

## Pre-implantation chemical abortions:

These are abortions caused by drugs that, at least some of the time, prevent the implantation of the already-created embryonic baby in the uterine lining. Some of the more popular methods of hormonal birth control that can be responsible for the deaths of newly-created children are:

- **LO/OVRAL®-28**, a standard **birth control pill**. Combination oral contraceptives act by suppression of gonadotropins. Although the primary mechanism of this action is inhibition of ovulation, other alterations include *changes in the cervical mucus (which increase the difficulty of sperm entry into the uterus) and the endometrium (which reduce the likelihood of implantation)* (*Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)*. 56 ed. Montvale, NJ: Thompson PDR; 2002. 3533).

**Risks:** Increased risk of heart attack, blood clotting, stroke, cancer of the liver, gallbladder disease, and hypertension.

- **Plan B®**, a **high dosage of the birth control pill**, is believed to act as an emergency contraceptive principally by preventing ovulation or fertilization, by altering the tubal transport of sperm and/or ova. In addition, *it may inhibit implantation by altering the endometrium* (*PDR*, 60 ed. Montvale, NJ: Thompson PDR; 2006. 2402).

**Risks:** Heightened risk of ectopic pregnancy and blood clot formation. There are no long-term studies to show if women could be permanently injured, or risk such diseases as cancer, from these chemicals being given in such high doses.

- **The Ortho-Evra® Patch** works by suppressing gonadotropins, which may inhibit ovulation, change the cervical mucus to prevent sperm from reaching the uterus and *change the lining of the uterus thereby preventing the implantation of the newly-formed human* (*PDR*, 60 ed. 2402).

**Risks:** Since the Ortho-Evra patch went on the market in 2002, there have been numerous reports of deaths from blood clots, heart attacks, and strokes. The Food and Drug Administration has warned women that the patch carries a higher risk of blood clots than the birth control pill.

- **The NuvaRing®** vaginal ring works by suppressing gonadotropins, which may inhibit ovulation, change the cervical mucus to prevent sperm from reaching the uterus and *change the endometrium thereby preventing the implantation of the newly-formed human* (*PDR*, 60 ed. 2357).

**Risks:** Dozens of NuvaRing lawsuits have alleged that the birth control ring caused them to develop blood clots which led to a pulmonary embolism, amputation or death.

- **Depo-Provera® Contraceptive Injection**, when administered at the recommended dose to women every 3 months, inhibits the secretion of gonadotropins which, in turn, prevents follicular maturation and ovulation and *results in endometrium thinning*. These actions produce its contraceptive effect (*PDR*, 60 ed. 2620).

**Risks:** Excessive bleeding, temporary or permanent sterility, increased risk of cervical cancer and breast cancer.

- **Ella®** has **both pre- and post-implantation abortifacient mechanisms of action**. The likely primary mechanism of action for Ella is inhibition or delay of ovulation; *however, alterations to the endometrium that may affect implantation may also contribute to efficacy* (*PDR.net*, PDR Network, LLC, Montvale, NJ 07645). U.S.-based Watson Pharmaceuticals acknowledges that, in addition to stopping or

delaying ovulation, "*ella* may also work by preventing attachment to the uterus." Marketed by Watson as "emergency contraception," Ella is recommended for use up to five days after intercourse. But it has the same chemical make-up and mode of action as RU-486 and thus can block progesterone and kill an already implanted embryo.

**Risks:** Heightened risk of ectopic pregnancy and blood clot formation, excessive bleeding. Alarmingly, there are no reproductive toxicology studies to demonstrate the effect of Ella on fetal development.

Source: **American Life League**