THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MODERN CONTRACEPTION

Starting a Dialogue to Rethink the Church's Position on Contraception

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1. Introduction

The Catholic Church

- represents a body of **1.3 billion people** worldwide
- provides a dominant religion in Latin America and in Sub-Saharan Africa
- issues documents on different topics including **family issues**
- the latest 2016 Papal document echoed the previous documents, stating that periodical abstinence is the only contraceptive method possible for Catholic Christians



2. Methodology

This presentation is based on the analysis of following documents

- 2016 Apostolic Exhortation Amoris Laetitia (the Pope Francis)
- 1968 Encyclical Humanae Vitae (the Pope Paul VI)
- 2017 Newsletter Women's Health Challenges (FIGO)
- 2017 Presentation The Global Epidemic of Unintended Pregnancies (FIGO)
- 2011 Document Abortion, Facts & Figures in 2011 (PRB)
- 2018 Fact Sheet Global HIV & AIDS Statistics (UNAIDS)



3. Results – *Amoris Laetitia* (2016)

- periodical abstinence is the only contraceptive method possible
- other contraceptive methods including sterilization (and induced abortions) were rejected
- "unacceptable even in places with high birth rates"
- "a mentality often opposed to life [...] promoted by the world politics of reproductive health"



3. Results – Humanae Vitae (1968)

- uncovers Catholic reasons for opposing modern contraception
- why is periodical abstinence the only accepted method?
- "in the former the married couple rightly use a faculty provided them by nature, [...] in the latter they obstruct the natural development of the generative process"
- the rejection of modern contraception is very vigorous
- "condemns as always unlawful the use of means which directly prevent conception, even when the reasons given for the latter practice may appear to be upright and serious."



3. Intermezzo –

What are the healthcare consequences of unavailability or a ban on modern contraception?



3. Results – Women's Health Challenges (2018)

Unintended pregnancies

- globally, 41% of all pregnancies are unintended
- the highest percentage is in Latin America (58%)
- globally, 303,000 women die a year due to pregnancy-related issues
- 2/3 of these deaths happen in sub-Saharan Africa

Adolescent pregnancies

- significant health and social consequences
- the highest rates are in Saharan and sub-Saharan Africa followed by Latin America



3. Results – Women's Health Challenges (2018)

Induced abortions

- globally, there are 56 million (safe/unsafe) abortions a year
- the highest rates of abortions are in Saharan and sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Latin America
- globally, 47,000 women die a year due to unsafe abortions

Spread of sexually transmitted infections and AIDS/HIV pandemic in Africa

- 2/3 of all HIV positive people are Africans
- 25% of population is HIV positive in some African countries (Swaziland, Lesotho)



3. Results – Women's Health and Rights (2018)

Unintended pregnancies and their consequences just as sexually transmitted infections are well preventable if

- women are well informed about contraception and family planning services
- women are well educated in sexual and reproductive health
- women are free to choose a contraceptive method based on their personal opinion, expectations, contraindications, etc.



4. Conclusion

International gynecological organizations need to initiate a dialogue with the representatives of the Catholic Church about rethinking its position on contraception and family planning services

- for the sake of improving the position and health of women
- decrease in maternal and infant mortality and morbidity
- decrease in induced abortions
- decrease in spread of sexually transmitted infections
- curbing rapid population growth with all its vast environmental consequences (environmental degradation, resource depletion, deforestation, species extinction, climate change, etc.)



Thank you for your attention

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