

DOWNLOAD PDF THE ABORTION HANDBOOK FOR RESPONSIBLE WOMEN

Chapter 1 : Pregnancy Termination/Abortion

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Nauser performs two types of procedures in our office: A woman is considered to be in the first trimester of pregnancy if fewer than 14 weeks have passed since her last menstrual period. The doctor will then gradually dilate the cervix by inserting narrow, tapered rods. A small tube called a cannula is inserted into the uterus and connected to a suction device. The contents of the uterus are suctioned through the tube. The doctor will then check the wall of the uterus to make sure no tissue remains. The abortion procedure itself takes only about a minute. Some women have discomfort similar to menstrual cramps during the procedure, and sometimes for an hour or so afterward. Less than 5 percent of abortions in the United States are performed between 15 and 20 weeks. Your doctor will insert a medical product known as a laminaria stick into your cervix. Laminaria sticks are rods made of sterile seaweed. Over the course of several hours, the rods absorb moisture and expand, dilating the cervix. You may be given intravenous medication in addition to local anesthetic to make you more comfortable during the procedure. The Abortion Pill Medical Abortion A medical abortion is the ingestion of medication to end an early pregnancy. Our office offers medical abortion up to 49 days into pregnancy. Medical abortion consist of these steps: Doctor Nauser will give you the pill, Mifeprex, at the time of your appointment. This pill works by blocking progesterone. This causes the lining of the uterus to break down, and the pregnancy to stop growing. This medication will cause the uterus to empty itself of the dead pregnancy. You will experience cramps and bleeding, usually lasting a few hours. You must return for your follow-up appointment 14 days after you take the second medication to ensure the abortion is complete. We have structured your time with us to provide all the medical and psychological attention you will need. Your visit with us will take about an hour, and will include: We will do a sonogram to accurately determine the length of your pregnancy. Nauser will then talk with you about the abortion procedure and perform a brief physical examination. The doctor will give you a local anesthetic to minimize discomfort during the abortion procedure. After the abortion procedure, you will rest in the procedure room. You will receive written abortion aftercare instructions and will be given take-home medications at no additional charge. Abortion Cost Please contact our office for more information regarding abortion cost. You will need to bring enough funds with you to pay for your procedure at the time of your appointment. Abortion Side Effects Abortion Side Effects After your abortion procedure, you will receive written aftercare instructions to follow for the next several weeks. Some side effects after an abortion procedure are normal. It is important to listen to your body for the next several days and contact our office if you experience any symptoms that may be alarming. Bleeding After Abortion Some bleeding for a week or two after an abortion is normal. This is not a regular menstrual period, but the effects of hormonal changes occurring in your body. The bleeding may stop for a short period of time and then start up again. If you are experiencing very heavy bleeding soaking through a regular pad every hour , call our office immediately at Complications of Abortion Complications after abortion are very rare. If you should develop any of the following complications, please contact our office immediately: Heavy, bright red bleeding Chills or a fever higher than 100.4°F There will be a nominal charge for this exam. It is important to keep this appointment to ensure there are no unexpected complications after your abortion procedure. Do not use tampons or have intercourse until you have been seen for your follow-up appointment. We have just done a surgical procedure on you, so it is desirable that you have the exam here in our office for continuity of care and to be sure that all is back to normal. However, you may choose to have a follow-up appointment with your regular family doctor. If this is the case, you may want to determine that your regular doctor is supportive of your decision to have an abortion. Your doctor will need to be aware of your full medical history. Please inform us if you plan to see a different provider for your follow-up exam. It is possible to get pregnant almost

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immediately after an abortion, so it is important to continue using a reliable contraceptive method. If you need assistance with birth control or are interested in long-term birth control or permanent birth control, please let us know. In some cases, we may be able to place an IUD at the same time as your abortion procedure. If you are using a birth control pill, we recommend you use a backup method for the first 4 weeks after your abortion. Start your contraceptive method on the date you were instructed, even if you are still bleeding. Call our office at if you have any questions. If you would like to continue the birth control method we started you on today, we must have a current Pap smear on file. You can bring a copy of your most recent Pap smear to your post-op check up, or we can do a Pap smear at that time. We are using the newest type of liquid-based Pap smear that can also do a reflex test for HPV – the virus known to cause abnormal cells and cervical cancer. You should expect to have a regular period in 4 to 8 weeks.

Depression After An Abortion

Some women report feeling angry, sad, or guilty immediately after an abortion. However, serious emotional problems or depression after abortion are rare. Our office can provide you with a referral for a licensed counselor or support group.

Information on Abortion Procedures – Informed Consent

Information on Abortion Procedures – Informed Consent According to Kansas state law, at least 24 hours prior to an abortion procedure, patients must receive information on a variety of topics related to having an abortion. The name of the physician who will perform the abortion Dr. A description of the proposed abortion method. Description of the risks related to the proposed abortion method. Directory titled, If You Are Pregnant: Directory of Available Services. The probable gestational age of the fetus at the time the abortion is to be performed. The probable anatomical and physiological characteristics of the fetus at the time the abortion is to be performed. The medical risks associated with carrying a fetus to term. Any need for Anti-Rh immune globulin therapy. Medical assistance benefits may be available for prenatal care, childbirth, and neonatal care. Traci L Nauser, MD will be the physician who is to perform the abortion. She received her medical degree in Nauser has had no disciplinary action by the Kansas Board of Healing Arts. Nauser carries malpractice insurance as required by the state of Kansas. She has not lost privileges at any hospital. Nauser is a resident of the state of Kansas.

Notice

It is against the law for anyone, regardless of their relationship to you, to force you to have an abortion. By law, we cannot perform an abortion on you unless we have your freely given and voluntary consent. It is against the law to perform an abortion on you against your will. You have the right to contact any local or state law enforcement agency to receive protection from any actual or threatened physical abuse or violence. You have the right to change your mind at any time prior to the actual abortion and request that the abortion procedure cease. It is unlawful for anyone to make you have an abortion against your will, even if you are a minor. The father of your child must provide support for the child, even if he has offered to pay for an abortion. If you decide not to have an abortion, you may qualify for financial help for pregnancy, childbirth and newborn care. If you qualify, Medicaid will pay or help pay the cost of doctor, clinic, hospital and other related medical expenses, including childbirth delivery services and care for your newborn baby. What you are experiencing could be normal. If you have questions, be sure to call our office at Failure to call us may lead to a delay in the proper treatment and could cause further complications. You may not hold us responsible for problems or other medical expenses if you obtain treatment elsewhere, without our prior instruction to do so. Patients are often given wrong information by well-meaning friends, an emergency room doctor, or other health care sources. Please call our office first if you have any questions or problems. Keep active following the procedure. Do not go home and go to bed. Resume your normal activities immediately. If you have a long car ride home, plan to stop and walk every hour. To eliminate uterine clots, it will help if you massage or rub your uterus from time to time.

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Chapter 2 : Ethics Updates: Abortion, Contraception, and Responsible Sexuality

Abortion: Facts and Feelings is for women who are considering whether to have an abortion, women who have had an abortion and want to do more thinking about it, and relatives, mates, lovers, friends, and health professionals who want to help the women they care for make the best possible choices for themselves.

Overview[edit] In ancient times, abortion, along with infanticide , was considered in the context of family planning , gender selection, population control, and the property rights of the patriarch. Then, as now, these discussions often concerned the nature of man, the existence of a soul, when life begins, and the beginning of human personhood. While the practice of infanticide as a form of family planning has largely been eradicated in developed countries, birth control and abortion are still practiced; and their morality and legality continues to be debated. While modern debates about abortion retain some of the language of these older debates, the terminology has often acquired new meanings. Discussion of the putative personhood of the fetus may be complicated by the current legal status of children. Like children or minors in the U. Ireland, although this treatment was amended by the Abortion Act of in England, Scotland and Wales. For example, the labels "pro-choice" and "pro-life" imply endorsement of widely held values such as liberty or the right to life , while suggesting that the opposition must be "anti-choice" or "anti-life" alternatively "pro-coercion" or "pro-death". However, these terms do not always reflect a political view or fall along a binary; in one Public Religion Research Institute poll, seven in ten Americans described themselves as "pro-choice" while almost two-thirds described themselves as "pro-life". Such appeals can generate confusion if the type of rights is not specified whether civil , natural , or otherwise or if it is simply assumed that the right appealed to takes precedence over all other competing rights an example of begging the question. The appropriate terms with which to designate the human organism prior to birth are also debated. The medical terms " embryo " and " fetus " are seen by some pro-life advocates as dehumanizing , [15] [16] while everyday terms such as "baby" are viewed as sentimental by some pro-choice advocates. The use of the term "baby" to describe the unborn human organism is seen by some scholars as part of an effort to assign the organism agency. This assignation of agency functions to further the construction of fetal personhood. In politics, rights are the protections and privileges legally granted to citizens by the government. In a democracy, certain rights are considered to be inalienable , and thus not subject to grant or withdrawal by government. Regarding abortion law , the political debate usually surrounds a right to privacy , and when or how a government may regulate abortion[citation needed]. There is abundant debate regarding the extent of abortion regulation. Some pro-choice advocates argue that it should be illegal for governments to regulate abortion any more than other medical practices. In general the right to privacy can be found to rest on the provisions of habeas corpus , which first found official expression under Henry II in 11th century England, but has precedent in Anglo-Saxon law. This provision guarantees the right to freedom from arbitrary government interference, as well as due process of law. This conception of the right to privacy is operant in all countries which have adopted English common law through Acts of Reception. The Law of the United States rests on English common law by this means. Time has stated that the issue of bodily privacy is "the core" of the abortion debate. The landmark decision Roe v Wade relied on the 14th Amendment, which guarantees that federal rights shall be applied equally to all persons born in the United States. The 14th Amendment has given rise to the doctrine of Substantive due process , which is said to guarantee various privacy rights, including the right to bodily integrity. In Canada, the courts have located privacy rights in the security of persons clause of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Section 7 of that charter echoes language used in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights , which also guarantees security of persons. While governments are allowed to invade the privacy of their citizens in some cases, they are expected to protect privacy in all cases lacking a compelling state interest. In the US, the compelling state interest test has been developed in accordance with the standards of strict scrutiny. Albert Wynn and Gloria Feldt at the U. Supreme Court to rally in support of Roe v. Abortion in the United States Roe v. Wade struck

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down state laws banning abortion in Over 20 cases have addressed abortion law in the United States , all of which upheld Roe v. Legal criticisms of the Roe decision address many points, among them are several suggesting that it is an overreach of judicial powers, [25] or that it was not properly based on the Constitution, [26] or that it is an example of judicial activism and that it should be overturned so that abortion law can be decided by legislatures. Carhart as judicial activism. W]hatever the premises of opposition may be, only the most convincing justification under accepted standards of precedent could suffice to demonstrate that a later decision overruling the first was anything but a surrender to political pressure and an unjustified repudiation of the principle on which the Court staked its authority in the first instance. Canadian judicial involvement[edit] Main article: Abortion in Canada With R v. Relying on the security of person clause of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms , the court determined that, while the state has an interest in protecting the fetus "at some point", this interest cannot override that of the pregnant woman because: Because the courts did not specifically establish abortion as a right, Parliament has leave to legislate on this aspect of the matter; and in , the Progressive Conservative government attempted to do just that. This bill passed the House of Commons but was defeated by a tie vote in the Senate. Several additional cases have considered further issues. Although the courts have not ruled on the question of fetal personhood, the question has been raised in two cases, Tremblay v. Both cases relied on the born alive rule , inherited from English common law, to determine that the fetus was not a person at law. Two further cases are notable: Dobson Litigation Guardian of v. Worldwide stances[edit] Countries that refuse abortions[edit] As of June , there are 5 countries that completely outlaw abortion: It was also a very expensive procedure. The recent referendum allowed abortions. There are also penalties of jail time if an abortion is induced for any other reason. This means that it is also punishable by jail time. Argentina Senate has rejected bill to legalize abortion [34]. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. October Learn how and when to remove this template message Pro-choice advocates argue that illegalization of abortion increases the incidence of unsafe abortions , as the availability of professional abortion services decreases, and leads to increased maternal mortality. According to a global study collaboratively conducted by the World Health Organization and the Guttmacher Institute , most unsafe abortions occur where abortion is illegal. If "personhood" is acquired, opinions differ about when this happens. Traditionally, the concept of personhood entailed the soul , a metaphysical concept referring to a non-corporeal or extra-corporeal dimension of human being which is absent in other creatures. Today, the concepts of subjectivity and intersubjectivity , personhood , mind , and self have come to encompass a number of aspects of human being previously considered the domain of the "soul". Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. December Fetal pain, its existence, and its implications are part of a larger debate about abortion. A multidisciplinary systematic review in JAMA in the area of fetal development found that a fetus is unlikely to feel pain until after the sixth month of pregnancy. Because pain can involve sensory, emotional and cognitive factors, leaving it "impossible to know" when painful experiences are perceived, even if it is known when thalamocortical connections are established. In a letter to the British Medical Journal , [53] she noted that the majority of surgical abortions in Britain were performed under general anesthesia which affects the fetus, and considers the discussion "to be unhelpful to women and to the scientific debate. Anesthesia is administered directly to fetuses only while they are undergoing surgery. Beginning of human personhood Although the two main sides of the abortion debate tend to agree that a human fetus is biologically and genetically human that is, of the human species , they often differ in their view on whether or not a human fetus is, in any of various ways, a person. Pro-life supporters argue that abortion is morally wrong on the basis that a fetus is an innocent human person [55] or because a fetus is a potential life that will, in most cases, develop into a fully functional human being. Others reject this position by drawing a distinction between human being and human person, arguing that while the fetus is innocent and biologically human, it is not a person with a right to life. For example, Mary Ann Warren suggests consciousness at least the capacity to feel pain , reasoning , self-motivation, the ability to communicate , and self-awareness. Warren concludes that as the fetus satisfies

only one criterion, consciousness and this only after it becomes susceptible to pain , [59] the fetus is not a person and abortion is therefore morally permissible. Other philosophers apply similar criteria, concluding that a fetus lacks a right to life because it lacks brain waves or higher brain function, [60] self-consciousness, [61] rationality, [62] and autonomy. Critics of this typically argue that some of the proposed criteria for personhood would disqualify two classes of born human beings – reversibly comatose patients, and human infants – from having a right to life, since they, like fetuses, are not self-conscious, do not communicate, and so on. Warren concedes that infants are not "persons" by her proposed criteria, [67] and on that basis she and others, including the moral philosopher Peter Singer , conclude that infanticide could be morally acceptable under some circumstances for example if the infant is severely disabled [68] or in order to save the lives of several other infants. On this approach, a being essentially has a right to life if it has a natural capacity to develop the relevant psychological features; and, since human beings do have this natural capacity, they essentially have a right to life beginning at conception or whenever they come into existence. Philosophers such as Aquinas use the concept of individuation. They argue that abortion is not permissible from the point at which individual human identity is realized. Anthony Kenny argues that this can be derived from everyday beliefs and language and one can legitimately say "if my mother had had an abortion six months into her pregnancy, she would have killed me" then one can reasonably infer that at six months the "me" in question would have been an existing person with a valid claim to life. Since division of the zygote into twins through the process of monozygotic twinning can occur until the fourteenth day of pregnancy, Kenny argues that individual identity is obtained at this point and thus abortion is not permissible after two weeks. John Noonan proposes the scenario of a family who was found to be liable for frostbite finger loss suffered by a dinner guest whom they refused to allow to stay overnight, although it was very cold outside and the guest showed signs of being sick. It is argued that just as it would not be permissible to refuse temporary accommodation for the guest to protect him from physical harm, it would not be permissible to refuse temporary accommodation of a fetus. But the mother would never have to give the baby a blood transfusion, no matter what the circumstances were. The difference between breastfeeding in that scenario and blood transfusions is the difference between using your body as a kidney dialysis machine, and gestation and childbirth. According to this argument, those who deny that fetuses have a right to life do not value all human life, but instead select arbitrary characteristics such as particular levels of physical or psychological development as giving some human beings more value or rights than others. Criticism of this line of reasoning follows several threads. Some reject the argument on grounds relating to personal identity , holding that the fetus is not the same entity as the adult into which it will develop, and thus that the fetus does not have a "future like ours" in the required sense. Argument from uncertainty[edit] Some pro-life supporters argue that if there is uncertainty as to whether the fetus has a right to life, then having an abortion is equivalent to consciously taking the risk of killing another. According to this argument, if it is not known for certain whether something such as the fetus has a right to life, then it is reckless, and morally wrong, to treat that thing as if it lacks a right to life for example by killing it. Religion and abortion Each religion has many varying views on the moral implications of abortion. These views can often be in direct opposition to each other. Muslims typically cite the Quranic verse The Catholic Church believes that human life begins at conception as does the right to life; thus, abortion is considered immoral.

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Chapter 3 : Formats and Editions of The abortion handbook for responsible women, [www.nxgvision.com]

The abortion handbook for responsible women, 1. The abortion handbook for responsible women, by Lana Clarke Phelan; Patricia Therese Maginnis Print book: English.

Other pages on this site demonstrate that abortion kills a human life and that it is logically inconsistent regarding the law. However, lest I be accused of being an anti-women male, I would like to state that I believe men are the root cause of the abortion problem. The problem Abortion is a problem in the United States, since every year nearly 1. In fact, most women who have had abortions say that they would choose to keep their babies if they felt that they could do so. Women who find themselves in the crisis pregnancy feel that for practical reasons they have no choice but abortion. And, in nearly all cases, men are at fault. The cause of the problem At least one-fifth of white children and two-thirds of black children are born to single mothers. Boyfriends abandon their girlfriends and fathers expel their daughters from their homes if they refuse to get an abortion. Women who feel abandoned physically and emotionally make choices that violate their own consciences in order to take the "easy way" out. One of the primary reasons why men have adopted these attitudes is that they were never taught otherwise by their parents. The great American push for rights has resulted in an attitude that individual rights should always prevail over personal responsibility. On the topic of abortion, the courts have perpetuated rights over responsibility in every major decision. For example, in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* United States Supreme Court, , the court said that spousal notification was an "undue burden" for the woman. Should individual rights prevent men from even knowing that they had responsibilities to women? These kinds of callous attitudes have led to large increases in the number of incidences of abuse against women and children within the last thirty years. The solution The solution to the abortion problem lies in the obedience of Church to follow the teachings of Jesus and proclaim those teachings to others. The Church 4 must not be a reflection of society, but a reflection of Jesus Christ. The Church must proclaim the biblical view of human sexuality. The Church must also start to do the two most important commandments: And the second is like it: Rather than judge them for past mistakes, we must extend the love of Jesus to them and allow them to make a choice better than abortion. The Church must be willing to provide for their physical, emotional and spiritual needs. Those who are able should be willing to provide housing or monetary support to women who cannot afford to give birth to a child. These kinds of resources are available in most areas through crisis pregnancy centers. These centers do not operate by making women feel guilty, but provide for their physical, emotional and spiritual needs. Please consider supporting these kinds of ministries Conclusion I proclaim the truth about abortion because I am called to do so by my Lord, Jesus Christ. However, if that was all I did, I would be derelict to my calling as His disciple. Father of the fatherless: The religion of the sovereign self. In *The Right Choice: The "Church"* is not simply a building where people meet to worship. The Bible defines the church as "those who have been sanctified in Christ Jesus" and those who call Jesus Christ their Lord:

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Chapter 4 : abortion handbook | Download eBook pdf, epub, tuebl, mobi

*The Abortion Guide: A Handbook for Women and Men [Carole Dornblaster, Uta Landy] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Examines the medical and psychological aspects of abortion, discusses the safety of the various methods.*

Responsibility of the mother Most people think that human beings should take responsibility for the consequences of their actions. And so they say that abortion is wrong where the mother willingly had sex, not because of the moral status of the foetus but because of the responsibilities of the mother. To put it more formally: If you voluntarily act in a way that brings about the existence of a person or a foetus, then you have a responsibility to maintain the life of that person or foetus. So abortion is wrong where the mother had sex of her own free will. Sure a woman has the right to choose whether or not to become pregnant. She makes that choice before engaging in sex. Unwilling sex invalidates this argument But suppose that a woman has not willingly taken the risk of getting pregnant and so did not have any choice in the conception perhaps she has been raped, for example. In this case the woman does not have any responsibility for the foetus and so it seems that abortion is not wrong. This makes it clear that the vital plank of the argument is not the rights of the foetus, but the duties of the mother. Contraception and responsibility It might get trickier where the woman has been using a reliable contraceptive method. She could argue that it would not be wrong to abort the foetus because she did not willingly take the risk of getting pregnant: The strict logic of the argument is that sometimes very remote possibilities do happen, they do have consequences, and people should take responsibility for them. The result in this case is that the mother is responsible for the foetus and should not abort it. Diminished responsibility The waters become even more muddied when the woman does not understand, or is incapable of understanding, that sexual intercourse leads to pregnancy. She may live in an area where sex education is inadequate, for example. In such cases, the woman has not knowingly risked pregnancy and could be considered less responsible for the consequences of her actions. Application to men The power of the responsibility argument can be seen by changing genders. Most people would apply the argument that sex has consequences to men without any worries at all. Once a man has parted with his sperm he is considered totally responsible for any pregnancy that results, and for the child thereafter. Few people would think it morally right for the man to demand an abortion in order to escape his responsibilities.

Chapter 5 : The Law | Abortion Info

The professionals who initiated the reform movement assumed that physicians would review women's abortion requests. and Lana Khan published The abortion handbook for responsible women.

Half said they had used some contraceptive method in the month before becoming pregnant. The Narratives There are a number of important narratives about abortion. Here are a few of particular interest: The Atlantic, June 27, A remarkable collection of narratives from women who had abortions, ranging from profound regret to self-acceptance. See more articles from The Atlantic on this topic. How Do We Really Choose? How Do We Think about It? This is a pair of very striking essays by a very well known Catholic novelist. She explores the complexity of this issue in surprising and very finely textured ways. The first essay begins with the following paragraph: What is unusual is Show More Had they been men, they would have published books and hung their paintings on the walls of important galleries. But they are women of a certain generation, and their lives were shaped around their families and personal relations. They are women you go to for help and support. We begin talking about the latest legislative act that makes abortion more difficult for poor women to obtain. An extraordinary thing happens. Each of them talks about the illegal abortions she had during her young womanhood. Not one of them was spared the experience. Any of them could have died on the table of whatever person in none of their cases, a doctor they were forced to approach, in secrecy and in terror, to deal with a pregnancy that they felt would blight their lives. This is a thoughtful and nuanced discussion of the experiences of women having abortions. Wade, Nathanson eventually had a change of heart about the morality of abortion, based on his experience with ultrasounds then a new technology. He went on to narrate the pro-life video "The Silent Scream. We are taking life, and the deliberate taking of life, even of a special order and under special circumstances, is an inexpressibly serious matter. We must not coarsen our sensitivities through common practice and brute denial. For decades, most abortion providers were male physicians, increasingly old, who remembered women arriving at emergency rooms after batched abortions. This article is an insightful interview with women physicians who have chosen to make abortion services part of their practice. Cole, before the U. Amici briefs filed by women legislators discussing their own experiences with abortion. Amici Briefs of women lawyers. A very interesting collection of 26 personal narratives from women who have had abortions. Again, it is striking to see how varied and nuanced these responses are. The Law In the United States, much of abortion policy is shaped by court decisions and by state laws. For excellent overviews, see: An Overview of Abortion Laws. Always updated to most current laws and court decisions. Updated on occasion of major rulings. Supreme Court decision on Texas Abortion Clinics: The issue before the Court was whether the State of Texas restrictions on abortion clinics constituted an "undue burden" on women seeking an abortion. Carhart , , upheld the Congressional Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act against charges that it is unconstitutionally vague and imposes an undue burden on the pregnant woman Hill, Leila, et al. Carhart , , struck down a Nebraska ban on partial-birth abortions Schenck v. Sullivan , , upheld federal restriction against abortion counseling and referrals in clinics that receive federal funding, thereby upholding the Reagan "gag rule. Reproductive Health Services , , upheld state ban on use of state resources to facilitate abortions Thornburgh v. Ashcroft , decided on same day, struck down a number of Akron restrictions on minors and abortion and struck down a Missouri law requiring second trimester abortions be done in a hospital, but upheld requirement that minors get permission from either parents or a judge Harris v. McRae , , upheld the Hyde amendment and maintained that there was no necessity for the federal government to pay for abortions for indigent women Maher v. Roe , Beal v. Doe , and Poelker v. Doe , all dealing with the public funding of abortion and allowing states greater latitude in restricting funding and encouraging motherhood over abortion; all decided on the same day Belotti v. Baird , , , struck down state laws requiring minors to get consent from parents Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri v. Danforth , struck down Missouri requirements that required consent of spouse or--for minors--parents. Baird , , established privacy right for

non-married couples in regard to contraceptive information *Griswold v. Connecticut*, established right to privacy for married couples and their freedom from government intrusion--a foundation upon which *Roe v. Wade* would rest eight years later ; The Issues Abortion remains the most contentious issues in the United States. One of the principal issues is the personhood of the fetus--when does the fetus attain the status of a human personhood with the rights associated with personhood? The second principal issue is that of the rights of the pregnant woman. In addition, there are several issues--such as who pays for abortion procedures--that play a role in the debate in the United States. The basic argument against abortion is, at least on the surface, simple and straightforward: The fetus is an innocent person. It is morally wrong to end the life of an innocent person. Therefore, it is morally wrong to end the life of a fetus. Much of the philosophical attention has focused on the first premise: This has generated a extensive debate on the criteria of personhood, which we will discuss next. Criteria of Personhood Philosophers, theologians, policy makers, and many Americans continue to debate when the fetus deserves the protection of the law that is accorded to persons. In order to answer that question, they need to specify the criteria of personhood--that is, the characteristics that are necessary and sufficient to make something a person. Thus the "criteria of personhood" form the gate through which the fetus must pass in order to arrive, first, at personhood and then at human rights. Imagine that you were knocked unconscious, hooked up to a famous violinist who must depend on you for life support for the coming nine months until a transplant can be provided. The question that Thomson poses is this: In addition, it is not by chance that he will be hooked up to you for nine months--the typical time of a pregnancy. As critics were quick to point out, this only justifies abortion in the case of rape. But it is easy to amend the example in ways that deal with this objection. Imagine that you know there are members of the Friends of Music Society on the prowl, and you go out alone one night anyway--and get knocked on the head, hooked up to the violinist, etc. Who Makes the Decision? In addition to the principal argument about abortion discussed above, there are several subsidiary issues that are worth noting. The first of these relates to who makes the decision. Is it to be made solely by the pregnant woman herself? What if she is underage? In all other medical decisions, an underage girl would need parental consent. Do her parents have a right to know about the decision? To participate in it? What if the girl has become pregnant as a result of sexual abuse from within the family? For adult women, is there any obligation to inform husband, partner, or biological father? For decades, pregnant women were required to notify their husbands in the United States. These are just some of the questions that arise in regard to who makes the decision. For information on state laws, see the National Conference of State Legislatures page on fetal homicide. But these laws do not apply to standard medical processes, including abortion. Originally legislation on this issue was occasioned by instances in which a miscarriage was triggered when someone was committing a crime. Here is the initial issue. If someone, for example, robs a convenience store and in the process harms a pregnant woman bystander, how should the law handle this? Clearly a harm has been done to the pregnant woman, but is there an additional harm relating specifically to the fetus? Legislators and others struggled over this issue, because if the pregnancy were terminated by the pregnant woman, it would not be a crime. Many have been struck by the apparent dissonance between saying that something done by a stranger is murder and the same thing well, sort of done by the pregnant woman is not. Other issues arose as well. As a culture, over the five decades, we have become increasingly aware of the impact of proper nutrition and other factors during pregnancy. Reckless behavior, including heavy drinking and use of illegal drugs, will endanger the fetus, who may well be born with addictions and with various kinds of deficits. Without any intentional intervention to alter the sex ratio, there will be a slight imbalance in favor of females. But when couples want to have a son rather than a daughter, this sometimes can result in radical gender imbalances. Consider the following two graphs from PopulationPyramid. It is easy to see how individual decisions can add up to an incredible im balance. In China and India, for example, the imbalance is not as great as in Bahrain or Saudi Arabia, but these are far smaller countries.

Chapter 6 : Men are Responsible for the Abortion Problem

Abortion Facts. The decision to have an abortion or continue with a pregnancy is a difficult one. Knowing the facts about abortion can help you decide the best course of action for you at this point in your life.

Search The Law Laws are created to protect the people that they govern. Early American laws condemned abortion, yet they have radically changed since There are now a variety of laws in the United States and in the World which attempt to balance protection of pregnant women and protection of their unborn children. Many of these laws are surprising and many seem almost contradictory in their attempts to protect both mother and child. Not surprisingly, the Supreme Court has made several important rulings about abortion. Despite the absence of anti-abortion laws, most states have laws that protect the unborn in other ways. This section shows some of the rights and protection babies have before birth. This section gives laws that individual states have created on the abortion issue during past two decades. Many of these laws have been struck down by the court system , but many still hold and are enforced. These laws protect both mother and child. The fourteenth ammendment, particularly this line, is used by both pro-choice and pro-life advocates to justify their legal positions on abortion. Pro-choice advocates believe that the fourteenth ammendment guarantees the right to liberty of women to have an abortion. Pro-life advocates believe that this same line guarantees the right to life of the unborn. The question is over the definition of person: In , 33 states independently debated the abortion issue, however all of them left it illegal. This decision, instantly famous and infamous, threw down state laws across the nation banning abortions. The decision guarenteed the right of women to abort their children before viability. Since the Supreme Court is the highest interpreter of the Constitution, all states must follow this decision. Wade made several statements in defense of the fetuses as well. The ruling that legalized abortion guaranteed life to viable fetuses. Yet abortion is still legally performed upon thousands of viable fetuses each year. Wade, the Supreme Court has made additional decisions regarding the constitutionality of abortion. On June 25th, , the Supreme Court issued the decision Hodgson v. This decision upheld the right of states to enact parental notification and waiting period laws, provided that parental consent could be avoided through a lower court decision. Ohio, in , was the first state to ban partial birth abortions. This law was ruled unconstitutional because it did not have sufficient clauses to protect the health of the mother. Since then many states have enacted partial birth abortion laws. Courts have blocked enforcement or declared these laws illegal in Ohio and Michigan. However in several other states partial birth abortion bans have been upheld. Reproductive Health Services Planned Parenthood v. Casey Recent Abortion Cases Unborn Protection Despite many court rulings over the unborn, the roles of unborn in society are not clearly defined by any one court case. State, national, and international organizations have attempted to define the rights and responsibilities of humans even before they are born. This is a very important issue, because citizenship is defined as having legal rights and duties. If the unborn are assigned legal rights and duties they must be citizens and should then be protected by their government. Over the past few decades many laws have been enacted specifically aimed towards the unborn. Most are aimed to legally protect the lives of these babies. To name just a few of these laws: In Los Angeles, a fetus can legally be sued In Illinois, a pregnant woman who takes an illegal drug can be prosecuted for delivering a controlled substance to a minor. In , the US Congress voted unanimously to delay capital punishment of a pregnant woman until after the delivery of the baby to spare its life. Why in this case can the fetus still be punished by death? They are recognized as human; they are recognized as people; they are defined as citizens. Yet in the case of abortion, the unborn still do not have the right to life. Individual states have enacted laws to prevent or delay certain kinds of abortion. Before , almost every state had laws banning abortions for any reason other than maternal protection. In , 33 states independently debated the abortion issue and all of them left it illegal. Wade ruled these laws unconstitutional. Since then many other state laws have been enacted. In Ohio enacted the first Partial Birth Abortion ban, and 18 other states have followed.

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Chapter 7 : BBC - Ethics - Abortion: Responsibility of the mother

The Clinical practice handbook for safe abortion care is intended to facilitate the practical application of the clinical recommendations from the second edition of Safe abortion: technical and policy guidance for health systems (World Health Organization).

Taking Care of Yourself Exercise: Closing Thoughts and Questions Credits Thanks to the following for their help and advice: Johnston, editor " Decision-making section. Initial financial support was given by the following individuals and organizations: To the women who have faced this difficult time with courage and wisdom, we thank you for showing us the way. My deepest gratitude goes to Luba Djurdjinovic whose insights and encouragement appear on every page. Distributed by Ferre Institute Front St. Binghamton NY www. Links to the website may be freely made. Portions of this workbook may be copied for individual use but may not be sold or reproduced in quantity without written permission. Dear Reader, If this workbook is in your hands, you are probably pregnant and not sure what to do. The people who put together this book support you no matter what you choose. We have tried to give you a realistic picture of all the choices you can make--abortion, adoption, and being a parent. You will find exercises to help you make the best decision for you. There is a special section called Taking Care of Yourself which includes information on morning sickness, birth control, protecting your fertility, and healthy sexuality. If you are having a hard time with your decision, you may think you can never feel good about your choice. We have found that women who are willing to explore what they think and how they feel can come to a peaceful resolution. To get there, you must be willing to work at it. Remember to listen to your heart and your own voice to find the right answer for you. Get some help if you need it. Thank you and Good Luck! Peg Johnston, Creator of: Where To Get A Test: Home testing A home pregnancy test is very accurate when you follow the directions. A home test or a test at a clinic is accurate when you have missed a period by one day or more. Or, 10 days after the day you probably got pregnant. Lots of places offer free or inexpensive pregnancy tests. You can get abortion services at places listed in this section. Most abortion clinics will also do pregnancy testing and many will offer ultrasounds sonograms. Birth Control- Will direct you to listings where you can get pregnancy tests, options counseling, and birth control services. They may be able to order an ultrasound at the hospital or do one in the office. They can give a referral. Alternatives to Abortion" Pregnancy Resource Centers or Crisis Pregnancy Centers These are agencies that provide testing but are against having an abortion. They may be able to help women who want to continue their pregnancies. While many facilities provide pregnancy testing or ultrasounds, their staff do not necessarily have medical training. Internet Searches The internet has millions of listings and it is sometimes hard to find what you are looking for, and even harder to find information you can trust, especially about abortion. Search in your local area by typing in Pregnancy Tests or Adoption Services or Abortion Clinic or Obgyn, then type in your city and state. Also ask family, friends, doctors, counselors what is the best place to help you. How Pregnant Am I? You will be asked it again and again. Pregnancy is generally figured from this date, even though you probably got pregnant 10 to 14 days later. Fetal age or gestational age is two weeks less than LMP. Some women are farther along than they think, so Miscarriages spontaneous abortions will eventually lead to bleeding and clotting that may need attention from a doctor or clinic. A tubal pregnancy or ectopic is a pregnancy that does not drop into the uterus but continues to grow outside the uterus, often inside the fallopian tube. When it bursts the tube it can cause death if not treated quickly at a hospital. A tubal pregnancy can cause severe one sided pain, pain that radiates up to the shoulder, or weakness and fainting. Generally, tubal pregnancies should get discovered and treated before 7 weeks from the last period LMP. Treatment may be with a medication, Methotrexate, that will shrink the pregnancy or with surgery to remove the pregnancy. Depending on the damage to the tube, there may be problems with getting pregnant again with the tube on that side. Miscarriages do not affect later pregnancies. You may have lots of questions about your pregnancy and how to decide what to do. The next section will help you figure out what you are feeling and

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what you want to do. Or you may be interested in the following sections: Getting Ready to Make the Decision A. Everyone who is facing a pregnancy decision must answer questions: No responsibility is as important as raising a child. No activity takes more energy, more love, more patience, more of everything than having a child. No matter what you choose, there is sacrifice and pain. Here are some other questions to think about. The next pages will give you some thoughts about how to make this important decision. The three sections after that will help you think about your choices: And even though we might wish for another choice, there are only these three choices. If this is hard for you, give yourself credit for dealing with one of the biggest questions about life. This can be a very hard decision. Go through each section one at a time. Make a safe place for you to think. Write your thoughts down as much as you can. Ask for help when you need it. Take full responsibility for your decision. Giving Yourself Time and Space to Think But, remember, this decision will affect the rest of your life. You owe it to yourself to make time! When you are pregnant, time makes a difference. If you are even considering an abortion, please try to make your decision in the first weeks from your last period. This will make it a safer, less expensive, and easier procedure for you. If you are considering having a baby, start taking care of yourself now. Making a Safe Place: Now you will also need a place that is free from interruption TV, other people, phone calls, texting. You need to be able to hear yourself think! Where is this place for you? Write your answer here: The next section deals with how you are feeling. Understanding Shock Have you ever known people who were in a car accident, even a minor one? They might have felt scared, shaky, or had trouble eating, sleeping, or doing work. Did they tell the story of the accident over and over? Those people were trying to deal with the shock of the accident. In other words, the part that gets hurt- or scared- or overwhelmed goes into hiding. It is necessary to bring the feeling part and the capable part together to get out of shock. But it is important to get out of shock so you can make a good decision for your life. The best way to do that is to tell the story of your pregnancy just like any other overwhelming event. You can tell it to a friend, a relative, your partner, or a counselor. Pick someone you trust and who cares about you. Try to remember how you were feeling at different times. Ask the person just to listen, not to judge, tell you what to do, or tell others without your permission. The exercises on the following pages will help you get out of shock and make the best decision you can.

Chapter 8 : Throughout our history, we have persisted

Abortion can be the most responsible choice a girl or woman can make if she's not ready to be a committed parent, both in terms of responsibility to herself and responsibility toward her existing and future children.

Chapter 9 : Abortion debate - Wikipedia

But it cannot hurt to remind abortion advocates that what they are doing brings about no actual benefits for women and men when they promote a choice that is the ultimate act of selfishness and rejection of responsibility - all through the terrible death of an innocent child.