

CRUEL AND USUAL PUNISHMENT

a look into abortion procedures

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CRUEL AND USUAL PUNISHMENT | a look into abortion procedures

Did you know that at 16 weeks an unborn child can suck her thumb?

Did you also know that at that same time, her life can be legally taken from her? It's been more than four decades since *Roe v. Wade* ushered in an era of abortion-on-demand, yet many are still unaware of both the amazing development of unborn children in the womb and the gruesome procedures that brutally end the intricate growth of those children.

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57 million+

ABORTIONS SINCE 1973

There have been more than 57 million abortions in the United States since 1973, and 1 million abortions are still performed every year. Nearly 3,000 lives each day are either suctioned out or torn apart simply because they are thought of as a burden. While it can be easy to close our eyes and plug our ears because we do not want to hear about the awful ways so many children are killed, we must be aware that this is happening daily in our country, thousands of times. If it counted, abortion would be the leading cause of death in America. We must ask ourselves these honest questions:

Is abortion just a painless and humane process?

Is it just a necessary medical procedure for taking care of a blob of tissue?

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Before we continue, please note that all the ages in this presentation are from the point of fertilization. Pregnancy is often measured as starting at a point 2 weeks before fertilization. To avoid confusion, we'll start where all of our lives actually began, at the moment of fertilization. At fertilization, a unique, unrepeatable human being is brought into existence.

Our lives begin, of course, long before birth.

FIRST TRIMESTER



- 00 CONCEPTION**
Sperm fertilizes egg. Zygote implants in lining of uterus.
- 04 4 WEEKS**
Heart started beating at 3 weeks. Brain and spinal cord begin to form.
- 08 8 WEEKS**
Fingers have grown and separated. Toes are now visible. Craniofacial features continue to develop.
- 10 10 WEEKS**
Fingernails begin to form. Kidneys produce urine.

SLIDE 4 The first trimester includes 10 weeks of growth past fertilization.

During fertilization (sometimes called conception), the sperm fertilizes the egg, fusing their DNA together to create a new life. After several days this rapidly-growing new life implants into the lining of the uterus. At 21 days, the heart starts beating and at 4 weeks, the brain and the spinal cord begin to form. At 8 weeks the fingers have grown and separated and you can now see the toes! Eyes, nose, lips, and tongue continue to develop. Throughout the pregnancy, the brain develops an average of 250,000 new neurons every single minute. After 8 weeks the child is no longer called an embryo, but is now a fetus. Fingernails start to form at 10 weeks and the kidneys can produce urine.

SLIDE 5 In Michigan in 2015, 23,327 abortions are done in the first trimester, this period of amazing growth and development. What are the procedures used to abort these babies?

first trimester procedures

SUCTION CURETTAGE (vacuum aspiration)

Procedure & Complications

- 1** Cervix dilated
 - 2** Knife-like suction tube inserted into uterus
 - 3** Vacuum dismembers and sucks unborn child out of womb
 - 4** Sill is used to remove placenta, blood, and remaining tissue
- COMPLICATIONS**
- Infection
 - Uterine hemorrhaging

SLIDE 6 Suction curettage, also known as vacuum aspiration, is the most

extensively used abortion technique. It is performed in about two-thirds of Michigan abortions. A woman's cervix is first dilated. The suction curette, a long tube with a knife-like edge on the tip is inserted into the uterus. The suction pressure dismembers the child, sucking her body parts out of the womb. The abortionist then uses a regular curette, a loop-shaped knife, to remove any tissue or body parts left in the uterus. The most frequent complication is infection, which can happen if any tissue or body parts are left in the uterus. Another serious potential complication is hemorrhaging which occurs if the uterus is punctured during the abortion.

DILATION & CURETTAGE (D&C)

Procedure & Complications

- 1** Cervix dilated
 - 2** Steel loop-shaped knife inserted into uterus
 - 3** Wall of uterus is scraped
 - 4** Unborn child is cut to pieces and removed from womb
- COMPLICATIONS**
- Infection
 - Extensive bleeding
 - Uterine perforation

SLIDE 7 Dilation & curettage (or D&C) is another abortion method. Again, the

cervix is dilated and a steel loop-shaped curette is inserted into the uterus. This knife scrapes the wall of the uterus and cuts the unborn child to pieces, which are then removed from the womb. Extensive bleeding is a potential complication from this procedure as well as infection and uterine perforation. A D&C is often used to treat women who have suffered miscarriages, or if after birth there is still placental tissue left in the womb. It's important to distinguish when a medical procedure is used to protect life by competent doctors in a sanitary clinical setting, and when it is perverted into a tool to take life by often sub-standard abortionists in sub-standard offices.

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More than 7,500 abortions in Michigan in 2015 were done using RU-486,

otherwise known as the abortion pill. The abortion pill consists of two drugs used to force a child from the womb. A woman will first orally ingest the drug Mifepristone, which blocks natural hormones that maintain the nutrient-rich lining of the uterus. The unborn baby dies from a lack of nutrients as the lining of the uterus disintegrates. Between 24 and 48 hours later, the woman takes Misoprostol, which was originally an ulcer or labor induction medication. The drug causes powerful contractions. After this drug, the woman will often experience intense cramping and bleeding, and then deliver her dead baby.

Women who have used the abortion pill say that it is some of the worst pain that they have ever been in. Abortion clinics sell the pill as an easy, quick solution, but it's really only a cheaper solution for the abortion clinic. The pain can be extreme, and the woman is often sent to suffer alone at home. In addition there is the trauma of women often seeing the body of the child, sometimes in the toilet, after the abortion is finished. If the abortion isn't complete, women will have to return to the abortion clinic for a surgical abortion. Complications of this abortion method include heavy bleeding and cramping as well as nausea and vomiting. No one is certain if there are any possible long-term side effects.

RU-486 (abortion pill) Procedure & Complications

- 1 Woman orally ingests Mifepristone
- 2 Unborn baby dies while uterine lining disintegrates
- 3 Woman orally ingests Misoprostol
- 4 Dead baby is delivered

COMPLICATIONS

- Heavy bleeding
- Cramping
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Long term effects unknown

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The second trimester consists of week 11 through week 25. At 14

weeks, the child's mouth makes sucking motions, and she develops his or her hair pattern. At 16 weeks, the mother might feel movement and the child can suck her thumb. At 18 weeks, the child is about 10 inches long. The child can feel pain as early as 20 weeks and can turn from side to side and front to back. She weighs about one pound at 22 weeks and at 24 weeks, she can hear outside sounds. Through ultrasound we can see her hiccupping, smiling and frowning.

SECOND TRIMESTER WEEK 11 - WEEK 25



- 14 WEEKS
Child begins sucking motions. Hair pattern begins to form.
- 16 WEEKS
Mother may feel movement. Child can suck thumb.
- 20 WEEKS
Child can feel pain. Can turn from side to side and front to back.
- 24 WEEKS
Child can hear outside sounds through ultrasound.

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The third trimester is from week 26 till birth. At 26 weeks, sleep

patterns exist and rapid eye movement suggests there is dreaming. Eyelids reopen after being closed for months and she exercises by kicking and stretching. At 30 weeks, she may recognize mom's voice and her bones are fully developed but still soft. At 32 weeks pupils can dilate and constrict and the connections between the nerve cells in the brain are increased. At 36 weeks, body fat is increasing rapidly. Her head may start repositioning down in preparation for birth, which occurs about 38 weeks after fertilization.

THIRD TRIMESTER WEEK 26 - BIRTH



- 26 WEEKS
Sleep patterns exist. Rapid eye movement suggests there is dreaming. Eyelids reopen after being closed for months and she exercises by kicking and stretching.
- 30 WEEKS
Child may recognize mom's voice. Bones are fully developed but still soft.
- 32 WEEKS
Pupils can dilate and constrict. Connections between nerve cells in the brain are increased.
- 36 WEEKS
Body fat is increasing rapidly. Head may start repositioning down in preparation for birth, which occurs about 38 weeks after fertilization.

second/third trimester procedures

SLIDE 11 In Michigan there were **3,371 abortions done in 2015** between week

11 and week 25. There were 57 abortions done on children after 25 weeks. A baby can begin to survive outside of the womb between 21 and 24 weeks. A few inches were the difference between life or death for those viable babies. Can you imagine the international outcry if 57 children were ever killed in the hospital nurseries of a single state? Wouldn't we move Heaven and Earth to prevent such an injustice from ever happening again? What kinds of procedures are used to end the lives of these unborn children in late-term abortions?

SLIDE 12 In a **saline abortion**, a needle with a solution of concentrated salt

is inserted through the woman's abdomen into the amniotic sac. The child breathes in the caustic solution and is poisoned. Usually it takes about an hour for the child to die. 33 to 35 hours later, the woman delivers a dead, shriveled baby. One possible side effect is that the mother might get disseminated intravascular coagulation (or D.I.C.), which is uncontrolled blood clotting throughout the body. If the abortionist misses the womb and injects the solution into the woman's vascular system, seizures, coma or death can result. Japan and other countries have outlawed this procedure because of these risks, and it is very rarely used in America today.

SALINE ABORTION (saline amniocentesis, salt poisoning) Procedure & Complications

1. Needle of concentrated salt solution inserted into amniotic sac
2. Unborn baby breathes in salt and is poisoned
3. Unborn baby dies within one hour
4. Woman delivers a dead, shriveled baby

COMPLICATIONS

- Problems for coagulation (DIC)
- Seizures
- Coma
- Death

SLIDE 13 **Dilation & Evacuation or D&E** has replaced saline abortions as the

most common late-term abortion method, since saline abortions are considered too dangerous. The cervix is dilated so that grasping forceps can be inserted into the uterus. At this stage, the child's bones have hardened so she can't be removed by suction or scraping. The abortionist dismembers the child part by part, first each leg and each arm. Then parts of the torso are taken. The child's head is often too large so it gets crushed in order to remove it. The body parts are then reassembled to make sure that no pieces are left behind. Bleeding is usually profuse and infection can occur if the abortionist doesn't remove all of the pieces. This procedure is often performed blindly with the abortionist only using his sense of feel, so the woman's uterus, bladder and bowels can be punctured. In Michigan, there were 2,123 D&E abortions in 2015. Can you imagine that? In Michigan alone in 2015, 349 of these abortions took place after 19 weeks of development, which means these children had the capacity to feel pain. A common addition to this procedure is the practice of injecting a fatal dose of the heart medication Digoxin into the womb or directly into the baby's body to induce a massive heart attack. This has the

DILATION & EVACUATION (D&E) Procedure & Complications

1. Cervix dilated and "grasping" forceps inserted into uterus
2. Unborn child is dismembered (arms, legs, etc.)
3. Skull is often crushed to remove the head
4. If appropriate, amniocentesis is performed to determine sex of fetus

COMPLICATIONS

- Bleeding
- Infection
- Uterus, bladder or bowel perforation

benefit to the abortionist of preventing the birth of a live baby during a dismemberment abortion. **The goal of an abortion after all is not to end a pregnancy, but to end a life.**

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A partial-birth abortion is a three day procedure. During the first two

days, the cervix is dilated. During the operation, the abortionist uses ultrasound to find the child's leg. The child is then pulled through the birth canal in a breach birth until the whole child is delivered except for the head. The abortionist then forces a pair of blunt-tipped scissors into the base of the skull, the scissors are spread to widen the hole in the baby's skull so a suction catheter can be used to suck the brains and skull contents out. This collapses the head, allowing the abortionist to complete the birth.

This procedure is now banned in the U.S. The unnatural dilation of this procedure can cause pain, infection, and an incompetent cervix which makes it difficult to have children in the future. When reaching for the child's foot, there can be uterine perforation, uterine rupture, amniotic fluid embolus and trauma to the uterus. When scissors are blindly inserted into the child's skull, there can be laceration of the uterus or cervix by the scissors which can lead to severe bleeding or shock.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION (D&X) Procedure & Complications

- 1 Cervix is dilated and fitted for surgery.
- 2 Fetus is pulled through the birth canal.
- 3 Abortionist pulls out the fetus until only the head remains.
- 4 Scissors are forced into skull and contents suctioned out through the opening.

COMPLICATIONS

- Pain and bleeding
- Fetal pain and death
- Incomplete abortion
- Cervical laceration
- Uterine perforation
- Shock

SPECIALIZED ABORTION PROCEDURE



FETAL REDUCTION

In-vitro fertilization
Multiple embryos are placed in a woman's womb to increase the chance of pregnancy.

Multiple pregnancy
Women who are pregnant with more than two children may elect for fetal reduction.

The procedure
• A needle is inserted into the heart of the fetus.
• The fetus is injected with potassium chloride and dies.
• The procedure is usually performed between 14 and 20 weeks of pregnancy.

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In-vitro fertilization isn't always thought of as an abortion procedure,

but in reality it often results in taking human life. When a woman uses in vitro fertilization, frequently multiple embryos are created. If not used or frozen, these extra embryos—already alive and waiting for their growth process to continue—are discarded as trash rather than valued as the unique, irreplaceable lives they already are. Because of the high cost of IVF, multiple embryos are often placed in a woman's womb. This increases the probability of pregnancy and also increases the probability of a multiple pregnancy. Women who become pregnant with two or more children can elect for fetal reduction. During this procedure, a needle is inserted into the heart of the unborn child. The child is injected with potassium chloride and dies after a massive heart attack. The least-healthy looking or easiest to reach children are usually the ones aborted.



She can hear your voice and feel pain...yet she is still considered a "choice."

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Comparing the development of the unborn child with the cruel way

that they are killed shows us how unjust abortion is. This child developing throughout the nine months of pregnancy is undeniably a living human being. Every step in the development process the child continues a small step of growth; the only bright dividing line in the growth process is fertilization, when the child's life begins. Educating people on the cruelty of abortion procedures and on the reality of the developing child in the womb is vital to opening eyes to the reality of abortion. Abortion is indeed horrible, and those who justify it should first have to look it squarely in the eye. They should know exactly what it is they are supporting. Many people still don't completely grasp exactly how an abortion works or how a child grows in the womb.

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For even more detailed information about abortion and fetal

development, visit our website at www.RTL.org. I hope that you will join us in educating others about the cruel and unjust punishment these unborn children receive. Please make a difference by being a voice for those who can't yet speak for themselves.



For more information, visit
www.RTL.org



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