

management of unintended and abnormal pregnancy

COMPREHENSIVE ABORTION CARE

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This book is dedicated to family planning and abortion providers throughout the world whose expertise, courage, and commitment make such a difference in women's lives.

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Comprehensive Abortion Care

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Foreword

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No topic engenders more heated controversy in the USA and elsewhere in the world than induced abortion, and this conflict is not likely to be resolved in the foreseeable future. Those who feel that life begins at fertilization or implantation, and that abortion at any stage of development is the equivalent of murder, will not compromise their strong views. Similarly, those who defend a woman's right to control her body and to decide whether to continue or terminate a pregnancy will not moderate their strong views. Other than supporting better programs to prevent unwanted pregnancies (and even here, a subset of those opposed to abortion also objects to all modern forms of contraception), no real common ground exists between these opposing points of view, despite many attempts to search for some means of communication between the two.

Notwithstanding prevailing religious, moral, or cultural attitudes toward abortion, women who do not wish to be pregnant for whatever reason will attempt to terminate the pregnancy, regardless of the risks involved [1]. Worldwide, approximately 42 million abortions occur annually, and 20 million or more are performed under unsafe, usually illegal, circumstances [2]. Furthermore, the World Health Organization estimates that between 65,000 and 70,000 women die each year from unsafe abortion, and 5 million more suffer from complications of hazardous or botched abortions, most taking place in the developing world and primarily in those countries in which abortion is illegal [2].

In the USA in the late 1980s, data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) showed that nearly 60% of all pregnancies were unintended at the time of fertilization [3]. Thus, over 3 million pregnancies per year were

unintended and 45% of these pregnancies, or 1.4 million, ended in abortion. Approximately half of all unintended pregnancies in the USA still end in abortion, resulting in approximately 1.2 million induced abortions each year. Moreover, the most recent NSFG data from 2002 demonstrated a notable increase in the proportion of births to women who wanted no more children (approximately 14% as compared to 9% in the 1995 data) [4]. According to Finer and Henshaw, “between 1994 and 2001, the rate of unintended pregnancy declined among adolescents, college graduates, and the wealthiest women, but increased among poor and less educated women” [5]. Thus, women with the least resources bear a disproportionate burden of unintended pregnancy and its consequences. Although many assume that teenagers have the majority of abortions in the USA, they actually account for less than one-fifth of all abortions, the remainder taking place among women over age 20.

In close to half of those women experiencing an unintended pregnancy, the woman or her partner regularly used a contraceptive method, but for a variety of reasons, it was not used on that occasion or it failed. Similarly, approximately 54% of US women who had an abortion in 2000–2001 had been using a contraceptive method during the month they conceived [6]. Despite the relatively large number of highly effective reversible contraceptive methods on the market, none meets the needs of all couples. The most effective ones (intrauterine devices, injectables, and implants, which have failure rates essentially equal to a sterilization procedure) all have drawbacks or are associated with misperceptions that limit their use. Oral contraceptives, the most widely used reversible method of contraception, carry failure rates of 6 to 8% in actual practice. The advent of emergency contraception is an important advance,

providing an option for those women who have unexpected mid-cycle intercourse.

Clearly, a need for abortion services in the USA and worldwide will continue. Nonetheless, those who provide abortion care are subject to harassment and violence, as well as subtle condemnation from many of their medical colleagues. Since 1993 in North America seven people have been murdered in connection with their work at reproductive health clinics, and five more were shot and wounded, some in their homes.

Over the past decade, training of obstetrics and gynecology residents has increased due to various advocacy effects and to guidelines established in 1996 by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) that direct ob-gyn residency programs to include experience with induced abortion [7]. A recent survey, however, indicates that only about half of the obstetrics and gynecology residency programs in the USA offer abortion training as a routine component of their curricula. Compared to residents in programs that offer only optional training, those in programs with routine training are more likely to learn a variety of abortion techniques and to perform a greater number of procedures [8]. Given the “graying” of experienced abortion providers in the USA, continued efforts to enhance training opportunities for a range of practitioners will be crucial to ensuring that women have the means of exercising their right to safe abortion care.

Due to myriad factors, including the shortage of abortion providers and state and federal restrictions on abortion, many areas of the USA lack abortion services. As a result, many women travel considerable distances in order to obtain abortions. In some states, services are severely limited, and a few dedicated clinicians travel by plane to different clinic settings on a regular, repeating schedule. This situation is extraordinary in a country in which abortion