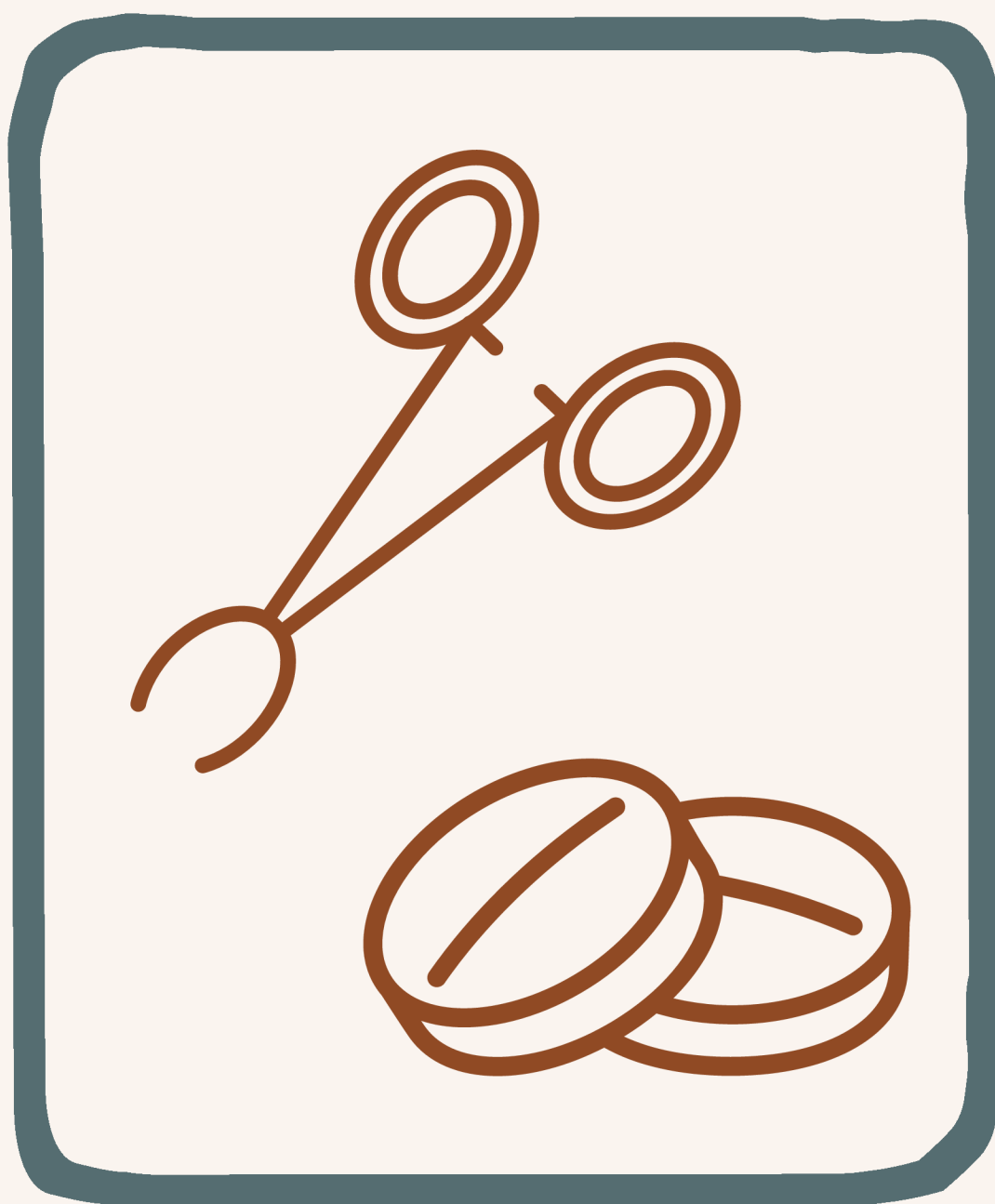


Your Options



Abortion

*The best decision is an
informed decision.*

WITHIN 10 WEEKS + 6 DAYS OF LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD

ABORTION PILL

MIFEPREX (Mifepristone) is taken first. Mifeprex blocks progesterone, which interrupts fetal development and prompts detachment of the implanted embryo.

MISOPROSTOL is taken up to 48 hours later. Misoprostol induces contractions to expel the baby. A follow-up appointment is recommended to ensure all parts of the baby have been removed.

WARNING: The FDA has approved Mifeprex for use up to 70 days (10 weeks) from the last menstrual period (LMP). Deviations from the approved regimen will increase the risk of harmful complications.

DO NOT BUY MIFEPREX OR MISOPROSTOL OVER THE INTERNET

You will bypass important safeguards designed to protect your health. Mifeprex has special safety restrictions on how it is distributed to the public. Drugs purchased from foreign internet sources are not the FDA-approved versions and are not subject to FDA manufacturing controls or quality inspections.

RISKS AND SIDE EFFECTS

- Some women may still require a surgical abortion to complete the process. This risk increases with gestational age.
- Hemorrhaging (failure to stop bleeding), severe cramping, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, chills, headache, dizziness, and infection.
- Not advised for women with anemia, bleeding disorders, liver or kidney disease, seizure disorder, acute inflammatory bowel disease, or who use an intrauterine device (IUD).

FETAL DEVELOPMENT (LMP - 10 weeks)

- Heart begins beating
- Brain, spinal cord, and nerves develop
- Face takes shape with eyes, nose, ears, and upper lip
- All limbs and bones form along with fingers and toes
- Internal reproductive organs are forming
- Brain connections are forming
- Movement begins

**80% OF ALL MISCARRIAGES
HAPPEN IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER**

6 TO 16 WEEKS + 6 DAYS AFTER LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD

VACUUM ASPIRATION OR SUCTION CURETTAGE

The cervix is opened with a dilator and the doctor inserts tubing connected to a suction machine into the uterus. The suction pulls the fetus's body apart and empties the uterus. After 14 weeks, the cervix will be softened by giving Misoprostol, orally or vaginally, so dilation is easier for the larger fetus to pass.

When a suction machine is used to remove the baby, it is called vacuum aspiration or suction curettage. When a curette is used, the procedure is called a dilation and curettage (D&C). Sometimes the term D&C is used in both situations.

Your healthcare professional should take steps to ensure you are comfortable during the procedure. Pain medication may be recommended but is not always necessary. Antibiotics may be given to help prevent infection.

RISKS AND SIDE EFFECTS

- Cramping, nausea, and feeling faint.
- Scarring of the uterus lining.
- Less frequent side effects include hemorrhaging (failure to stop bleeding), blood clots, damage to the cervix, and perforation of (puncturing through) the uterus.
- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) caused by an untreated STI or bacteria that is introduced into the uterus. PID may be asymptomatic or may present with fever, pain, abdominal tenderness, and possible infertility.

FETAL DEVELOPMENT (11 weeks - 16 weeks 6 days)

- Profile is well-defined
- Eyes are open
- Fingerprint ridges start forming from the friction of touch
- Fingernails and irises in the eyes develop
- External genitalia are forming
- Kidneys produce urine
- Teeth are forming

16 TO 25 WEEKS + 6 DAYS AFTER LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD DILATION AND EVACUATION (D&E)

In this procedure, the cervix is softened by giving Misoprostol, orally or vaginally, so the cervix can be opened wider than it is in a first trimester abortion. This allows the doctor to pull out the fetal parts by a combination of suction, curette, and/or with forceps. The fetus's skull is crushed to ease removal.

RISKS AND SIDE EFFECTS

- Nausea, bleeding, cramping, and dizziness may occur for two weeks following the procedure.
- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) caused by an untreated STI or bacteria that is introduced into the uterus. PID may be asymptomatic or may present with fever, pain, abdominal tenderness, and possible infertility.
- Infection due to remaining tissue within the uterus.
- Although rare, additional risks include damage to the uterine lining or cervix, perforation of (puncturing through) the uterus, blood clots, and sepsis (infection entering the bloodstream).

FETAL DEVELOPMENT (17 weeks - 20 weeks 6 days)

- Swallowing and sucking take place
- Joints are developed
- Mom begins to feel movement as flutters turn into kicks and jabs
- Eyebrows and lips are fully forming
- Senses are developing such as smell, vision, touch/pain, taste, and hearing (including hearing mom's voice)

The best decision is
an informed decision.

General Risks and Side Effects

POST-ABORTION SYNDROME (PAS)

PAS is the stress reaction experienced after having an abortion. PAS is a sub-category of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Symptoms of PAS may include guilt, anxiety, numbness, depression, flashbacks, and suicidal thoughts.

ADDITIONAL SIDE EFFECTS

A study of American women who had experienced one or more abortions indicated the following reactions were found to be associated with abortion:

- Sadness or feelings of loss: 56%
- Fears concerning future pregnancies: 37%
- Nightmares: 30%
- Withdrawal from family and friends: 30%
- Needing help to deal with the loss: 29%
- Increase in alcohol or drug use: 27%
- Difficulty controlling anger: 24%
- Difficulty sleeping: 23%
- Relationship with partner ending: 20%

Several studies have shown abortion increases a woman's risk of having a premature delivery in future births. These studies have also shown a link between abortion and an increased risk of breast cancer.

Sources

U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

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AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS

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ABORTION PROCEDURES

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<https://www.healthgrades.com/right-care/pregnancy/miscarriage-rates-by-week>

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1060338/>

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

<https://www.cdc.gov/std/pid/stdfact-pid.htm>

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DISCLAIMER: This fact sheet is designed to be an informational tool only. It is not intended to replace medical advice or care from a qualified medical provider.



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