Cary G. Robinson Jr.

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Tulane School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA

Dr. Lucio Miele:
LSUHSC, Head of Department of Genetics
Dr. Tabitha M. Quebedeaux
LSUHSC, Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology Department

Contraceptive Usage Postpartum at Touro Medical Center

The scope of this project was to examine the intersection of race, insurance status, and other sociodemographic factors in the use of contraceptives, focusing on the period since the introduction of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and the Supreme Court decision in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, which overturned Roe v. Wade. These policy changes have had profound implications on reproductive health services, particularly on access to and utilization of contraceptives.

Our research builds upon a previous study at Touro Medical Center in New Orleans, which delved into contraceptive usage among postpartum individuals. This initial study employed a robust statistical analysis to examine the trends in postpartum long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) usage over 48 months—24 months before and 24 months after the Dobbs decision. The results indicated no significant difference in postpartum LARC usage at Touro Medical Center during this timeframe.

By expanding the scope of this study's size and time frame, we aim to delve deeper into how race, insurance status, and other factors influence contraceptive choices and access. Incorporating a larger dataset and employing more advanced statistical methodologies, we aim to uncover possible disparities and barriers different demographic groups face in accessing contraceptive services. Our research aims to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of healthcare policies on contraceptive use and provide data to inform future policy decisions.