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MARCH 2024 | FACT SHEET

FDA v. Alliance for Hippocratic Medicine: The Supreme Court could devastate nationwide access to a safe and effective medication used in over 60% of all abortions.

A current case¹ before the United States Supreme Court will determine if access to the most common form of abortion in the U.S. will be significantly restricted, which would result in harmful and far-reaching consequences for both patients and providers. Mifepristone is safe, effective, and has greatly expanded access to abortion care for nearly twenty-five years.

Anti-abortion extremists brought this case with the goal of taking away access to medication abortion nationwide.

Just one month after the erroneous and devastating Supreme Court decision to overturn *Roe v. Wade*² in *Dobbs v. Jackson's Women's Health Organization*,³ a collective of anti-abortion groups formed a new organization—Alliance for Hippocratic Medicine (AHM)—for the purpose of eliminating access to mifepristone, a medication abortion pill.⁴ Mifepristone is one of two medications (along with misoprostol) that is used in over 60% of all abortions in the U.S.⁵ Mifepristone is also critical to the full spectrum of reproductive healthcare, including miscarriage management and the treatment of uterine fibroids and other reproductive health conditions.⁶

On November 18, 2022, AHM filed a lawsuit against the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) seeking to overturn the FDA's approval of mifepristone. AHM relied on junk science and bogus claims about the medication's safety record,⁷ in direct conflict with a wealth of studies and data demonstrating that mifepristone is safe, effective, and critical to filling the gaps in abortion access for communities with limited access to healthcare and other resources.⁸

In bringing this lawsuit, AHM cherry-picked a notoriously anti-abortion judge,⁹ who in April 2023 delivered the extreme and unprecedented result they wanted: invalidating the FDA's original approval of mifepristone, effectively instituting a nationwide ban on its use.¹⁰ An appeals court reversed that extreme result, but instead put back in place harmful restrictions on mifepristone that are not medically necessary and impede access to the medication.¹¹

The Biden administration and the drug's manufacturer appealed to the Supreme Court. The Court stayed the lower court's decision and agreed to hear the case.¹² The Supreme Court will hear oral arguments in *Alliance for Hippocratic Medicine v. FDA* on March 26, 2024,¹³ with a decision expected in June 2024.

While the case proceeds, mifepristone is still approved as safe and effective, and available without the restrictions that the appeals court tried to reinstate.

Mifepristone—which is currently still available—is safe, effective, and more critical now to bridging the gaps in abortion access, especially for communities with limited access to health care and other resources.

Mifepristone was first approved by the FDA in 2000 after an in-depth review of the evidence, and mifepristone's substantial record of safety and efficacy has only grown more compelling over time.¹⁴ Since its approval, more than five million people in the U.S. have used mifepristone for medication abortion and miscarriage management.¹⁵ The two-drug medication abortion regimen approved by the FDA, which involves taking one mifepristone pill and then—up to 48 hours later—taking four misoprostol pills,¹⁶ accounts for most abortions in the U.S. today.¹⁷ This FDA-approved medication abortion process has a 95% effective rate and has maintained a consistent safety record for nearly 25 years.¹⁸ Leading medical and scientific organizations recognize it as safe and effective, including the American Medical Association and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.¹⁹

Despite mifepristone's consistent safety record, when the FDA first approved mifepristone, it imposed unnecessary and burdensome Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) restrictions.²⁰ The REMS operated as a burdensome requirement specific to abortion-related medication that was not applied to medications with similar—or worse—safety records. For instance, mifepristone has a better safety record than household medications such as Viagra, penicillin, and acetaminophen (Tylenol).²¹ Over time, the REMS imposed on mifepristone have been modified by the FDA—including in 2016²² and 2023²³—resulting in an incremental elimination of these unnecessary restrictions on access.

The 2016 change to the REMS lifted the requirement that only physicians can prescribe mifepristone, allowing nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, and other providers to become certified to dispense mifepristone.²⁴ In 2021, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the FDA temporarily suspended enforcement of the REMS requirement that mifepristone be dispensed in person.²⁵ After years of continued safe and effective use of mifepristone, the FDA made these changes permanent in 2023, eliminating the

in-person dispensing requirement and making it possible for patients to access the drug at certified pharmacies.²⁶

The nationwide reliance on expanded medication abortion access, particularly following the loss of *Roe v. Wade*, cannot be overstated. According to data released on March 19, 2024, use of medication abortion has risen substantially between 2020 and 2024. Now, more than three out of five abortion patients in the U.S. use medication abortion.²⁷

Medication abortion allows patients to access care in regions where providers are limited, avoid the financial and logistical challenges of traveling long distances, and to have an abortion at a place of their choosing with the support of their community members and loved ones.²⁸ Medication abortion has been vital to bridging the gaps in care for communities facing the most obstacles to care, in particular through telehealth access in states where abortion is limited or severely restricted.²⁹ If the Supreme Court allows the reimposition of restrictions— as the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals tried to do — it would have a drastic and immediate impact,³⁰ with the greatest effect on those communities, including Black, Indigenous, other people of color, people with low incomes, LGBTQ+ people, young people, immigrants, people with disabilities, and people living at the intersection of those identities.³¹ Individuals unable to access mifepristone may be forced to either undergo procedural abortions—which are also very safe but require in-person care—or forced to carry unwanted pregnancies to term.³²

The claims in this case are baseless and the case never should have been allowed to move forward, but it was purposely brought before sympathetic extremist judges.³³

AHM put forward baseless claims about the FDA's approval of mifepristone, citing discredited anti-abortion researchers and unreliable studies to assert that mifepristone is unsafe,³⁴ which flies in the face of mifepristone's overwhelming safety record and more than 100 peer-reviewed articles documenting its safety.³⁵

Not only is the litigation without merit, but the plaintiffs should not even have standing to bring this case.³⁶ AHM members do not provide abortion care, and AHM is not regulated by the FDA. The hypothetical circumstances they posit—of *maybe* having to provide emergency care to patients who take mifepristone—are speculative and unsupported by any evidence.³⁷

AHM strategically picked judges who would approve of these unsupported claims. AHM was purposely incorporated in Amarillo, Texas in order to bring a case before Judge Matthew Kacsmaryk,³⁸ a Trump-appointed with an extensive record³⁹ of hostility towards reproductive rights who has been willing to impose sweeping rulings with nationwide implications.⁴⁰ The lawsuit was filed in the Amarillo division of the Northern District of Texas, a single-judge division where the cases are automatically assigned to Judge Kacsmaryk.⁴¹

Instead of throwing out this baseless case, the extremist district court judge issued an unprecedented and far-reaching ruling that effectively banned mifepristone nationwide.

As expected, Judge Kacsmaryk sided with AHM on April 7, 2023, issuing an unprecedented and far-reaching ruling that the FDA's approval of mifepristone was unlawful, effectively imposing a nationwide ban on mifepristone.⁴² Judge Kacsmaryk stayed the FDA's nearly 25-year-old approval of the medication, but delayed enforcement for seven days to allow the government to appeal.⁴³ This decision created nationwide chaos, leaving clinics unclear on whether they would be able to provide medication abortion pills to patients if the ruling was enforced.⁴⁴

Judge Kacsmaryk relied on junk-science and since-retracted studies⁴⁵ from AHM's complaint to support his decision.⁴⁶ Judge Kacsmaryk took no efforts to conceal his anti-abortion biases throughout his decision, opting to forgo standard medical terms in favor of ideological terminology: calling medication abortion "chemical abortion," referring to abortion providers as "abortionists," and describing a fetus or embryo as an "unborn human" or "unborn child."⁴⁷

On appeal, the Fifth Circuit Court reinstated harmful and unnecessary barriers to medication abortion that, if upheld, would drastically restrict access.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals is also notoriously hostile to reproductive rights.⁴⁸ On April 12, 2023, a panel of three judges recognized that Judge Kacsmaryk went too far in overturning the FDA's approval of mifepristone. A majority of two Trump-appointed judges then took the extraordinary and unprecedented step of reinstating the outdated pre-2016 REMS restrictions that had been lifted by the FDA.⁴⁹

The pre-2016 REMS were modified for a reason, as the restrictions were deemed unnecessarily burdensome for—among other things—prohibiting people from receiving mifepristone in the mail or via telemedicine and significantly narrowing the scope of medical providers who may prescribe the medication, and requiring patients to go to three appointments in order to take the drug that can be safely administered at home.⁵⁰ The Fifth Circuit's flawed and dangerous decision parroted the same biased distortions of science and medicine that AHM put forth in their complaint, and accepted AHM's unsupported standing arguments.⁵¹

The Fifth Circuit's decision was wrong. It contradicts fundamental principles of law, ignores scientific and medical evidence, and would impede patient care and undermine patient safety, disrupting care nationwide.

The Biden Administration and the drug's manufacturer appealed this outrageous decision to the Supreme Court. On April 21, 2023, the Court granted an emergency application for a stay of the district court decision, opting to maintain the status quo with respect to availability of mifepristone, including the FDA's decision to lift the prior REMS, for the duration of the litigation.⁵²

This decision could have major implications for drug approval and research.

If the Supreme Court upholds the Fifth Circuit decision, it could set a dangerous precedent that undermines FDA's authority for purely political reasons, with far-reaching implications for research and approval of new drugs.⁵³ As the American Medical Association has said about this case, "[a]llowing courts to upend drug regulatory decisions by the FDA based on speculation, opinion or ideology goes against the long-established scientific process that leads to those careful decisions and puts every other drug at risk of finding itself subject to similar efforts."⁵⁴ That is why more than 350 representatives of drug companies and patient support groups, as well as a number of former FDA Commissioners, have weighed in with amicus briefs challenging the lower courts' decisions.⁵⁵

Ultimately, if the Supreme Court approves of this judicial interference with the FDA's expertise, it will mark a departure from the statutory framework created by Congress in which administrative agencies are vested with the power to regulate matters of public health.⁵⁶

Pregnant people deserve access to critical, safe, and effective medication, free of fear and baseless attacks on care.

If the Supreme Court upholds the Fifth Circuit decision, more than 64.5 million people will face increased barriers that will severely limit their access to a critical medication that is part of the most commonly used form of abortion care.⁵⁷ Mifepristone is safe and effective, and should be available to all who need it, so that they can make their own decisions about their bodies, lives, and futures.

ENDNOTES

- 1 For purposes of this factsheet, we will use FDA v. Alliance for Hippocratic Medicine to refer to a consolidation of two cases: Danco Laboratories, LLC, v. Alliance for Hippocratic Medicine and FDA v. Alliance for Hippocratic Medicine. Alliance for Hippocratic Medicine (AHM) are the lead appellees and are joined by three anti-abortion groups—American Association of Pro-Life Obstetricians and Gynecologists (AAPLOG), the American College of Pediatricians, and Christian Medical and Dental Associations—and their members as well as four individual doctors in challenging the FDA's approval of mifepristone. The Alliance Defending Freedom—an anti-abortion organization—is representing AHM and its fellow litigants. *U.S. Food and Drug Admin. v. All. for Hippocratic Med.*, ALL. DEFENDING FREEDOM (Mar. 6, 2024), <https://adfmmedia.org/case/us-food-and-drug-administration-v-alliance-hippocratic-medicine>. When AHM sought a preliminary injunction blocking the FDA's approval of mifepristone, Danco Laboratories, a manufacturer and distributor of mifepristone, intervened in the case. Brief for Danco Laboratories, LLC at 12, U.S. Food and Drug Admin. v. All. for Hippocratic Med., Nos. 23-235, 23-236 (petition for cert. filed Sept. 08, 2023) (Nos. 23-235, 23-236); https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/23/23-236/279177/20230908115843401_2023-09-08%20Danco%20Cert%20Petition%20Final.pdf.
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- 3 *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Org.*, 142 S. Ct. 2228, 2284 (2022).
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- 11 *All. for Hippocratic Med. v. Food & Drug Admin.*, No. 23-10362, 2023 WL 2913725, at *21 (5th Cir. Apr. 12, 2023).
- 12 *Danco Lab's, LLC v. All. for Hippocratic Med.*, 143 S. Ct. 1075, 215 L. Ed. 2d 667 (2023).
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- 17 *The Availability and Use of Medication Abortion*, KFF (Sept. 28, 2023), <https://www.kff.org/womens-health-policy/fact-sheet/the-availability-and-use-of-medication-abortion/>.
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- 42 *All. for Hippocratic Med. v. U.S. Food & Drug Admin.*, 668 F. Supp. 3d 507, 560 (N.D. Tex. 2023).
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- 46 Plaintiff's Memorandum Opinion and Order, *All. for Hippocratic Med. v. U.S. Food and Drug Admin.*, 668 F.Supp.3d 507 (N.D. Tex., 2023) (No. 2:22-cv-00223); <https://clearinghouse.net/doc/137499/>.
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- 52 Order Granting Stay, *Danco Laboratories, LLC v. All. for Hippocratic Med.*, 143 S. Ct. 1075, 215 L. Ed. 2d 667 (2023) (Nos. 22A901 and 22A902); <https://clearinghouse.net/doc/137814/>.
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