

Barriers to Emergency Contraception Use among Adolescents

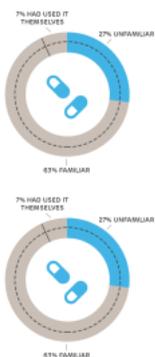
Statement of Problem

Many women in the United States, particularly adolescents, are unaware of emergency contraception (EC), more commonly called the morning-after pill. But even if all women were aware of EC, it is likely that awareness alone is not sufficient to increase use. Several studies have found that women, including adolescents, may not choose to use EC because they feel ashamed or embarrassed, are worried about what others think, and have concerns about adverse effects.

Barriers to EC use go beyond just adolescents' perceptions. For example, pediatric emergency medicine providers generally have little experience with the prescription of EC, and rules and procedures for contraception provision vary greatly across pediatric hospital emergency departments. As the use of the morning-after pill grows, it will be critical for providers, policymakers and public health researchers to collaboratively work to understand and break down barriers to prescribing this contraception in pediatric emergency departments if youth are to have access to it for pregnancy prevention and, ultimately, transition into productive, healthy adults.

Description

Barriers to emergency contraception use among adolescents



Only **63.7% of adolescents** reported that they had ever heard of the morning-after pill, and **12%** of those adolescents reported having used it themselves

To gauge adolescents' perceptions of EC, Dr. Cynthia Mollen completed a cross-sectional survey of 223 English-speaking, 14- to 19-year-old adolescent girls who presented for care at two urban pediatric emergency

departments. Only two thirds of the girls reported that they had heard of the morning-after pill. This survey was intended to assess their knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs about the morning-after pill in order to understand what barriers might exist in providing adolescent girls access to this therapy.

As a follow-up to this first study, Dr. Mollen and colleagues wanted to understand how pediatric emergency medicine providers regard emergency contraception. Led by Dr. Melissa Miller (Children's Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, MO), the team conducted a multi-site study to research the knowledge, attitudes, and experiences related to contraception, specifically emergency contraception, among nurses and physicians who work in pediatric emergency departments. A central focus of this study was to identify barriers to emergency contraception prescription for adolescents; those identified included cost, privacy, knowledge of EC, and provider refusal to provide EC.

Next Steps

These results will inform policy work that seeks to standardize rules and procedures governing the prescription of emergency contraception across pediatric emergency departments. Results will be shared with leadership across the major pediatric children's hospitals, and these providers will be surveyed over time to document how their policies with respect to EC prescribing are changing.

Providers discussing contraception options with adolescents should be aware that adolescents acknowledging that they know about emergency contraception will not be enough to insure safe and practical use of the medication. Providers will need to identify if there are potentially other concerns and/or misconceptions that should be addressed. Furthermore, providers can consider involving those close to the patient (with the adolescent's permission) and can work with the adolescent to identify a supportive adult who can aid in contraceptive decision making. Finally, as adolescents are often concerned about cost and access, providers can work toward educating their patients about options for obtaining EC if needed.

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Additionally, Dr. Mollen is a professor of pediatrics at the Perelman School Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, core faculty leader for the Qualitative Research Core at CHOP, faculty leader for the Qualitative Methods Research Affinity Group, and a practicing pediatric emergency medicine physician at CHOP. Dr. Mollen completed both her pediatrics residency and pediatric emergency medicine fellowship at CHOP and became a faculty member upon completing her training in 2001. She also completed the Master of Science in Clinical Epidemiology during her fellowship.

Since joining the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania and CHOP, Dr. Mollen has developed and refined a research and clinical interest in adolescent health, with a particular focus on utilizing the emergency department and non-primary care settings as sites for interventions related to major public health issues affecting adolescents, such as unintended teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. She has also pursued training in qualitative research methods and has utilized those methods in a variety of research projects. Dr. Mollen's projects have included interviewing adolescents to learn about their attitudes about developing an intervention aimed to improve the use of emergency contraception; exploring minority adolescents' perception about bias when seeking family planning care; assessing the decision-making processes of parents with terminally ill children; and improving access to expedited partner therapy for adolescents.



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Related Tools & Publications

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[Critical Access to Care: Bringing Contraception to Adolescents in Nontraditional Settings](#)
[Article](#)

Nov 2017

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[Development of a Novel Computerized Clinical Decision Support System to Improve Adolescent Sexual Health Care Provision](#)

[Article](#)

Sep 2018

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[A Research Agenda for Emergency Medicine-based Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health](#)

[Article](#)

May 2019

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[Contraceptive Counseling for Adolescents in the Emergency Department: A Novel Curriculum for Nurse Practitioners and Physician Assistants](#)

[Article](#)

Feb 2023

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[Contraception Initiation in the Emergency Department: Adolescent Perspectives](#)

[Article](#)

Mar 2024