

Pregnant and Parenting Students

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination against students based on pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination of pregnancy, or recovery from any of

- Absences due to medical emergencies arising from pregnancy or childbirth may be excused.
- If it is unreasonable for a student to receive extra time to complete a course, the student will be given the option to withdraw from the class without penalty.
- A faculty member cannot demand from a student a copy of the medical recommendation given by her doctor.
- If a student's program requires participating in off-campus programs, such as fieldwork, UT cannot deny that student participation based on pregnancy. UT cannot ask for a doctor's note for continued participation unless the school requires a note for all students who have a medical condition that requires treatment by a doctor.

[Student Accessibility Services](#): Accommodations for Pregnancy-Related Conditions

If during the course of a pregnancy a student develops a **pregnancy-related condition**, that student can seek disability-related accommodation through [Student Accessibility Services](#).

Pregnancy-related conditions are temporary or long-term impairments that can arise **as a result of pregnancy or childbirth**. Pregnancy-related conditions are protected under the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, while pregnancy itself is protected under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

Potential Scenarios

- Anemia/Morning Sickness: ability to schedule classes with appropriate/relevant breaks to manage care
- Gestational diabetes: ability to take breaks during class, ability to bring food/drink into class, ability to miss class reasonably when impacted
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