

Abstract

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*On my honor, I pledge that I have neither given or received any unauthorized assistance on this paper” -K.L.T 04/07/2019*

**Background:** There is an unmet need for effective contraception among women with substance use disorders (SUDs). Though entering substance use treatment provides an opportunity for improved mental and physical healthcare, including reproductive health services and effective contraception, such services are overwhelmingly absent in treatment programs.

**Objectives:** This project aimed to assess and address the reproductive health needs of women with past SUD, by increasing access to contraception and reproductive health education at an urban family drug court.

**Methods:** A 20-week quality improvement, exploratory analysis utilizing pre-/post-interventional design, this project was based upon the Stetler Model of Evidence-Based Practice. A three-tiered intervention was delivered at an urban family drug court facility. Convenience sampling techniques and mixed-method data collection were implored. Descriptive statistics, non-parametric analyses, and thematic coding were performed.

**Results:** Among 25 total participants condoms were the primary contraceptive method used despite negative pregnancy intentions. There was an average ACE score of 6. Low health literacy, ambivalent pregnancy intentions, and moderate access to care with low utilization were key findings. Clinically significant findings were highlighted regarding the need and desire for reproductive health programming in non-traditional settings.

**Conclusion:** Family drug courts in the mid-Atlantic region offer a unique opportunity to actualize reproductive justice for women with low health literacy and limited utilization of more effective contraceptive methods. Reproductive life planning and access to care should be provided through a trauma-informed model of care to women in recovery from SUD.