

In 2013, Lois Uttley, Sheila Reynertson, Larraine Kenny, and Louise Melling published “Miscarriage of Medicine: The Growth of Catholic Hospitals and the Threat to Reproductive Health Care,” in which they analyzed the growth of Catholic hospitals in the United States from 2001 to 2011 and the impact those hospitals had on reproductive health care. In the US, Catholic hospitals are required to abide by the US Catholic Church's Ethical Guidelines for Health Care Providers, also called the Directives. The authors of the article argue that the Directives threaten reproductive health because of their limitations on contraception [7], sterilization [8], some infertility [9] treatments, and abortion [10]. The report demonstrated an increase in Catholic hospitals and an associated impact on reproductive health care, which formed the basis for lawsuits the American Civil Liberties Union brought against various Catholic hospitals and health care networks during the early 2000s.

Uttley, Reynertson, Kenny, and Melling coauthored the report in 2013. Uttley and Reynertson worked at Merger Watch, a national consumer health advocacy organization [11], while Kenny and Melling worked at the American Civil Liberties Union, or the ACLU, a nonpartisan nonprofit organization [11] that defends civil liberties in the US. Merger Watch was founded in 1996 in Troy, New York, after secular hospitals merged with religious hospitals in the area. Following the merge, the previously secular hospitals stopped providing contraceptive services at outpatient clinics because the health care policies of the religiously-sponsored partner hospital banned contraception [7]. Uttley was the director of Merger Watch at the time the report was published. Reynertson was Merger Watch’s advocacy coordinator. Kenny worked with Melling and was the associate director for communications and marketing at the ACLU. The American Civil Liberties Union worked in the courts, legislatures, and US communities to defend individual’s constitutional rights and freedoms.

The report is organized into nine sections not including the methodology, appendices, bibliographies and endnotes. The report begins with an introduction section, followed by a section titled “Why We Care” and a “Key Findings” section. The report analyzes the influence, public funding, and services of Catholic hospitals. The final three sections of the report focus on case studies. The authors conclude the report with a “Conclusion and Recommendations” section.

In the next section, titled “Why We Care,” Uttley, Reynertson, Kenny, and Melling further examine the Directives and state that in situations involving reproductive health care, religious doctrine overrides sound medical treatment by prohibiting a range of reproductive health services. Those services include contraception [7], sterilization [8], many infertility [9] treatments, and abortion [10]. The authors then reference twelve Directives and offer them as examples of ways in which women are denied appropriate care. Uttley, Reynertson, Kenny, and Melling illustrate the limitations that the Directives place on reproductive health care. The authors state that some of the Directives prohibit Catholic health institutions from promoting or condoning contraceptives. Other Directives detail that sterilization [8] is not permitted. The authors also state that infertility [9] treatment that uses gametes from at least one donor other than either of the spouses is also banned because it violates the Catholic concept of marriage.

In the section “Key Findings,” the authors analyze the increase in Catholic-affiliated hospitals in the US from 2001 to 2011. The
authors focus the report on acute care facilities because they typically have emergency and maternity units. Those units are
where Catholic restrictions are more likely to affect patients. The authors explain that the Directives primarily detail appropriate
reproductive health care and emergency care. The authors report that in 2016 Catholic acute care hospitals increased by 16
percent, while all other types of non-profit hospitals declined. Similarly, in 2011 about one in nine hospital beds was in a Catholic
hospital, and ten of the twenty-five largest health systems in the nation were Catholic-sponsored. In their report, Uttley,
Reynertson, Kenny, and Melling state that the federal government labeled thirty Catholic hospitals as sole community providers,
meaning that they were the only health care provider available to the community and thus received higher levels of federal
funding. The authors then provide nine key findings which they then break down more thoroughly in the following section.

In the next section titled “In-Depth Look,” the authors evaluate the influence of health systems sponsored by Catholicism based
on the data and findings from the previous section. In this section, the authors argue that the growth in Catholic-sponsored
systems had a medical impact in local, regional, and national markets. The authors describe the history of Catholic and secular
hospital mergers since the 1990s, and focus on the histories of three of the largest Catholic-sponsored systems. Those include
Ascension Health, Catholic Health Initiatives, and Catholic Health East, otherwise known as Trinity Health. The authors note that
most Catholic hospitals used to be stand-alone facilities but started merging for economic advantages. The financial advantages
included enabling facilities to control a greater share of the local market so they could negotiate prices with insurers, saving
money through joint purchasing, sharing administrative and billing services, and gaining financial shelter during challenging
years. According to the authors, Catholic sponsored and affiliated hospitals also receive billions of taxpayer dollars. Uttley,
Reynertson, Kenny, and Melling also report that, in 2011, Catholic hospitals billed the federal government $115 billion for
Medicaid and Medicare, which resulted in a $27 billion net revenue. To receive federal funds, hospitals must meet conditions set
by the government. The authors argue that Catholic hospitals should be investigated to ensure that those conditions are being
met.

Uttley, Reynertson, Kenny, and Melling critique one common defense of Catholic hospital health restrictions, which is an
emphasis of the hospitals’ mission to serve the poor and provide charity care. They report that, when compared to other types of
hospitals, Catholic hospitals provided disproportionately less charity care than public and other religious non-profit hospitals.
Another common measure of service to the poor, according to the authors, is the amount of care a hospital provides to low-
income patients who have insurance through Medicaid. Medicaid is the US government-subsidized insurance for low-income
citizens. Catholic hospitals had the lowest percentage of patient revenue from Medicaid, when compared with other hospital
types, meaning that Catholic hospitals were serving less low-income patients than other hospitals.

The “Case Studies” and “A Cautionary Tale” sections, near the end of the report, describe multiple examples and case studies to
highlight and contextualize the authors’ findings. The authors illustrate the impact of Catholic health care restrictions in two
reports of women that received inadequate care at Catholic hospitals in Arizona and Michigan. The authors describe how in
Muskegon, Michigan, in 2010, a pregnant woman named Tamesha Means was not informed of all options for terminating a
pregnancy [12], the likelihood that her fetus [13] would not survive, or the risks of delaying treatment. Means arrived at a Mercy
Health Partners hospital after her water broke and she began having contractions at eighteen weeks of pregnancy [12]. The
hospital staff sent Means home and she returned multiple times over the next two days. On the night of the second day, Means
delivered a premature son, who died within hours. She also had infections that developed after her water broke. The authors
claim that the hospital unnecessarily put Means’s health at grave risk as a result of the Directives the hospital had to follow. In
the following section, “A Cautionary Tale,” Uttley, Reynertson, Kenny, and Melling describe the marketplace advantage of Catholic
hospitals in Washington, where twenty-eight percent of acute care hospitals are affiliated with the Catholic church. The
percentage was almost three times higher than the national average in 2011. According to the authors, patients served by these
hospitals had reduced access to comprehensive reproductive health care.

Uttley, Reynertson, Kenny, and Melling end the report with a “Conclusion and Recommendations” section that contains eight
steps that federal and state governments, advocates, health professionals, and patients should take to ameliorate the problems
with Catholic hospitals. Overall, the authors outline a mandate stating that medical standards and community needs must be
prioritized over religious Directives. The authors go on to say that patients need more protection of their rights and access to
necessary reproductive health care that aligns with established protocols for divulging full information about treatment options
and the federal Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act. The authors say that achieving enhanced protections will
happen through broad policy reform in which women’s health and rights are respected. The final sections of the report include the
methodology, three appendices, bibliography, and endnotes.

The authors wrote “Miscarriage of Medicine” when the number of private for-profit and Catholic non-profit hospitals was growing
quickly in the US while the number of all other types of hospitals was decreasing. The ACLU and Merger Watch analyzed the
trends in Catholic hospital increases and noted ethnically problematic situations for patients. In 2014, the ACLU filed several
lawsuits against multiple Catholic hospitals and health care systems that were not providing adequate reproductive health care to
patients. The ACLU also advocated to require hospitals to make their policies public, especially those concerning reproductive
As of 2018, many of those cases were still in early stages of litigation.

Sources


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