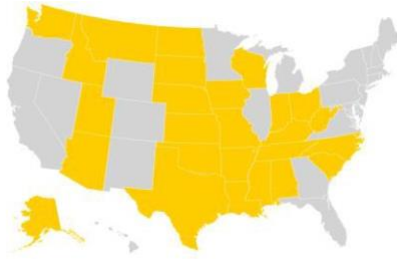
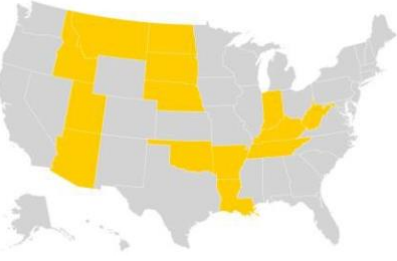



Summary Report

Medication Abortion Requirements

In 2000, the United States Food and Drug Administration first approved the use of mifepristone, a medication used in early, nonsurgical medication abortions. Since then, over the last two decades, states have passed laws and provisions to regulate access to medication abortion and the use of abortion-inducing drugs, including restrictions on the use of telemedicine for the procedure and requirements on providing medication reversal information to the patient.

This dataset is longitudinal, displaying laws regulating medication abortion requirements in effect from December 1, 2018 through October 1, 2021. Additional maps and tables are available by visiting www.lawatlas.org.

	<p>Medication Abortion Regulations</p> <p>Twenty-six states have laws explicitly regulating medication abortions. Twenty-two of these states (all but MT, SC, UT, and WV) have laws requiring that a physician must provide medication abortions.</p> <p>Jurisdictions: 26 (AL, AK, AZ, AR, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MS, MT, MO, NC, ND, NE, OH, OK, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, WA, WI, WV)</p>
	<p>Medication Reversal Information to Patient</p> <p>Fourteen states require that the patient receive information on medication abortion reversal. *Courts have enjoined these requirements in four states: IN, ND, OK, and TN.</p> <p>Jurisdictions: 14 (AZ, AR, ID, IN*, KY, LA, MT, NE, ND*, OK*, SD, TN*, UT, WV)</p>
	<p>Medication Abortion Telemedicine Prohibition</p> <p>Eight states explicitly prohibit the use of telemedicine for medication abortions as of October 1, 2021. *Courts have enjoined these requirements in IA.</p> <p>Jurisdictions: 8 (AZ, AR, IN, IA*, KY, SC, TX, WV)</p>