

What is Family Planning?

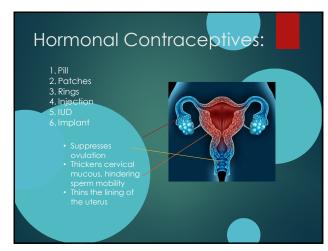
- ▶ Individuals of childbearing age, including young women who have not yet had menarche, are eligible to receive Family Planning services.
- ▶ An EXISTING patient who has been seen in the clinic \leq 5 years that has become sterile CAN continue to use Family Planning GYN preventative services.
- We do NOT turn patients away.
- Participation in the program is voluntary with no evidence of coercion and there are no prerequisites for the program
- Everything about the program is confidential for the patient: Example if billing insurance will cause an issue for the client, then we can use their reported income for the sliding fee scale. This includes teenagers.

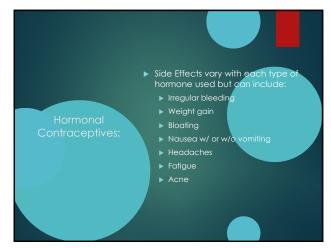






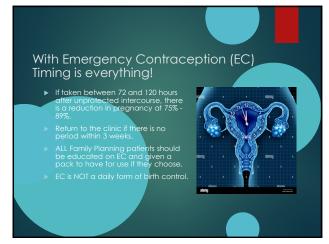


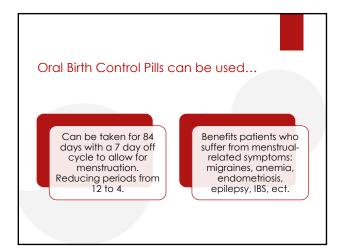






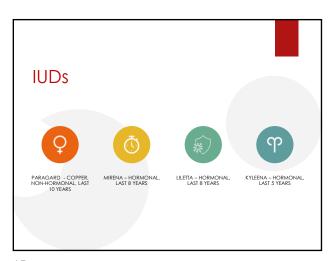


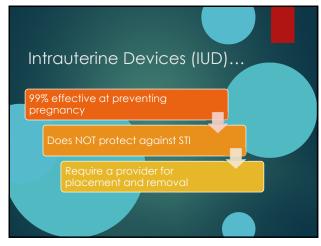










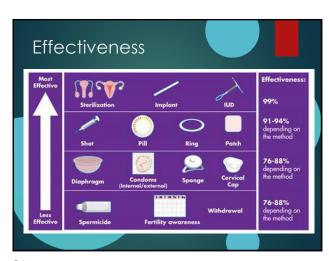
















| Fertility Awareness Methods: | STANDARD DAYS (SDM) | If your menstrual cycle is between 26 and 32 days long, you can use this method to record your periods and determine when you can't get pregnant. |
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| | TWO DAY (TDM) | This is another method where you observe cervical secretions to see when you're fertile. |
| | CERVICAL MUCUS | Your body secretes a distinct kind of goo when you're most fertile. This method is all about observing your cervical mucus. |
| | BODY TEMP (BBT) | Use this method to chart your body temperature every single morning to determine whether or not you're ovulating. |
| | SYMPTO- THERMAL | There are many signs that communicate when you're fertile and this method tracks several of them at once, including how open your cervix feels. (BB1+Mucus) |
| | LACTATIONAL (LAM) | Breastfeeding naturally suppresses fertility. This method works if you've just had a baby and are breastfeeding in a very specific way. |



