

twenty-eight times stronger than methods mentioned so far, it is possible.

One of the most commonly practiced methods of abortion is the Mifeprex method. It is a combination of RU-486 and misoprostol. RU-486 is a progesterone antagonist, and misoprostol is a prostaglandin synthase inhibitor. The combination causes the uterus to contract and the cervix to dilate, leading to the passage of the fetus. The danger of hemorrhaging is low. By the time the fetus or placenta has developed, the uterus is removed and replaced with a saline solution. The patient lies in and swallows the salt, and the outer layer of skin is burned off. With the passage of time, the fetus changes in the uterus, causing it to become smaller. The doctor looks for the solution to slowly kill the fetus and deliver a dead fetus.

It can be practiced in the final trimester. It is simply too large to use the Mifeprex method. In the U.S., it is legal in the U.S. to have an abortion. Hysterotomy is typically used in the same procedure as a cesarean section to save the life of the child; if the aborted fetus is alive, he or she is delivered. In a case of deliberate action. In a case where the doctor found the doctor guilty of a crime, the Supreme Court decision *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* has been given the right to an abortion.

It may be used at any stage of pregnancy. It is taken in some form, and it is the death of a live infant who is allowed to be aborted with a saline solution.

It is a simple, painless medical procedure. Not necessarily. Abortion is not necessarily a simple procedure. It is hard to believe, even when the procedure is performed. One must be careful in using the procedure. Medical techniques have improved, but it is difficult to get exact figures on the number of abortions based on age, social class, and other factors.

For specific information, see the following. For example, the number of abortions ranging from 1.2 to 1.5 per woman, ever, much more common.

complications. The most immediate problems are infection and bleeding. Bleeding is related to the difficulty in getting the cervix to dilate in the first pregnancies of young girls. Thus, in the very cases where abortion may appear to have the strongest argument, likelihood of injury is greatest.²⁷ The long term complications are equally as problematic. If an infection is severe enough, it may result in infertility. Even a legal abortion may hinder a woman's ability to carry a child in future pregnancies. The most difficult damage to assess is the psychological damage to the mother and the father. Both parents of an aborted fetus often experience severe depression over what has been done.²⁸

What about the baby? Does the fetus feel pain? The best way to answer is to set forth the particulars of the physiology of a developing baby and then compare those data with what has been said about the different abortion techniques and the stages of pregnancy when they are used. This is a matter of no small import, since some claim that abortion is not cruel to the baby since it feels no pain.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT²⁹

To understand the seriousness of abortion, one must know the physiology of human development. Ignorance of these facts is in no small measure responsible for the willingness of mothers to have an abortion and for the general public to allow abortions on demand.

CONCEPTION	Father's sperm penetrates mother's egg cell. Genetic instructions from both parents interact to begin a new and unique individual who is no bigger than a grain of sugar.
DAY 1	The first cell divides into two, the two into four, and so on.
DAYS 5-9	The new individual implants in the mother's womb. The baby's sex can already be determined.
DAY 14	Mother's normal menstrual period is suppressed by a hormone produced by her child.
DAY 18	The heart is forming. Soon the eyes start to develop.
DAY 20	The beginnings of the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system are laid.
DAY 24	The heart begins to beat.
DAY 28	Muscles are developing along the future spine.

DAY 30	The child <i>in utero</i> has grown 10,000 times to 6-7 mm (1/4 inch) long. The brain has human proportions. Blood flows in the veins and is separate from the mother's blood supply.	12 WEEKS	The baby is capable of vigorous activity. He or she can kick, turn feet, curl and fan toes, make a fist, move thumbs, bend wrists, turn the head, open the mouth, and press the lips tightly together. Breathing has begun.
DAY 35	The pituitary gland in the brain is forming. Mouth, ears and nose are taking shape.	13 WEEKS (End of the First Trimester)	The baby is prettier, and the facial expression resembles the parents'. Movements are graceful, reflexes vigorous. The vocal cords are formed, although without air the baby cannot cry. The sex organs are apparent.
DAY 40	The heart's energy output is 20 percent of the adult output.	4 MONTHS	The baby can grasp with his or her hands, swim, and turn somersaults.
DAY 42	The skeleton is formed. The brain coordinates movement of the muscles and organs. Reflex responses have begun. The penis has begun to form in male infants. The mother misses her second period.	4-5 MONTHS	The mother first feels the baby move.
DAY 43 (1 1/2 months)	Brain waves can be recorded.	5 MONTHS	Sleeping habits are noticeable. A slammed door will result in activity. The child responds to sounds in frequencies too high or low for adults to hear.
DAY 45	Spontaneous movements have begun, and the teeth are developing.	6 MONTHS (End of the Second Trimester)	Fine hair grows on the eyebrows and head. Eyelash fringe appears. The baby's weight is about 640 g (1 lb, 6 oz), and height is 23 cm (9 inches). Babies born at this age have survived.
7 WEEKS	Lips are sensitive to touch, and the ears may already be taking on the family shape.	7 MONTHS	Eyeteeth are present. Eyelids open and close. Eyes look around. Hands grip strongly. The mother's voice is heard and recognized.
8 WEEKS	The child is well-proportioned, a small-scale baby: 3 cm (1 1/8 inches) sitting up, and a gram (1/30 oz) in weight. Every organ is present. The heart beats sturdily; the stomach produces digestive juices; the liver makes blood cells; the kidneys begin to function; the taste buds are forming.	8 MONTHS	Weight increases by 1 kg (over 2 lbs), and the baby's quarters get very cramped.
8 1/2 WEEKS	Fingerprints are being engraved. They will grow larger, but they are unique and will never change. The eyelids and palms of the hands are sensitive to touch.	9 MONTHS	The child triggers labor, and birth occurs, usually 255-275 days after conception. Of the 45 generations of cell divisions before adulthood, 41 have taken place. Four more will come during the rest of childhood and adolescence.
9 WEEKS	The child will bend fingers around an object placed in the palm. Thumb-sucking begins. Fingernails are forming.		
10 WEEKS	The body is sensitive to touch. The child squints, swallows, furrows his or her brow, and frowns.		
11 WEEKS	The baby urinates and makes complex facial expressions, even smiling.		

We are now prepared to answer the question about whether the baby undergoing abortion feels any pain. Certain conditions necessary for the existence of pain are known to exist in the developing fetus. They are 1) functioning neurological structures to sense pain; 2) overt behavior expressive of pain; and 3) a cause for pain.³⁰ Dr. A. W. Liley, a respected professor of fetal psychology at the National Women's Hospital in Auckland, New Zealand, has demonstrated that an eleven-week-old fetus can experience pain and responds to touch, light, heat and noise. Liley has shown through the use of closed-circuit television cameras that such a