CPC Anti-Abortion Pamphlet
Targeting Men

Development of the Unborn Child

On the basis of a menstrual period every four weeks:
1. One week after your partner misses her first period, your baby’s developing heart starts to beat.4
2. Two weeks after your partner misses her period, your baby’s body systems are present and developing, including its blood circulatory system, the digestive tract, nervous system, reproductive and urinary tracts and kidneys.
3. Four weeks after she misses her period, a microscope would reveal that this little baby has the characteristic 46 human chromosomes in every cell, demonstrating early that this is a human being.6
4. Your baby’s brain waves can be measured by the time she misses her second period.7
5. Before she misses her third period, your baby can grasp an object placed in his hand and make a fist.8

Complications of Abortion

“In medical practice, there are few surgical procedures given so little attention and so underrated in its potential hazards as abortion. It is a commonly held view that complications are inevitable.” – Abortionist Warren Hern.9

Immediate Complications

- Excessive bleeding *(Hemorrhage)*10
- Using RU-486, bleeding can go on for more than a month11
- Puncture and tearing of the womb *(Uterus)*12
- Infection from mild to fatal (sometimes parts of the baby are left inside the womb)13
- Cervical laceration in 5% of women14
- Hepatitis, from blood transfusions, blood clots and embolisms.15
- Sterility, ranging from 2% to 5% of abortions16
- Infertility, caused by scraping, that damages the lining of the uterus.17
*Could make removal of the uterus necessary. Your partner would then be unable to have any children.

Long-Term Complications

- Guilt and personality disturbances.
- In future desired pregnancies:
  - Miscarriage18
  - Premature delivery because of damage to the cervix19
  - Tubal pregnancies (increased from eight-fold to 20-fold by abortion)20
  - Breast cancer21

Breast Cancer

An abortion during high estrogen levels in the early months of pregnancy predisposes a woman to getting breast cancer. In fact, a full-term pregnancy early in a woman’s reproductive life is protective against breast cancer.22

A 1994 National Cancer Institute study of over 1,800 women in Washington state found a significant 50 percent increased risk among women who had any abortions. The risk was more than double for women whose abortion (or first abortion) took place before age 18 or over age 30.23

During the First Three Months of Pregnancy: Suction Curettage

The mouth (cervix) of the womb is dilated. Sometimes it is damaged because during pregnancy the cervix is closed tightly to protect the baby. A suction curette (hollow tube with a knife-like edge or lip) is inserted into the womb. A strong suction tears the baby into pieces, drawing them into a container. Great care must be used to prevent the womb from being torn and in checking body parts to ensure a complete abortion.

Dilation and Curettage [D & C]

Similar to the suction method except for insertion of a loop shaped knife (curette) which cuts the baby apart and scrapes the pieces out through the cervix.

RU-486

First, a steroid drug is taken orally which either destroys the baby’s placenta or prevents it from being formed. Then, another oral drug, called a prostaglandin, is taken to induce the uterus to contract and push the baby’s body out through the vagina. This occurs over a period of days (average is 9.4 days24) and is accompanied by cramping and bleeding like that of a heavy period. In a small percentage of women, some fetal tissue remains and a surgical abortion is required.25

Methotrexate

Similar to RU-486, methotrexate is administered by an intramuscular injection instead of a pill. Then a suppository of misoprostol is inserted into the woman’s vagina to trigger expulsion of the baby from the uterus.

During the Later Stages of Pregnancy

Dilation and Evacuation [D & E]

The mouth (cervix) of the womb is dilated. A curette is then used to dismember the child, and the parts of the baby’s body and its crushed head are removed by ring forceps. This method is used primarily 13 to 20 weeks gestation.

Saline Solution Method [Salt Poisoning]

Outlawed in Japan and other countries, this procedure is becoming less popular in the U.S. due to its risk to the mother. A concentrated salt solution is injected into the sac surrounding the baby. The baby inhales and swallows the solution and dies 1 to 2 hours later from salt poisoning, dehydration, hemorrhages of internal organs, and convulsions. The mother goes into labor. A dead or dying baby is delivered 24 to 48 hours later.

Prostaglandin Abortion

Prostaglandins are hormones that induce labor. They are injected into the sac surrounding the baby. The mother then goes into labor, giving birth to a child too young to survive. This method is falling out of favor because it is not uncommon for babies to be born alive. Performed in late second trimester and third trimester.

Hysterotomy

As in a cesarean section, the abdomen and the womb are opened surgically; the baby is lifted out and the cord clamped. In a hysterotomy, however, the child, usually too young to survive without immediate medical treatment, is put aside to die.

Intercardiac Injection

At about 16 weeks, ultrasound is used to pinpoint the location of the baby’s heart. Fluid is injected into its heart, causing an immediate heart attack, killing the preborn baby. Used commonly in “pregnancy reduction” abortions when multiple babies are present and some are killed to give others a better chance of survival, or they are killed because of defects.

Partial Birth Abortion or Dilation and Extraction [D & X]

While only the baby’s head is in the uterus, the abortionist lifts the cervix and applies pressure to the baby’s shoulders with the fingers of the left hand. Then a blunt, curved Metzenbaum scissors is forced into the base of the skull. The scissors are spread to enlarge the opening. A suction catheter evacuates the skull contents. The baby is then removed. Performed up to 32 weeks or beyond.

Remember: Take at least 48 hours to think whether an abortion is the only way.