The Safety and Quality of Abortion Care

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Consensus Committee 2018 - updated

Types of Legal Abortion in U.S.

- Medication abortion 2000 FDA approval most common method allowed mailed from 2021 until end of pandemic
 - ▶ Up to 10 weeks gestation
 - ▶ Mifepristone 200 mg, Misoprostol 800 mg 24-48 hours later.
- Aspiration abortion second most common method
 - ▶ Up to 16 weeks gestation
 - Tube and suction
- Dilation and evacuation fewer than 9%
 - ▶ 14 weeks + gestation
 - Suction and forceps
- Induction abortion less than 2%, fetal anomaly

Who Gets Abortions

- 1 IN 4 WOMEN IN THE US WILL HAVE AN ABORTION BY AGE 45
- Age of women getting abortion
 - **15-17** 3.6%
 - **▶** 18-19 8.2%
 - **>** 20-24 33.6%
 - **>** 25-29 26.3%
 - **30-24** 16.0%
 - **35**+ 12.2%
- Six in ten are already mothers

Who Gets Abortions

Asian/Pacific Islanders	4.7%	(4.8%)
Black	24.8%	(12.7%)
Latina	24.5%	(17.8%)
Multiracial	4.5%	
Other	2.5%	
White	39.0%	(61.3%)

Who Gets Abortions

Family Income

< 100% of poverty level</p>
49.3% (14.8%)

▶ 100-199 of poverty level 25.7% (18.5%)

> 200+ 25.0% (66.7%)

Who Pays for Abortion Hyde Amendment

► FEDERAL DOLLARS CANNOT BE SPENT ON ABORTION (or research)

Private insurance 14.1%

► State Medicaid 21.9%

Financial assistance 13.2%

Out of pocket 45.4%

Trends in Abortion

- Legalization, 1973
- ► Increased to 29.3 (per 1,000 women)1983
- Decreased to 11.4 in 2019
- Increased to 13.5 in 2020

Where are Abortions Performed

	Abortion	clinics	59 %
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- Medical clinics 35%
- ► Hospitals 5%
- Physician offices 1%
- Number of places offering abortions is declining, particularly in states where restrictions have been enacted.

Safety and Effectiveness of Abortion

- Abortion is both safe and effective
- Abortions can be provided in outpatient settings with no particular medical requirements needed.
- Abortion is equal in safety to non-steroidal pain relievers, such as Advil
- Abortion is safe across age ranges of women who get pregnant
- Abortion is safe for those who are obese
- Abortion is safe for those with most health conditions
- ▶ Abortion is much safer than childbirth, 0.8 per 100,000 vs. 8.8 per 100,000
- ► The earlier in gestation, the safer the abortion

What are the long-term health effects of abortion

- Future childbearing and pregnancy outcomes
 - ▶ No negative outcomes except preterm birth related to spacing of abortion after childbirth similar to that of any pregnancy
- Breast cancer
 - Not related
- Mental Health Disorders
 - Not related

Who Can Perform Abortions

- Physicians and Advanced Practice Practitioners (Certified Nurse Midwives, Nurse Practitioners, etc.) could safely provide abortions with training.
- Training opportunities are extremely variable
 - ► Few in South
 - ► Few in Midwest
- ► Training often has to be sought out and is not part of regular curriculums

Regulatory Environment for Abortion It is the Most Regulated Medical Procedure

- Abortion care is regulated by State agencies
 - Unlike other health care procedures provided in office-based settings,
 - ▶ Abortions are subject to a wide array of regulations.
 - ▶ Other procedures are regulated only when using anesthesia.
- Regulatory environment for medications
 - Under FDA REMS (Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy Program) 2011
 - Limits the distribution of Mifeprex (mifepristone) to patients in clinics, hospitals, or medical offices under the supervision of a certified prescriber.
 - ▶ Mifeprex cannot be sold in pharmacies.

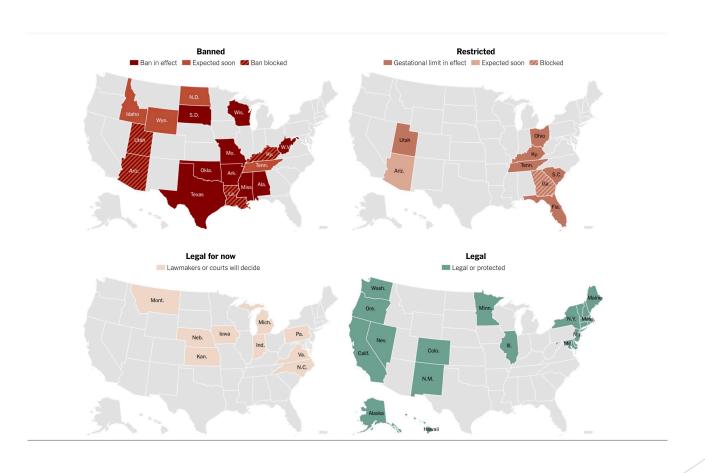
Regulatory Environment for Abortion

- Ultrasound must be performed: 14 States
- Physician prescribing medicines must be physically present: 19 States
- ► Women must receive pre-counseling: 35 States
- Patients are given inaccurate information
 - Reversing medication abortions: 3 States
 - Risks to future fertility: 6 States
 - Link to breast cancer: 5 States
 - ► Long term mental health consequences: 12 States
- Waiting periods 18-72 hours 26 States
- Pre-abortion counseling in separate visit 14 States

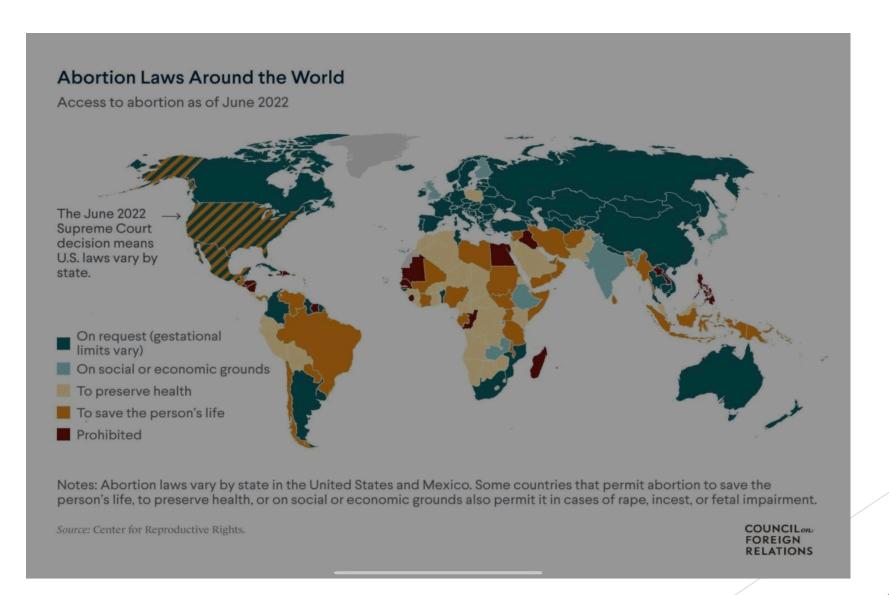
Regulatory Environment for Abortion

- Abortions only performed by licensed physician: 34 States
- Must have hospital privileges: 10 States
- Agreements with hospitals: 8 States
- Ambulatory surgery standards: 17 States
- Room size, corridor width and distance to hospital: 16 States
- Public funding limited to rape or incest or endangered life: 34 states
- Restricted in private insurance: 11 States
 - ▶ Restricted in health exchanges: 26 States
- Abortions cannot be performed in publically-funded facilities: 12 States

State Abortion Legislation following Supreme Court Decision



Abortions Around the World



Conclusions

- Abortions are safe.
- Abortions are effective.
- Abortions do not have long-term negative physical consequences.
- Abortions do not have long-term negative psychological consequences.

Conclusions

- You cannot ban abortion; you can only ban safe abortion
- Regulations:
 - Severely restrict funding for abortions
 - ► Tend to limit access to abortions through
 - ▶ Travel demands
 - Provider demands
 - ► Clinic requirement demands
 - ▶ Tend to lengthen the time to abortion, something known to increase risk

What I would advocate for

- Abortion on request
- Freely available birth control
- Emphasis on all children being wanted
- Freely available services to support maternal choice
- Overhaul adoption services so less costly and easily available