**Abortion and Social Science**

**QUIZ QUESTIONS**

1. Personal experiences, religious identity, ethical norms, and scientific knowledge as a cultural value (like whether life begins at conception, first heartbeat, viability, or quality of life) are part of which framework?
* Clinical care
* Public Health
* Cultural and Moral
* Judicial and Legislative
1. Which social movement emphasizes the importance of individuals and their communities?
* The Reproductive Rights Movement
* The Anti-Abortion Movement
* The Reproductive Justice Movement
* None of the Above
1. After the 1950s, the emergence of ultra sound technology contributed to the growing belief that the threshold of life began during the perinatal period as opposed to the moment of birth
* True
* False
* Information to answer this question was not provided in the lecture
1. True/False: During the mid 20th century, the American Medical Association (AMA) led a campaign to criminalize abortion, motivated by a professionalization drive of university-trained physicians.
* True
* False
* Information to answer this question was not provided in the lecture
1. The San Francisco Nine drew national media attention because
* They performed abortions in clinics on women infected with rubella illegally.
* All the members of the board of Medical Examiners were strongly antiabortion and all members decided to charge nine San Francisco doctors.
* An unprecedented show of support was seen from influential physicians across the country; more than one hundred deans of medical schools protested this prosecution.
* The nine obstetrician and gynecologists were charged for professional misconduct and lost their licenses at the end of their trial.
* All of the above
1. Which of the following statements is false?
* Roe v Wade transformed abortion from an unsafe, clandestine procedure to one performed under safe medical conditions.
* Years after the criminalization of abortion in Romania, orphanages were filled with unwanted and neglected children, and some 10,000 women were believed to have died from complications of illegal abortion.
* During the “century of criminalization,” illegal abortions were performed by providers of varying skill levels and motivations
* After the legalization of abortion, the U.S. saw an increase in abortion-related complications and deaths as abortions become more common and available to American women
* None of the above
1. Effective ways to decrease abortion stigma towards patients include:
* Encouraging patients to keep their abortion experiences private
* Offering compassionate care and foster a sense of community
* Decreasing financial barriers for women to obtain abortion services
* All of the above
1. Effects of abortion stigma on abortion care for women include
* Provider shortage
* More illegal and unsafe abortions being done
* Women avoiding and delaying necessary care entirely
* Women and providers being vilified for their choices
* All of the above
1. What does the prevalence paradox state about abortion care?
* Because of the desire to avoid stigmatization, women often conceal, misclassify, and underreport their abortion; therefore, abortion is thought to be uncommon and thus socially deviant.
* Countries with laws that support abortion access still experience high rates of abortion complications.
* Abortion clinics are often segregated, which can be advantageous as people who work together in providing abortion care can create a safe, supportive environment for women that is more private, but this segregation can cause clinics to be more susceptible to legal and violent attacks.
* None of the above
1. The risk of death from an abortion is significantly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in television and films compared with reality
* Higher
* Lower
* Neither. The risk of death from abortion is correctly displayed on television and film.
1. Since Roe v. Wade, abortion plotlines in TV and film that have resolved with abortion have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Increased
* Decreased
* Stayed the same
1. True/False: Subjects who watched a favorable abortion film were more likely to support legal abortion scenarios than those who watched an unrelated film.
* True
* False
* Information to answer this question was not provided in the lecture
1. After the legalization of abortion in the United States in 1973, abortion training was not immediately integrated into routine ob/gyn training. What was the result of this?
* Abortion care was only available in large hospitals in major urban cities.
* Abortion care was mostly delivered in freestanding clinics (such as Planned Parenthood or other local community clinics).
* Abortion care was mostly provided by clinicians who used unsafe medical practices
* All of the above
1. Mainstream medicine has kept its distance from abortion provision because
* Malpractice insurance for primary care physicians generally do not have abortion coverage
* The medical community as a whole dislikes controversy, thus steered itself away from abortion provision
* Many practitioners declined to offer abortion provision due to the grounds of conscience
* None of the above
1. True/False: During the 1980s, although most conservatives opposed abortion, many of them supported contraception as a means to limit abortion care.
* True
* False
* Information to answer this question was not provided in the lecture
1. Which of the following United States’ Supreme Court decisions was passed in 1973 and held that the constitution protects women’s right to seek abortion care and grounded its decision in a line of “privacy” cases?
* Gonzales vs. Carhart
* Planned Parenthood vs. Casey
* Roe vs. Wade
* None of the Above
1. Which of the following was enacted in 1976 and bans federal funding for abortion services, except in cases of rape, incest, or where a woman’s life is threatened as a result of the pregnancy itself.”
* The Hyde Amendment
* The Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act
* The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
* None of the above
1. The only provision that was struck down by the Supreme Court for Planned Parenthood v Casey was \_\_\_\_\_.
* The 24-hour mandatory waiting period between state mandated counseling and abortion care
* The ban on abortion in the third trimester
* The provision that the women must notify her spouse prior to receiving an abortion
* The ban on “partial-birth” abortions
* None of the above
1. Which of the following statements is false regarding Gonzales v Carhart?
* Gonzales v Carhart upheld the federal statue banning “partial-birth” abortion
* The ban does, however, contain an exception to protect women’s health and applies to pre-viability abortions
* The partial birth abortion ban does not unduly burden women’s right to seek abortion care after the first trimester since other methods of abortion remain available
* A health exception is not required where there is medical uncertainty as to the need for the banned procedure although the alleged medical uncertainty was heavily disputed
* None of the above
1. A TRAP law is
* A provision that reduces funding for abortion services
* A ban on certain types of abortion procedures, such as the “partial-birth” abortion
* A provision that goes beyond what is medically necessary for safe abortion care, such as admitting privileges requirements
* A ban on later abortions
* All of the above