

is “complete”, but it is the best that can be done.

Other than dilators, the various instruments used for abortion that studies show can cause injury are as follows:

Curette: this suction device is twenty-nine times stronger than a regular vacuum. It must be this strong to rip the baby apart and to rip it off of the uterus;

After twelve weeks gestation, the baby body parts are too big to fit inside the curette so the baby must be ripped off and dismembered using a **surgical knife** as well;

For second and third trimester abortion, **tongs** are also used to crush the baby to make sure that it dies before it is taken out of the uterus (if still living outside the uterus and not dying, that creates a legal problem for the woman, the caregiver and the institution);

Medical (chemical) abortion, for its parts induces violent **uterine cramping** that can also **injure the uterus**;

Certain methods kill the child through fourth degree burns (e.g. saline solution injection). The child **violently gestures inside** before it dies and is expelled (not

necessarily in that order). These gestures of pain and protestation can bring about **injury to the uterus**;

Death of the baby **by heart attack** (injection of potassium chloride or digoxin inside the heart of the baby), paired with early induction of labour, leads to **violent contractions** that can also damage the uterus, and the possibility of a **live birth** remains.

Studies and references showing **all the other possible consequences** of abortion are accessible at www.abortinfo.org. For example, one cannot logically think that the hormonal disruption caused by the interruption of pregnancy in its course of development will not have some kind of repercussion on procreative health or even on **overall health**, as the latter is, for a significant part, based on the non-disruption of the natural hormonal balance.

In Canada, no right to abortion has been decreed. The one right that does exist, however, is women’s right to informed consent. Women need to know about abortion risks that are systematically denied or ignored by the abortion industry. They need to know of the other options that are open, semi-open and closed adoption, for both healthy newborns and those with uncertain or difficult diagnoses. They also need to know about existing resources for social integration during difficult pregnancy.

*Supreme Court
of Canada:*

*“Abortion risks
increase
with each week
of gestation.”*

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BEFORE A WOMAN CONSENTS TO ABORTION, SHE HAS THE RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT FOLLOWS

The Supreme Court of Canada decreed, in 1988, that “the risks of abortion increase with each week of gestation”, and that “late-term abortion constitutes a threat to women’s security”. See Morgentaler Decision extracts on abortion risks at www.supremecourt.ca.

As for abortion in early pregnancy, the Court declared itself satisfied of its “relative safety”, as have done all courts and legislatures having studied the procedure, based on the voluntary survey *Therapeutic Abortions*, as well as on official statistics on morbidity and mortality caused by legally induced abortion, which the World Health Organization coding rules decree must or can be coded *not* under “legally induced abortion” but under “**medical misadventure**”, “**pregnancy in general**” and a host of other categories other than “legally-induced abortion” (the reader is not made aware of this).

Yet scientific studies, and Mr. Henri Morgentaler himself, in his book, “Abortion and Contraception”, show how legally-induced abortion can lead to serious injury.

INJURY TO THE CERVIX

From the onset of pregnancy, the cervix becomes rigid and closed-shut so as to prepare to keep the growing baby inside. In order to be able to insert the various instruments required for abortion, depending on the technique, the cervix must be opened up, or “dilated”. This must be done very slowly and gradually, with dilators of increasing size, one after the other. This dilation should take at least twenty minutes. However, on the Web sites of abortion clinics, it is claimed that the total time for the entire abortion is “between five and twenty minutes”. With so little time for dilation, this means that the cervix must be all the more forcefully opened. Injury to the cervix can lead to **premature birth** and **stillbirth**, for any subsequent pregnancy.

INJURY TO THE UTERUS

From the onset of pregnancy, all the organs and tissues of the mother distend (stretch) and thin out so as to be able to welcome the growing baby, and so as to accommodate for the doubling of the mother’s blood volume. So the uterus becomes very thin and fragile. Injury to the uterus can result from any one of the various instruments used for abortion, depending on the technique.

Left untreated, **perforations** of the uterus can lead to **hemorrhage**, **shock** and **death**.

Scarring due to **lacerations** can lead to **infection** and **endometriosis** (intense and chronic cramps).

Scarring can also lead to **sterility** by blocking the Fallopian tubes, and such blockage can also lead to **tubal ectopic pregnancy** in an a subsequent pregnancy (thirteen percent of maternal deaths are due to undetected ectopic pregnancy).

Scarring can also lead to a reduced capacity of the uterus to welcome an ulterior pregnancy (**spontaneous abortion** or **placenta abruptio**, the latter leading to potentially fatal hemorrhaging), or to the implantation of a subsequent pregnancy at a place that is improper (**placenta previa**, which can require delivery by **C-section**, which, like any surgical procedure, involves risks, but all the more so during pregnancy, which **doubles the risks of any intervention**).

Other abdominal organs can also be perforated.

Another possible complication of abortion, *delayed*, this one, is **incomplete abortion**. In order to avoid general poisoning (**septicemia**) due to infected baby parts left behind by the abortion, the person procuring the abortion must **scrape the uterus vigorously**. They must reconstitute the baby, like a puzzle, on a table, to be able to make sure no body parts remain. This is no guarantee that the abortion