



Briana (she/her), a 15-year-old, is requesting an IUD and does not have the consent of her parent/legal guardian. The physician determines that without the IUD, probable health hazards would occur. What do you do?

- Tell the patient that she has to come back with a parent/legal guardian's consent.
- Inform the patient that you can and will perform the procedure, but must call a parent/legal guardian to notify them.
- Explain to the patient that you can perform the procedure without parental/legal guardian consent, but if she pays with her parent/legal guardian's insurance, they may receive an

Explanation of Benefits (EOB).

Answer: c. Explain to Briana that you can perform the procedure without parental/legal guardian consent as there is probable health hazards of not providing the contraception (teenage pregnancy as patient is sexually active), but if she pays with her parent/legal guardian's insurance, they may receive an EOB.

Michael (they/them) is 14 and is requesting a chlamydia test. They don't want to tell their dad, who's in the waiting room. Do they need consent from their father?

- Yes
- No

Answer: No. All minors have the right to consent to STI testing and treatment without a parent/legal guardian's consent. Florida law makes additional confidential protections for STI testing and treatment services for which this information cannot be shared with others directly or indirectly, such as sending a bill for services or an EOB to a parent or legal guardian without the minor's permission.



Remember, it's best practice in most cases for a provider to encourage teens to talk to their parents/guardians, even if consent is not required. Encouraging this dialogue can be an opportunity to set up successful parent/teen communication.



Jade (she/her) is 16 years old. Can she receive a pregnancy test AND prenatal care without informing her parent/legal guardian?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. It depends on physician determination

Answer: c. Minors may be able to consent to pregnancy testing without parent/legal guardian consent if they are married, pregnant, or a parent, or based on physician determination if probable health hazards would occur if these services were not provided. However, if she was pregnant, she could consent to prenatal care as it is care related to the pregnancy.



Carlos (he/him) is 15 years old and needs mental health care. Which of these statements is true for him?

- a. He can consent to counseling without his parent/legal guardian's knowledge or consent.
- b. If he needs to, he can consent to depression medication without his parent/legal guardian's consent.
- c. If he needs to, he can get inpatient treatment without his parent/legal guardian's consent.

d. Actually, he needs to get his parent/legal guardian's consent for any sort of mental health treatment.

Answer: a. Minors 13 and older can consent on their own to outpatient mental health services as long as visits do not exceed two visits during a one-week period. Since he's 15, Carlos can consent to counseling without his parent/legal guardian's knowledge or consent, but would still need a parent to consent for mental health medications or inpatient mental health care. However, his mental health service provider *may* advise his parent of services provided or needed.

Which of the following requires parent/legal guardian consent?

- a. Emergency care – a “life or limb” situation
- b. Most sexual health services
- c. HPV Vaccine
- d. Prenatal care

Answer: c. Vaccines (including HPV) are the only service on this list that requires a parent’s/legal guardian’s consent.

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Which of these options below do not require parental/legal guardian consent?

- a. Obtaining an abortion for a 16-year-old
- b. ADHD medication for a 13 year-old
- c. Inpatient mental health treatment for a 13-year-old
- d. Substance use treatment for a 15-year-old

Answer: d. Substance abuse treatment for a 15-year-old as minors of any age can consent to voluntary substance abuse treatment.

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