

Texas OB/GYNs' Limited Access to Medications for Miscarriage Management

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Mifepristone and misoprostol are safe FDA-approved medications used for a range of reasons in obstetrics. Both medications can be used together as part of a highly effective, evidence-based [regimen for miscarriage management](#) (i.e., treatment for early pregnancy loss), as well as abortion care.

Until recently, physicians were required to provide mifepristone to patients at an in-person visit, including when they prescribed it for miscarriage management. In 2023, the FDA removed the in-person dispensing requirement for mifepristone based on extensive scientific evidence on safety and effectiveness. This change provides patients with additional options for filling a prescription for the medication at a pharmacy or via mail.

Miscarriage management, including use of mifepristone, is not legally restricted in Texas. However, a 2025 survey of Texas OB/GYNs found that mifepristone was not readily available for them to provide to their patients.

Only 12% of Texas OB/GYNs were able to prescribe mifepristone and access it without difficulty.

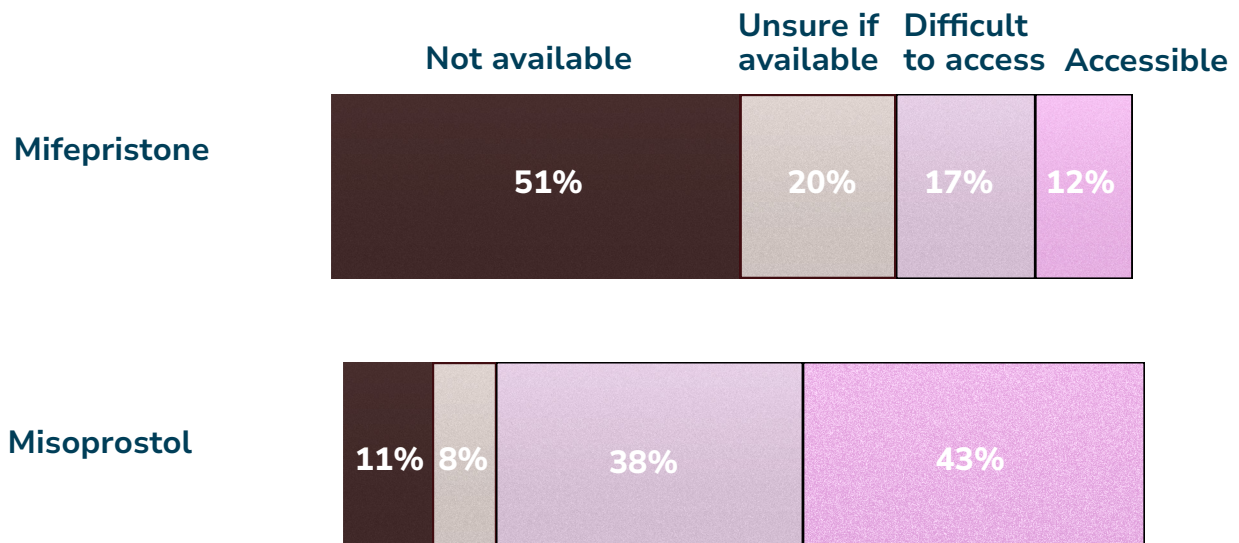
71% of Texas OB/GYNs said they did not have access to mifepristone at their practice, or were not sure.

Misoprostol alone can also be used safely for miscarriage management and does not have an in-person dispensing requirement; however, patients using misoprostol alone may not pass the pregnancy as quickly or may need further interventions.

Although Texas OB/GYNs reported that misoprostol is more widely available than mifepristone for miscarriage management, they also reported challenges:

Less than half (43%) of Texas OB/GYNs were able to prescribe misoprostol and access it without difficulty.

MISCARRIAGE MANAGEMENT MEDICATIONS ARE OFTEN NOT ACCESSIBLE FOR OB/GYNS IN TEXAS



Court Cases Threatening Medications for Miscarriage Management: The outcomes of several pending court cases could make evidence-based regimens for miscarriage management that include mifepristone more difficult—or impossible—for physicians and patients to access in Texas and nationwide.

- *Louisiana v FDA* is challenging the FDA’s decision to remove the in-person dispensing requirement for mifepristone, thereby prohibiting access at pharmacies or by mail.
- In a separate case, the state of Texas is challenging the FDA’s initial approval of mifepristone in 2000, arguing that the medication is not safe—contrary to findings from decades of scientific studies. If this challenge is successful, mifepristone would be taken off the US market.

Methods

Between November 2025 and January 2026, we distributed an online survey to OB/GYNs in Texas. Physicians who were board certified or board eligible and had provided pregnancy-related care in Texas within the previous six months were eligible to participate. Respondents (n=219) completed an anonymized survey about a range of topics related to their experiences caring for pregnant Texans.