The treatment for an ectopic pregnancy is abortion. FALSE

The treatment for a septic uterus is abortion.

The treatment for a miscarriage that your body won't release is abortion.

If you can't get those abortions, you die.

You. Die. FALSE & MISLEADING

For more information, including references to the laws, go to healthfreedomla.org

Myth #1 Prohibits Treatment for an Ectopic Pregnancy

Treatment for an ECTOPIC PREGNANCY is NOT considered an abortion and will STILL be available.

For more information, including references to the laws, go to healthfreedomla.org

Myth #1 Prohibits Treatment for an Ectopic Pregnancy

Ectopic pregnancy is a pregnancy outside of the womb which requires treatment due to the risk of the mother dying. Medication or surgery are options but both lead to ending the pregnancy. Continuation of an ectopic pregnancy regardless would lead to certain loss of the pregnancy, and possible death of the mother. These treatments will **continue to be available**.

These are **medically necessary**, not elective, medical **treatment** options, so they do not fall under the same type of procedure that is done to willfully remove a healthy pregnancy from a healthy mom (elective abortion).

"Abortion" can refer to any loss of pregnancy. ex. Miscarriage is called spontaneous abortion.

The Supreme Court ruling clarified there is no constitutional right to abortion and puts the power to legislate it back to the state where it belongs.

Treatment for an ectopic pregnancy is NOT considered an abortion and will STILL be available.

Act 545

§87.1 Definitions

(1)(b) **Abortion shall not mean** any one or more of the following acts, if performed by a physician:

(iii) The removal of an ectopic pregnancy.

(iv) The use of methotrexate to treat an ectopic pregnancy.

(2)(a)(b) **Abortion-inducing drug shall not mean** a contraceptive, an emergency contraceptive, or the use of methotrexate to **treat an ectopic pregnancy**.

Act 548

\$87.9. Criminal abortion by means of abortion-inducing drugs B.(2)(a)(ii) **Abortion-inducing drug shall not mean** a contraceptive, an emergency contraceptive, or the use of methotrexate to **treat an ectopic pregnancy**.

Myth #2 Prohibits Treatment for Septic Uterus

Treatment for SEPTIC UTERUS
and other medical procedures to
PREVENT DEATH or SERIOUS HARM
to the mother are NOT considered
abortion and will STILL be available.

For more information, including references to the laws, go to healthfreedomla.org

Myth #2 Prohibits Treatment for Septic Uterus

Septic uterus is initially treated with antibiotics, but if no improvement, a hysterectomy is performed. It is exceedingly rare for this to occur early in a pregnancy, but even so, treatment will **continue to be available**.

These are **medically necessary**, not elective, medical **treatment** options, so they do not fall under the same type of procedure that is done to willfully remove a healthy pregnancy from a healthy mom (elective abortion).

"Abortion" can refer to any loss of pregnancy. ex. Miscarriage is called spontaneous abortion.

The Supreme Court ruling clarified there is no constitutional right to abortion and puts the power to legislate it back to the state where it belongs.

Treatment for septic uterus and other medical procedures to PREVENT DEATH or SERIOUS HARM to the mother are NOT considered abortion and will STILL be available.

Act 545

§87.1 Definitions

- (1)(b) **Abortion shall not mean** any one or more of the following acts, if performed by a physician:
- (i) A medical procedure performed with the intention to save the **life** or preserve the health of an unborn child.
- (v) The performance of a medical procedure necessary in good faith medical judgment or reasonable medical judgment to prevent the **death** or **substantial risk** of death to the pregnant woman due to a physical condition, or to prevent the serious, permanent impairment of a life-sustaining organ of a pregnant woman. However, the physician shall make reasonable medical efforts under the circumstances to preserve both the life of the mother and the life of her unborn child in a manner consistent with reasonable medical practice.

Act 548

\$87.9. Criminal abortion by means of abortion-inducing drugs

- D. Statutory Construction. **None of the following** shall be construed to create the crime of criminal abortion by means of an abortion-inducing drug:
- (1) Any action taken when a physician or other licensed medical professional is acting in the course of administering **lawful medical care**.

Myth #3 Prohibits Treatment for a Miscarriage

Performing a medical procedure to remove NONVIABLE tissue after an incomplete MISCARRIAGE is NOT considered an abortion and will STILL be available.

For more information, including references to the laws, go to healthfreedomla.org

Myth #3 Prohibits Treatment for a Miscarriage

Medically, a **miscarriage** is the spontaneous loss of a pregnancy before the 20th week, also called a "spontaneous abortion". Many times the **nonviable** tissue passes on its own and nothing else needs to be done. If there is hemorrhage from an incomplete miscarriage (i.e. piece of placenta still stuck, called an "incomplete abortion") then a D&C (dilation and curettage) is performed. This will **continue to be available**.

These are **medically necessary**, not elective, medical **treatment** options, so they do not fall under the same type of procedure that is done to willfully remove a healthy pregnancy from a healthy mom (elective abortion).

"Abortion" can refer to any loss of pregnancy. ex. Miscarriage is called spontaneous abortion.

The Supreme Court ruling clarified there is no constitutional right to abortion and puts the power to legislate it back to the state where it belongs.

Performing a medical procedure to remove NONVIABLE tissue after an incomplete MISCARRIAGE is NOT considered abortion and will STILL be available.

Act 545

\$87.1 Definitions

- (1)(b) **Abortion shall not mean** any one or more of the following acts, if performed by a physician:
- (ii) The removal of a dead unborn child or the inducement or delivery of the uterine contents in case of a positive diagnosis, certified in writing in the woman's medical record along with the results of an obstetric ultrasound test, that the pregnancy has ended or is in the unavoidable and untreatable process of ending due to **spontaneous miscarriage**, also known in medical terminology as **spontaneous abortion**, **missed abortion**, **inevitable abortion**, **incomplete abortion**, or **septic abortion**.

Act 548

§87.9. Criminal abortion by means of abortion-inducing drugs

- D. Statutory Construction. **None of the following** shall be construed to create the crime of criminal abortion by means of an abortion-inducing drug:
- (1) Any action taken when a physician or other licensed medical professional is acting in the course of administering **lawful medical care**.

Myth #4 Delays Emergency Care

In the event of a MEDICAL EMERGENCY, the physician will take IMMEDIATE action, as is standard procedure for any medical emergency. Deviation from that would be MALPRACTICE and a VIOLATION of ethics.

For more information, including references to the laws, go to healthfreedomla.org

Myth #4 Delays Emergency Care

If a pregnant woman has an urgent problem at any time in the pregnancy, the physician will treat the medical emergency right away, as is standard procedure, and will not have to consult with another physician, attorney, or insurer before acting. This is no different than any other medical emergency. In fact, it is **malpractice** and a **violation of ethics** to deny anyone emergency care for financial reasons.

These are **medically necessary**, not elective, medical **treatment** options, so they do not fall under the same type of procedure that is done to willfully remove a healthy pregnancy from a healthy mom (elective abortion).

"Abortion" can refer to any loss of pregnancy. ex. Miscarriage is called spontaneous abortion.

The Supreme Court ruling clarified there is no constitutional right to abortion and puts the power to legislate it back to the state where it belongs.



In the event of a medical emergency, the physician will take IMMEDIATE action, as is standard procedure for any medical emergency. Deviation from that would be MALPRACTICE and a VIOLATION of ethics.

Act 545

§87.1 Definitions

- (1)(b) Abortion shall not mean any one or more of the following acts, if performed by a physician:
- (i) A medical procedure performed with the intention to save the life or preserve the health of an unborn child.
- (18) "Medical emergency" means the existence of any physical condition, not including any emotional, psychological, or mental condition, within the reasonable medical judgment of a reasonably prudent physician, with knowledge of the case and treatment possibilities with respect to the medical conditions involved, would determine necessitates the immediate abortion of the pregnancy to avert the pregnant woman's death or to avert substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function arising from continued pregnancy.

§1061.1. Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act

D(1) Except in the case of a medical emergency or when a pregnancy is diagnosed as medically futile, no abortion shall be performed or induced or be attempted to be performed or induced unless the physician performing or inducing it has first made a determination of the probable post fertilization post fertilization age of the unborn child or relied upon such a determination made by another physician.

Louisiana Laws Refuting Myth #4 cont.

In the event of a medical emergency, the physician will take IMMEDIATE action, as is standard procedure for any medical emergency. Deviation from that would be MALPRACTICE and a VIOLATION of ethics.

Act 545 cont.

§1061.1. Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act

E(1) No person shall perform or induce or attempt to perform or induce an abortion upon a woman... unless the pregnancy is diagnosed as **medically futile** or, in reasonable medical judgment, she has a condition which so complicates her medical condition as to necessitate the abortion of her pregnancy to avert her **death** or to avert **serious risk** of substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function, not including psychological or emotional conditions.

§1061.23. Emergency

The provisions of this Chapter **shall not apply** when a **medical emergency** compels the immediate performance of an abortion because the continuation of the pregnancy poses an immediate **threat** and **grave risk** to the **life** or **serious health risk** to the unborn child's **mother**.

§1061.28. Partial birth abortion, civil action against abortionist

A. No licensed physician or any other person shall perform a partial birth abortion on a female unless the procedure performed is necessary because of a **medical emergency** or to save the **life** of the **mother**.

Act 548

§87.9. Criminal abortion by means of abortion-inducing drugs

- D. Statutory Construction. **None of the following** shall be construed to create the crime of criminal abortion by means of an abortion-inducing drug:
- (1) Any action taken when a physician or other licensed medical professional is acting in the course of administering **lawful medical care**.

Myth #5 Victims of Rape and Incest Are Left without any Medical Options

Emergency contraception is NOT prohibited and will STILL be available.

Adoption is also an option.

For more information, including references to the laws, go to healthfreedomla.org

Myth #5 Victims of Rape and Incest Are Left without any Medical Options

Currently, Louisiana abortion laws do not include exceptions for rape or incest. However, the laws do **not** prohibit **emergency contraception** (like the morning-after pill). Several options are available without a prescription. Emergency contraception should be taken as soon as possible after having unprotected sex, but can be taken 3-5 days after.* Adoption is also an option.

Emergency contraception acts by **preventing** ovulation, fertilization, or implantation, unlike abortifacients which cause a chemical abortion by ending an existing pregnancy. However, emergency contraception **may** prevent implantation of an already fertilized embryo.** LA abortion laws **allow emergency contraception** but **prohibit abortifacients**.

"Abortion" can refer to any loss of pregnancy. ex. Miscarriage is called spontaneous abortion.

The Supreme Court ruling clarified there is no constitutional right to abortion and puts the power to legislate it back to the state where it belongs.

Emergency contraception is NOT prohibited and will STILL be available.

Adoption is also an option.

Act 545

\$87.1 Definitions

(2)(b) Abortion-inducing drug **shall not mean** a contraceptive, an **emergency contraceptive**, or the use of methotrexate to treat an ectopic pregnancy.

§87.7. Abortion

E. This Section **shall not apply** to the sale, use, prescription, or administration of a contraceptive or an **emergency contraceptive**.

§87.8. Late term abortion

D. This Section **shall not apply** to the sale, use, prescription, or administration of a contraceptive or an **emergency contraceptive**.

Act 548

§87.9. Criminal abortion by means of abortion-inducing drugs

B(2)(ii) Abortion-inducing drug shall not mean a contraceptive, an emergency contraceptive, or the use of methotrexate to treat an ectopic pregnancy.



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Thomas