

Briana, a 15-year-old girl, is requesting an IUD and does not have the consent of her parent. What do you do?

a. Tell the patient that she has to come back with a parent's consent.
b. Inform the patient that you can and will perform the procedure but must call a parent to notify them.
c. Explain that the patient may be able to get the IUD without a parent's permission. The provider needs to make sure she understands the procedure and can legally consent, based on clinic policy.

Answer: (c.) Explain to Briana that contraceptive services may be available without parental consent. However, the provider should assess whether she has legal authority to consent to the IUD procedure. If she uses her parents' health insurance, communications such as an Explanation of Benefits may affect confidentiality.

Michael is 14 and is requesting a chlamydia test. He doesn't want to tell his dad, who's in the waiting room. Does he need consent from his father?



a. Yes
b. No

Answer: No. Minors have the right to STI testing and treatment without parent/guardian consent.

Remember, it's best practice in many 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.

©2026 Regents of the University of Michigan



Jade is 16 years old. Can she consent to pregnancy-related and prenatal care without her parent's/guardian's consent?

a. Yes

b. No

Answer: Yes. Arkansas law allows a minor to consent to health care related to pregnancy and childbirth without parent/guardian consent. This does not include abortion.

Which of the following is TRUE about a minor's ability to consent to their own medical care in Arkansas?

a. Only emancipated minors can consent to their own medical care.
b. All minors age 16 and older can automatically consent to their own medical care.
c. An unemancipated minor may be able to consent if they can understand the proposed treatment and its possible consequences.
d. Minors must always have permission from a parent/guardian before receiving medical care.

Answer: c. An unemancipated minor may be able to consent to their own medical care if they can understand the proposed treatment and its possible consequences.

Remember, Arkansas law also allows emancipated minors and married minors to consent to their own medical care.

©2026 Regents of the University of Michigan

Carlos is 14 years old and is seeking mental health care. Which of these statements is true?



a. Arkansas law automatically allows anyone age 14 or older to consent to outpatient counseling.
b. Anyone under 18 must always have parental consent.
c. Arkansas does not have a specific age-based law allowing minors to consent to outpatient mental health counseling, but other minor-consent provisions may apply depending on the minor's circumstances.
d. Anyone age 16 or older can consent to outpatient counseling.

Answer: c. Arkansas does not have a specific age-based law allowing minors to consent to outpatient mental health counseling, but other minor-consent provision may apply depending on the minor's circumstances.

Which statement about minor consent and confidentiality in Arkansas is TRUE?

a. If a minor can consent to their own care, the provider is always prohibited from sharing information with a parent/guardian.
b. A parent/guardian must always give permission before a minor can receive health care.
c. A minor's ability to consent to care does not necessarily mean the care will remain confidential from a parent/guardian.
d. A provider must always notify a parent/guardian after providing care to a minor without parental consent.

©2026 Regents of the University of Michigan

Answer: c. A minor's ability to consent to care does not necessarily mean the care will remain confidential from a parent/guardian. Confidentiality depends on the type of care, setting, and applicable state and federal law.

For educational purposes only.

©2026 Regents of the University of Michigan