-9</sup>; and 59 60 **WHEREAS**, Best medical practice encourages the use of regular pregnancy 61 62 testing and contraception for sexually active patients using these medications; and 63 WHEREAS, In the case of isotretinoin, patients are required by the USFDA-64 sponsored iPledge program to take pregnancy tests at every clinic visit and utilize two 65 forms of birth control (including contraceptive and barrier methods)<sup>10</sup>; these regulations 66 are in place secondary to the highly teratogenic effects these medications pose on a 67 developing embryo; and 68 69 WHEREAS, In the event patients become pregnant while using teratogenic 70 71 medications, having access to abortion allows patients to choose to continue taking teratogenic medications that could be greatly beneficial to their overall health; 72 and thererfore 73 74 75 76

BE IT RESOLVED, Our OSMA will oppose legislative limitations on the prescription of teratogenic medications that do not align with standard-of-care guidelines; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, Our OSMA will oppose the penalization of physicians who prescribe teratogenic medications to people with reproductive potential; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, Our OSMA will advocate for abortion access for patients using teratogenic medications to ensure that they may continue to receive necessary medical treatment in the setting of nationwide or statewide total abortion bans.

Fiscal Note: \$ (Sponsor) \$ 50,000 (Staff)

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135 136 **OSMA Policy:** 

## Policy 15 – 2023 -- Strengthening the OSMA Stance on Abortion Policy in Ohio

1. The OSMA amend OSMA Policy 10-1990- Policy on Abortion by addition and deletion as follows:

Policy 10 – 1990 – Policy on Abortion

- 1. It is the position of the OSMA that the issue of support of or opposition to abortion is a matter for members of the OSMA to decide individually, based on personal values or beliefs.
- 12. The OSMA shall take no action which may be construed as an attempt to alter or influence the personal views of individual physicians regarding abortion procedures.
- 23. Items-1 and 2-notwithstanding, the OSMA shall take a position of opposition to any proposed OSMAOhio legislation or rule that would:
  - Require or compel Ohio physicians to perform treatment actions, investigative tests, or questioning and OR education of a patient which are not consistent with the medical standard of care; or,
  - Require or compel Ohio physicians to discuss treatment options that are not within the standard of care and/or omit discussion of treatment options that are within the standard of care; and be it further
- The OSMA supports an individual's right to decide whether to have children, the number and spacing of children, as well as the right to have the information, education, and access to evidence-based reproductive health care services to make these decisions.
- 3. The OSMA opposes non-evidence based limitations on access to evidence-based reproductive health care services, including fertility treatments, contraception, and abortion.
- 4. The OSMA opposes the imposition of criminal and civil penalties or other retaliatory efforts against patients, patient advocates, physicians, other healthcare workers, and health systems for receiving, assisting in, referring patients to, or providing evidence-based reproductive health care services within the medical standard of care.
- 5. The OSMA collaborates with relevant stakeholders to educate legislators and amend existing state laws so that the term "fetal heartbeat" is not used to inaccurately represent physiological electrical activity.