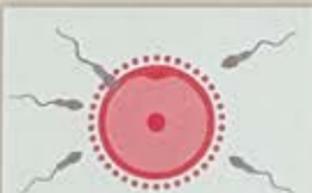


Before YOU DECIDE

What I Need to Know...

About Fetal Development



Day 1 (~2 weeks from LMP)

1ST TRIMESTER

CONCEPTION (2 WEEKS LMP*)

A unique individual comes into existence. Their hair and eye color, and gender are established.¹



6 WEEKS LMP

5 WEEKS 1 DAY LMP

The baby's heart begins beating just 22 days after fertilization.² This is just one week after a missed period.



9 WEEKS LMP

6 WEEKS LMP

The embryo's heart activity can be seen during an ultrasound. The brain is dividing into its three main parts.³

8 WEEKS LMP

The embryo begins to make spontaneous movements and bones begin to harden.⁴



11 WEEKS LMP

9 WEEKS 4 DAYS LMP

The baby has distinct fingers and can hiccup.⁵

11 WEEKS LMP⁶

Thumb sucking begins, and the ability to grasp things, open the mouth, sigh, and stretch. The face, hands, and feet can sense light touch.

12 WEEKS LMP

Unique fingerprints begin to form.⁷



13 WEEKS LMP

13 WEEKS LMP

The nose and lips are formed.⁸

*LMP: last menstrual period

Before YOU DECIDE

What I Need to Know...

ABOUT ABORTION

The Abortion Pill⁹ (Mifeprex,TM Mifepristone)

WHEN Up through 10 weeks LMP

HOW Day 1: Mifepristone taken, eventually causes embryo's death
Day 2 or 3: Misoprostol taken, cramping & bleeding expels baby
Day 7-14: Provider follow-up to check for completion & complications

SIDE EFFECTS Cramping/Abdominal pain, Bleeding, Dizziness, Headaches, Diarrhea, Nausea, Vomiting, Fever & Chills

- RISKS¹⁰**
- Life-threatening: missed ectopic pregnancy
 - Hemorrhage: may need surgical scraping to stop it
 - Failure: still pregnant, or procedure incomplete
 - Distress at viewing embryonic parts expelled (if 8 weeks LMP or over)
 - Life-threatening infection
 - Birth defects possible in pregnancies that continue
 - Rh sensitization: Rh negative pregnant women should receive RhoGAM[®] to prevent antibody formation that may harm current/future pregnancies¹¹
 - 4 times riskier than surgical abortion¹²

Surgical Abortions¹³ (Aspiration, Suction Curettage)

WHEN Up to 14 weeks LMP

HOW

- Laminaria or vaginal medication used to soften cervix the night before
- Local anesthetic injected in cervix
- Cervix stretched open using dilating rods
- Plastic tube inserted through cervix, into the uterus and connected to an electric/manual vacuum device that pulls the baby/fetus's body apart & out
- A curette may also be used to scrape out any remaining fetal parts

- IMMEDIATE RISKS¹⁴**
- Serious immediate complications are infrequent, based on what is known
 - Bleeding, infection, and incomplete abortion
 - Allergic reaction to meds
 - Organ damage, e.g. uterine perforation requiring surgery

- LONG-TERM RISKS¹⁵**
- Clinical depression, anxiety, suicide
 - Breast cancer, preterm birth, relationship struggles

