

THE TRUTH & THE SCIENCE

WOMAN'S HEALTH: ABORTION & YOUR BODY

Abortion & Preterm Birth

Several studies show a significant increased risk of preterm labor

- A 2013 study found women who had one prior abortion were 45% more likely to have premature births by 32 weeks, 71% more likely by 28 weeks, and 117% more likely by 26 weeks.²
- A 2015 study found a 52% overall increase preterm birth risk.³
- Multiple studies show the risk of preterm delivery increases for women who have multiple abortions.^{1, 4, 6}
- Abortion is also linked to significant increased risks of low birth weight.^{3, 6}

Abortion & Breast Cancer

Several studies and data show a link between abortions and breast cancer, refuting contradictory data.

- There is ~11% increased risk of breast cancer in women who have had an abortion.⁷
- A 2009 study concluded that induced abortion (as well as oral contraceptives) were associated with an increased risk of breast cancer.⁸
- A 2007 Harvard study showed that women who had abortions and never had subsequent live births had a 26% risk increase for breast cancer.⁹

Abortion & Fertility

- **Infertility:** 42.4% of patients with Asherman's syndrome (*scar tissue in womb that prevents implantation*) had previous abortions.¹⁰ The risk of developing Asherman's syndrome after one abortion is 13% and 39% with repeat abortions.¹¹
- **Cervical Problems:** There is a 149% increase in cervical insufficiency after one abortion, 366% increase after two, 707% increase after three, 1136% increase after four or more abortions.¹²
- **Placenta Previa** (*requires C-section and may cause serious hemorrhaging*): Multiple studies found an increased risk of placenta previa between 30% to 70%.^{13, 14, 15}

Abortion & Mental Health

Overall Mental Health Disorders:

- Multiple studies have found an increase between 30%-45% in mental health disorders for women who have had an abortion vs. any other pregnancy outcome.^{20, 21, 22} Some studies have found these increases to be as high as 55%-138%.¹⁶
- **Suicide Rates:** Women who had abortions had a rate of suicide 3x greater than all women of reproductive age, and 6x greater than women who chose to give birth.¹⁷
- **Suicidal Tendencies:** There is no increased risk of suicide before abortion but the rate of suicide after having an abortion increased,¹⁸ with a 155% increase in suicidal behavior.¹⁵
- **PTSD:** A minimum of 10,000-500,000 women per year are suffering extreme post-abortion PTSD in the USA.¹⁹
- **Clinical Depression:** One study found a 26% increase in women who abort vs. 17% of women who give birth to a living baby.²⁰ Another study found an overall 37% increase.¹⁶
- **Bipolar Disorder & Depression:** Presents in 45.5% of those who had an abortion, in 28.7% of those who gave birth, and in 25.1% of never pregnant women.²⁰
- **Anxiety:** Anxiety presented in 18.1% of women who aborted vs. 2.6% in those who miscarried after 2 years. Anxiety presented in 0% of those who birthed a live baby vs. 16.7% for those who had an abortion after 14 months.²⁰ Other studies found an overall increase of 34%.¹⁶
- **Substance Abuse:** Women with a history of abortion have a 110% higher rate of alcohol misuse and a 230% higher rate of marijuana misuse.¹⁶

OptionLine: (800) 712-4357
www.optionline.org

Abortion Pill Reversal: (877) 558-0333
www.abortionpillreversal.com

THE TRUTH & THE SCIENCE

WOMAN'S HEALTH: ABORTION & YOUR BODY

Abortion & Preterm Birth

Several studies show a significant increased risk of preterm labor

- A 2013 study found women who had one prior abortion were 45% more likely to have premature births by 32 weeks, 71% more likely by 28 weeks, and 117% more likely by 26 weeks.²
- A 2015 study found a 52% overall increase preterm birth risk.³
- Multiple studies show the risk of preterm delivery increases for women who have multiple abortions.^{1, 4, 6}
- Abortion is also linked to significant increased risks of low birth weight.^{3, 6}

Abortion & Breast Cancer

Several studies and data show a link between abortions and breast cancer, refuting contradictory data.

- There is ~11% increased risk of breast cancer in women who have had an abortion.⁷
- A 2009 study concluded that induced abortion (as well as oral contraceptives) were associated with an increased risk of breast cancer.⁸
- A 2007 Harvard study showed that women who had abortions and never had subsequent live births had a 26% risk increase for breast cancer.⁹

Abortion & Fertility

- **Infertility:** 42.4% of patients with Asherman's syndrome (*scar tissue in womb that prevents implantation*) had previous abortions.¹⁰ The risk of developing Asherman's syndrome after one abortion is 13% and 39% with repeat abortions.¹¹
- **Cervical Problems:** There is a 149% increase in cervical insufficiency after one abortion, 366% increase after two, 707% increase after three, 1136% increase after four or more abortions.¹²
- **Placenta Previa** (*requires C-section and may cause serious hemorrhaging*): Multiple studies found an increased risk of placenta previa between 30% to 70%.^{13, 14, 15}

Abortion & Mental Health

Overall Mental Health Disorders:

- Multiple studies have found an increase between 30%-45% in mental health disorders for women who have had an abortion vs. any other pregnancy outcome.^{20, 21, 22} Some studies have found these increases to be as high as 55%-138%.¹⁶
- **Suicide Rates:** Women who had abortions had a rate of suicide 3x greater than all women of reproductive age, and 6x greater than women who chose to give birth.¹⁷
- **Suicidal Tendencies:** There is no increased risk of suicide before abortion but the rate of suicide after having an abortion increased,¹⁸ with a 155% increase in suicidal behavior.¹⁵
- **PTSD:** A minimum of 10,000-500,000 women per year are suffering extreme post-abortion PTSD in the USA.¹⁹
- **Clinical Depression:** One study found a 26% increase in women who abort vs. 17% of women who give birth to a living baby.²⁰ Another study found an overall 37% increase.¹⁶
- **Bipolar Disorder & Depression:** Presents in 45.5% of those who had an abortion, in 28.7% of those who gave birth, and in 25.1% of never pregnant women.²⁰
- **Anxiety:** Anxiety presented in 18.1% of women who aborted vs. 2.6% in those who miscarried after 2 years. Anxiety presented in 0% of those who birthed a live baby vs. 16.7% for those who had an abortion after 14 months.²⁰ Other studies found an overall increase of 34%.¹⁶
- **Substance Abuse:** Women with a history of abortion have a 110% higher rate of alcohol misuse and a 230% higher rate of marijuana misuse.¹⁶

OptionLine: (800) 712-4357
www.optionline.org

Abortion Pill Reversal: (877) 558-0333
www.abortionpillreversal.com

THE TRUTH & THE SCIENCE

WOMAN'S HEALTH: ABORTION & YOUR BODY

The Abortion Pill

Despite being marketed as “safe as tylenol”, data shows there are significant health risks to the abortion pill.

- Multiple studies found that chemical (pill) abortions had a 4x times higher rate of complication vs. surgical abortions.^{24, 25, 26}
- The abortion pill has a 15.6% hemorrhage rate vs. 2.1% for surgical abortion and an incomplete abortion rate of 6.7% vs. 1.6%.²⁴
- The abortion pill makes subsequent abortions more dangerous, with women 2x as likely to wind up in the ER with any type of future abortion.²³
- The abortion pill significantly increased the risk of an emergency room visit. The rate of abortion pill-related emergency room visits increased 507% from 2002-2015, while the rate following a surgical abortion increased 315%.²³
- Ambulance responses for complications after a chemical (pill) abortion are 3x times higher for women using pills-by-mail at home vs. those who have their chemical (pill) abortion in a clinic.²⁷

MEDICAL STUDY SOURCES

1. History of induced abortion as a risk factor for preterm birth in European countries; Ancel, P. Y. et al. (2004).
2. Effect of induced abortions on early preterm births and adverse perinatal outcomes; Hardy et al. (2013).
3. Prior uterine evacuation of pregnancy as independent risk factor for preterm birth; Saccone et al. (2015).
4. Impact of induced abortions on subsequent pregnancy outcome; Henriët & Kaminski. (2001).
5. Birth outcomes after induced abortion: a nationwide register-based study of first births in Finland; Klemetti et al. (2012).
6. Induced termination of pregnancy and low birthweight and preterm birth; PS Shah & J Zao. (2009).

7. Collaborative Group on Hormonal Factors in Breast Cancer; Oxford University. (2004).
8. Risk Factors for Triple-Negative Breast Cancer in Women Under the Age of 45 Years; Dolle et al. (2009).
9. Induced and Spontaneous Abortion and Incidence of Breast Cancer Among Young Women; Karin et al. (2007).
10. Factors affecting reproductive outcome of hysteroscopic adhesiolysis for Asherman's syndrome; Yu et al. (2008).
11. The National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Committee on Reproductive Health Services: The Safety and Quality of Abortion Care in the United States. (2018).
12. Health disparities in risk for cervical insufficiency; Anum et al. (2010).
13. Placental previa in relation to induced and spontaneous abortion: a population-based study; Taylor et al. (1993).
14. The association of placenta previa with history of cesarean delivery and abortion; Ananth et al. (1997).
15. Etiology and risk factors for placenta previa; Faiz & Ananth. (2003).
16. Abortion and Mental Health; Coleman. (2011).
17. Suicides after Pregnancy in Finland; Gissler et al. (1996).
18. Grief and Elective Abortion; Peppers. (1989).
19. Beyond Choice: Myths and Facts about Adjustment to Abortion; B Major. (1997).
20. Abortion and subsequent mental health; Bellieni & Buonocore. (2013).
21. Abortion and mental health disorders; Fergusson et al. (2008).
22. Abortion, substance abuse and mental health in early adulthood; Sullins. (2016).
23. A Longitudinal Cohort Study of Emergency Room Utilization Following Mifepristone Chemical and Surgical Abortions; Studnicki et al. (2021).
24. Immediate complications after medical compared with surgical termination of pregnancy; Niinimäki et al. (2009).
25. Complications related to induced abortion; Carlsson et al. (2018).
26. Incidence of emergency department visits and complications after abortion; Upadhyay et al. (2015).
27. Abortion statistics, England and Wales: 2020; www.gov.uk/government/statistics/abortion-statistics-for-england-and-wales-2020

The Abortion Pill

Despite being marketed as “safe as tylenol”, data shows there are significant health risks to the abortion pill.

- Multiple studies found that chemical (pill) abortions had a 4x times higher rate of complication vs. surgical abortions.^{24, 25, 26}
- The abortion pill has a 15.6% hemorrhage rate vs. 2.1% for surgical abortion and an incomplete abortion rate of 6.7% vs. 1.6%.²⁴
- The abortion pill makes subsequent abortions more dangerous, with women 2x as likely to wind up in the ER with any type of future abortion.²³
- The abortion pill significantly increased the risk of an emergency room visit. The rate of abortion pill-related emergency room visits increased 507% from 2002-2015, while the rate following a surgical abortion increased 315%.²³
- Ambulance responses for complications after a chemical (pill) abortion are 3x times higher for women using pills-by-mail at home vs. those who have their chemical (pill) abortion in a clinic.²⁷

MEDICAL STUDY SOURCES

1. History of induced abortion as a risk factor for preterm birth in European countries; Ancel, P. Y. et al. (2004).
2. Effect of induced abortions on early preterm births and adverse perinatal outcomes; Hardy et al. (2013).
3. Prior uterine evacuation of pregnancy as independent risk factor for preterm birth; Saccone et al. (2015).
4. Impact of induced abortions on subsequent pregnancy outcome; Henriët & Kaminski. (2001).
5. Birth outcomes after induced abortion: a nationwide register-based study of first births in Finland; Klemetti et al. (2012).
6. Induced termination of pregnancy and low birthweight and preterm birth; PS Shah & J Zao. (2009).

7. Collaborative Group on Hormonal Factors in Breast Cancer; Oxford University. (2004).
8. Risk Factors for Triple-Negative Breast Cancer in Women Under the Age of 45 Years; Dolle et al. (2009).
9. Induced and Spontaneous Abortion and Incidence of Breast Cancer Among Young Women; Karin et al. (2007).
10. Factors affecting reproductive outcome of hysteroscopic adhesiolysis for Asherman's syndrome; Yu et al. (2008).
11. The National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Committee on Reproductive Health Services: The Safety and Quality of Abortion Care in the United States. (2018).
12. Health disparities in risk for cervical insufficiency; Anum et al. (2010).
13. Placental previa in relation to induced and spontaneous abortion: a population-based study; Taylor et al. (1993).
14. The association of placenta previa with history of cesarean delivery and abortion; Ananth et al. (1997).
15. Etiology and risk factors for placenta previa; Faiz & Ananth. (2003).
16. Abortion and Mental Health; Coleman. (2011).
17. Suicides after Pregnancy in Finland; Gissler et al. (1996).
18. Grief and Elective Abortion; Peppers. (1989).
19. Beyond Choice: Myths and Facts about Adjustment to Abortion; B Major. (1997).
20. Abortion and subsequent mental health; Bellieni & Buonocore. (2013).
21. Abortion and mental health disorders; Fergusson et al. (2008).
22. Abortion, substance abuse and mental health in early adulthood; Sullins. (2016).
23. A Longitudinal Cohort Study of Emergency Room Utilization Following Mifepristone Chemical and Surgical Abortions; Studnicki et al. (2021).
24. Immediate complications after medical compared with surgical termination of pregnancy; Niinimäki et al. (2009).
25. Complications related to induced abortion; Carlsson et al. (2018).
26. Incidence of emergency department visits and complications after abortion; Upadhyay et al. (2015).
27. Abortion statistics, England and Wales: 2020; www.gov.uk/government/statistics/abortion-statistics-for-england-and-wales-2020