Planned Parenthood of Southeastern PA v. Casey (1992)

Planned Parenthood challenged sections of the state's Abortion Control Act of 1982. These provisions included spousal consent, parental notification, a 24-hour waiting period requirement and "informed consent" – meaning, doctors were required to inform women of the possible complications of the abortion procedure.

Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Governor Robert Casey (PA)

Privacy: the right to abortion and contraception

Decided in favor of Planned Parenthood

Can a state require women who want an abortion to obtain informed consent, wait 24 hours, and require minors to obtain parental consent without violating their right to abortion as guaranteed by Roe v. Wade?

The Court preserved protection for the right to an abortion, but it adopted a new and weaker test for evaluating restrictive abortion laws, known as the "undue burden test." Spousal consent was the only section of the act that was taken out due to "undue burden," while the Court upheld the rest of the requirements.

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