

# Protecting Fertility Treatment & Building Families Post-Dobbs Decision

IN 2019,
APPROXIMATELY

9,149 BABIES WERE BORN
IN NEW YORK
WITH THE HELP OF

ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE

Center for Disease Control and Prevention

**TECHNOLOGY (ART)!** 

**ART Success Rates** 

### WHY DOES FERTILITY HEALTHCARE NEED PROTECTION?

**Fertility healthcare may be at risk in New York**, depending on the language used in bills or laws passed after the reversal of Roe v. Wade.

Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART), such as In Vitro Fertilization (IVF), involves fertilization of eggs in a lab to make embryos for transfer to the uterus to help people conceive. If a bill or law defines an embryo as a person, this can create significant issues for physicians and patients, since most embryos are not biologically capable of becoming a healthy baby. Giving embryos the legal status of a person can potentially make fertility care inaccessible in New York.

The people of New York have used IVF to conceive over 9,100 babies in 2019 alone! Without access to safe and effective IVF, many of these families would not exist today. 11% of American women and 9% of American men of reproductive age experience fertility challenges? IVF is one of the safest and most effective ways to treat infertility. Personhood laws will be a significant barrier to many people trying to have a family.

### **HOW CAN NEW YORK PROTECT ACCESS TO FERTILITY TREATMENTS?**

To ensure fertility treatments remain available in New York, patients and providers need to be protected from criminal/civil action should an embryo or pregnancy not result in a live birth. Legislative language related to reproductive health needs to protect the patient and provider when:

- an embryo or fetus does not survive genetic testing
- a patient experiences a loss of pregnancy including stillborn or ectopic pregnancy
- a patient makes decisions pertaining to the usage of their embryo(s)
- a healthcare agent/proxy/surrogate/guardian is acting on behalf of a pregnant person
- a practitioner is providing life-saving care to a pregnant person
- a practitioner is providing routine medical care for an abnormal pregnancy, including ending a pregnancy



## IMPACT OF FERTILITY CARE ACCESS ON CONSTITUENTS

### WITHOUT BENEFITS

### WITH BENEFITS

Increased risk of complicated pregnancy and outcomes

HIGH RISK PREGNANCIES

Timely and appropriate healthcare optimizes health and cost outcomes

Costs related to disabilities, occupational and physical therapies, surgeries, etc.

LONG-TERM CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

Premature-related costs are dramatically reduced

Stress on relationships with partner, family, and friends

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Supportive, healthy relationships

Depression and anxiety associated with untreated infertility

MENTAL HEALTH

Achieving family-building goals increases morale and satisfaction

# **COMPANIES SUPPORTING FERTILITY HEALTHCARE<sup>3</sup>**





















Providing fertility health benefits is about offering timely and appropriate healthcare to increase the number of safe pregnancies and healthy babies.

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### New York REFERENCES

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