Reproductive Health at Tulane

In June 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court released the Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization decision which overturned Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey. Since then, there has been a torrent of court challenges and complex legal changes that make the legal status of abortion in many states difficult to navigate. This Stall Street Journal hopes to provide clarity and resources.

Abortion is still legal in the United States. It is now up to each state to determine if and under which circumstances it will allow abortions to take place. Louisiana has passed laws making all abortions, except under very narrow circumstances, illegal to access at any point during gestation. The closest states that allow abortion care to be performed are Florida, Illinois, New Mexico, and Colorado.

For an up-to-date analysis of abortion-related laws in each state, visit guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/overview-abortion-laws

Tulane University is committed to meeting the unique needs of students as they pursue their academic goals, including needs related to abortion, pregnancy, adoption, and parenting. For a detailed overview of how Tulane can support you, please visit pregnancy.tulane.edu.

There you will find an outline of your rights, available resources, how to access support, and answers to questions submitted by students to the Tulane administration.

What to Know About Monkeypox

Monkeypox virus is spread from animals-to-humans and can lead to mild illness in humans. This virus can be passed human-to-human through close, intimate skin-to-skin contact or through high-touch surfaces that have touched a rash or bodily fluid.

Signs and symptoms include:
- New blisters or rash on any part of the body
- Headache
- Muscle aches
- Fever / chills
- Exhaustion

You may experience all or only a few symptoms.

Now, monkeypox is here in New Orleans and in the early stages, and those with monkeypox may not have rashes or scabs. So how can you prevent the spread?

1. Avoid close, skin-to-skin contact with people – including skin-to-skin hugging, kissing, cuddling, or sexual contact. If individuals have rashes or scabs, do not touch them.
2. Avoid sharing materials with others.
   Do not share eating utensils or cups and wash you dishes with hot soapy water. Do not handle or touch the bedding, towels, or clothing of others and wash your linens regularly.
3. Wash your hands often. Wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, especially before eating or touching your face and after you use the bathroom.

If you have any questions about monkeypox, including questions about testing and vaccination, please email monkeypoxvaccine@tulane.edu.