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**Providing Comprehensive Reproductive Health Services on the College Campus**

COLLABORATIONS WITH TITLE X

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History of Title X

- As recently as the 1960's, many American women had more children than they wanted or planned -- especially if they had low incomes. These women reported they did not have access to contraception.

Based on recent data, has this changed?



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Objectives

- Define what is Title X**
  - Program overview
  - Benefits of this federal program
- Identify how Title X funding can enhance college health services**
  - Birth control services
  - Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) screenings
  - Reproductive Health Inclusions
  - Revenue




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History of Title X

"It is my view that no American woman should be denied access to family planning assistance because of her economic condition. I believe, therefore that we should establish as a national goal the provision of adequate family planning services within the next five years to all those who want them but cannot afford them. This we have the capacity to do."


President Richard Nixon, 1969



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Objectives


- Discuss barriers to Implementing Title X funding**
  - Policy and Procedure
  - Changes in workflow
  - Public perceptions
  - Future changes in federal guidelines



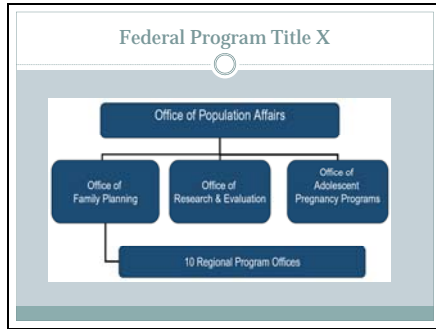
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What is Title X?

- In 1970, federal funding for family planning services was established under the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act, which created Title X of the Public Health Service Act. The purpose of Title X was to provide access to contraceptive supplies and information to all who want and need them with priority given to low-income persons.




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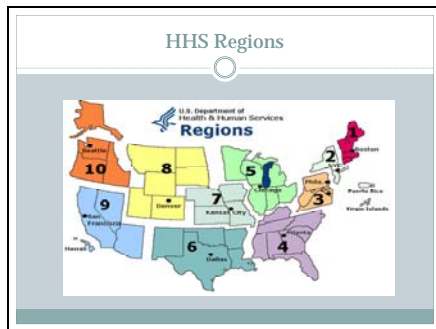
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### Title X on College Campus?

- Rates of unplanned pregnancy at college level hard to track
  - Teen pregnancy the #1 cause of high school dropout (1,2)
- Half of pregnancies in the USA are unplanned (6)
- Recent Guttmacher report showed- women who were 18–24 years old, poor or cohabiting had rates two to three times the national rate of unintended pregnancy (6)




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### Title X on College Campus?


- Racial disparities- blacks reported more sex partners, lower use of hormonal contraceptives, and higher rates of adverse sexual health outcomes, such as sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and unintended pregnancy (5)



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### Title X

- The Title X program pays for clinic operations -- salaries, clinic/pharmacy supplies, and a portion of the cost of client's visits. Plus, it funds training, research, and education/outreach that help clinics provide the best services to clients.
- **No payment or reimbursement for abortion services**
- The program supports a nationwide network of approximately 87 Grantees, more than 4400 clinics, and provides reproductive health services to approximately 5 million people each year.
- Services must be available to all, regardless of ability to pay.



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### Title X on College Campus?

- CDC estimates --
  - 19 million new STI's occur each year, almost half of them among people ages 15 to 24, who represent only 1/4 of the sexually experienced population . (3, 4)

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Title X on College Campus- Why Bother?

- **Personal History**
  - Gloucester High Teen Health Clinic
  - Health Quarters

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Salem State University

- **Urban**
  - Historical coastal city- Salem, Massachusetts
  - 15 miles north of Boston
- **University population/demographics**
  - 16% Hispanic/Latino, African American, Asian
  - 51% of undergraduates receive federal financial aid
- **Insurance**
  - 60% private insurance, 40% SHIP



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Developing Comprehensive Services

Step 1: Contact local grantee (see resource list)

Step 2: Discuss collaboration options and services

Step 3: Develop contract and become a designated sub-contracted site, legal review

Step 4: Implement changes



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Title X on College Campus- Why Bother?

- **Birth control access at Salem State University**
  - History
  - Pharmacy access




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Developing Comprehensive Services

Consider Revenue

1. Yearly stipend
2. Access to low cost medication
3. Collection of funds
4. Allotment of funds accrued



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### Developing Comprehensive Services


- **Develop a sliding scale**
  - Federal Income standards set by government
  - Consider economics of students (Financial Aid)
  - Insurance: Private, SHIP
  - Cost of medications, testing, availability of confidential services



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### SSU Birth Control Services


- 4 types OCP (low dose, monophasic x2, triphasic)
- Ortho Evra Patch
- Nuva Ring
- Depo Provera
- Plan B
- \*Free condoms
  
- Others available



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#### Salem State University Sliding Scale

Income Category	Medication	Price	Medication	Price
0 - \$10,000	Depo Provera 150 mg IM	\$12.92	LoOvral	\$6.69
10,001 - \$15,000	Nuva Ring	\$15.75	Ortho TriCyclen Lo	\$5.75
15,001 - \$20,000	Plan B	\$8.25	Reclipsen	\$6.33
20,001 - \$25,000	Bactrim DS	\$2.92 (6 tab bottles)	Plan B	\$8.25
25,001 - \$30,000	Diflucan 150 mg	\$0.15	Bactrim DS	\$2.92 (6 tab bottles)
30,001 - \$35,000	Metrogel	\$4.03 (5 night tx)	Diflucan 150 mg	\$0.15
35,001 - \$40,000			Metrogel	\$4.03 (5 night tx)
40,001 - \$45,000				
45,001 - \$50,000				
50,001 - \$55,000				
55,001 - \$60,000				
60,001 - \$65,000				
65,001 - \$70,000				
70,001 - \$75,000				
75,001 - \$80,000				
80,001 - \$85,000				
85,001 - \$90,000				
90,001 - \$95,000				
95,001 - \$100,000				
\$100,000+				



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### Reproductive Health Inclusions

- Valtrex
- Bactrim
- Metrogel
- Flagyl
- Azithromax
  
- Many others available




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### Cost of medications

January 2010


- Depo Provera 150 mg IM \$12.92 each
- LoOvral \$ 6.69 each
- Nuva Ring \$15.75 each
- Ortho TriCyclen Lo \$5.75 each
- Reclipsen \$6.33 each
- Plan B \$8.25 each
- Bactrim DS \$2.92 (6 tab bottles)
- Diflucan 150 mg \$0.15 each
- Metrogel \$4.03 (5 night tx)



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### STI Screening

- **Federal Infertility Prevention Program (IPP)**
  - Access to free Chlamydia and gonorrhea testing
  - Trainings- HIV unigold, webinars, conferences, etc
  
- Quest
  - HIV \$10
  - RPR \$5
  - GC/Chlamydia \$55



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Title X in action

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**July 2010-July 2011**

- **689 qualified visits**
  - 98% female
  - **Most common birth control methods- female responses**
    1. Birth Control Pills
    2. Condoms
    3. Nuva Ring
    4. Depo Provera
    5. Patch, IUD, Implanon




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Consider This

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**Is there a need?**

- Access to contraception
- Price of prescriptions
- Distance to pharmacy
- Local family planning clinics
- Statistics
  - × Birth control requests
  - × STI testing
  - × Emergency contraception
  - × Pregnancy rates
  - × Demographics




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Barriers

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- **Policy and Procedure Manuals**
  - Available from regional agencies
- **Changes in workflow**
  - FPER, consents, refills, visit types
- **Public perception**
- **Fund collection and allotments**




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Questions and Comments

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References/contacts

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**Resources/Contacts**

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7. Regional Health Administrators of Title X grants  
[http://www.hhs.gov/opa/familyplanning/rcontacts/rcontacts\\_rha.html](http://www.hhs.gov/opa/familyplanning/rcontacts/rcontacts_rha.html)

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**Title X Regional Contact Information**

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