# PREGNANCY OPTIONS PROGRAM CLINICAL CLERKS' ROTATION AT LHSC



### LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- Discuss access to abortion in Canada and how patients in London and Southwestern Ontario access services at LHSC.
- Describe how new patients requesting abortion are assessed and how they are screened prior to booking a procedure date.
- List the different methods of abortion and which are appropriate based on gestational age and patient selection.
- Describe a first trimester D&C including the technique and potential complications.
- List contraceptive options post abortion and follow up available to each patient.
- Describe the psychosocial variables that place women at risk for unintended pregnancy and how they shape decision-making.
- Recognize personal beliefs regarding abortion and, through values clarification, discover ways to suspend judgment and avoid bias in Options counseling.

### Preamble

This presentation has been primarily designed to prepare you for your Observership in POP. If you plan to 'opt-out' of this learning experience based on your personal beliefs about Abortion, please recognize that this information is part of the curriculum and may become useful to you in the future.

### Clinical Clerks' Rotation includes:

### **OBSERVATION:**

1) Nursing Assessment:
Review screening tool and History, Pre-op teaching, health promotion, contraceptive counselling

2) Clinic Procedures: Observe D+C's

3)Social Work Interviews:
Ambivalence/Decision-making
Risk Assessment for adolescents
16 y.o. or less
Completion of Stillbirth documentation with women who are >20W

# Options Counseling starts the conversation and empowers choice by demonstrating:

- Neutrality and non-directive examination of alternatives
- Care and compassion
- Affirmation of woman's ideas, plans
- Open-ended questions
- Reflective listening
- Absence of assumptions and judgment!

### Goals of Options Counseling

- 1. Reduce anxiety so that the woman can concentrate on the decision she has to make
- 2. Create a safe environment in which she can discuss her hopes and fears about her decision
- 3. Provide information about the various pregnancy options and de-mystify abortion
- 4. Identify the woman's strengths and support systems
- 5. Clarify her choices and her feelings about her choices
- 6. Help her to take responsibility for her decision
- 7. Help her act on her decision, with referrals as needed
- 8. Support her decision

### Potentially Positive Outcomes

- Regain sense of control over life
- Develop, strengthen or confront issues in relationship with partner in pregnancy
- Increase knowledge surrounding fertility and contraception
- Consider future planning and personal goals regarding family and children
- Learn how to deal with a crisis, find personal strength and resources
- Develop ability to make important decisions

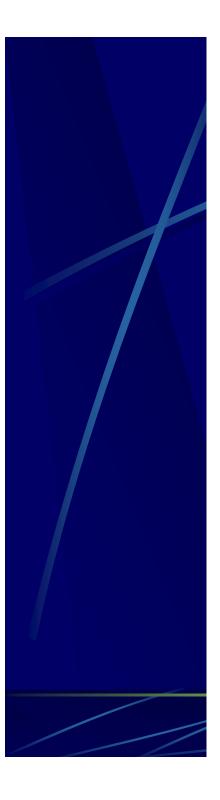
### SELF-REFERRAL PROGRAM offering Pregnancy Termination from 7 weeks to 23W 6D

Clinic Procedures: 7-14 W\* Lovett, Penava, Chan, Black

O.R. Procedures: 14-23W 6D\*

\*Can include IUD Insertion

\*\* Can include Tubal Ligation





Women's Health Care Centre
Pregnancy Options Program
PATIENT SELF QUESTIONNAIRE

Date of Visit (YYYY/MM/DD):

### PATIENT COMPLETES THE FOLLOWING: In order for us to meet your needs and plan the best possible care for you, please fill out this form while you are waiting to be seen by your health care provider. The information will be used by your health care team, which includes a physician, nurse and may include a social worker, dietitian or any other service that the physician feels necessary. This information is kept strictly confidential. If there is a question you do not understand, please leave it blank and we will help you answer it. Please check off who is completing this form: Self Interpreter Name: Age: 1. Is this your first pregnancy? Yes No (if no, please answer the following questions) ☐ No Do you have any children? Yes (if yes, how many children?): Ages (please list): Have you ever had a miscarriage? Yes (if yes, how many): ☐ Yes ☐ No 2. Have you ever had an abortion? 3. Are you firm in your decision to end your pregnancy? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No 4. Does your sexual partner know you are pregnant? ☐ Yes ☐ No 5. Did the sexual partner support your use of birth control? ☐ Yes ☐ No 6. Is the sexual partner aware of your decision to end your pregnancy? 7. Do you live with someone? (a) If yes, does the person/people you live with know you are pregnant? ☐ Yes ☐ No (b) Does the person/people you live with know you are planning ☐ Yes ☐ No end your pregnancy? ☐ Yes ☐ No 8. Have you been sexually hurt or kicked, punched or hurt in any way by someone? (a) During childhood? Yes No ☐ Yes ☐ No (b) In a previous relationship? ☐ Yes ☐ No (c) In your current relationship? 9. Are you feeling pressured, by anyone, to end or continue your pregnancy? ☐ Yes ☐ No 10. Are there any other concerns you would like to discuss today? ☐ Yes ☐ No In case of emergency, please list support person(s) (friend/relative): 1. Name: Relationship: Phone Number: Alternate Number: 2. Name: Relationship: Phone Number: Alternate Number: Thank you for your assistance in helping us plan your care. Social Work offered: Yes No Social Work Referral: ☐ Yes ☐ No Date (YYYY/MM/DD): Patient's Signature: Date (YYYY/MM/DD): Printed Name/Signature of Nurse:

NS8420 (Rov. 2012/11/15) SIDE 1 SEE OVER -



Patient Self Questionnaire (continued)	Patient's Name:
NURSE COMPLETES THE FOLLOWING:	
Referral to Social Work:	
Patient to meet with Social Work (same day)?	☐ Yes ☐ No
If no, can Social Work call patient at home and leave a m	nessage? Phone number:
Patient plans to contact Social Work as she deems neces	
Reason for Referral: Comments:	
	omments:
Abusive relationship	2
☐ Age (16 years of age or less) ☐ Ambivalence	£:
Coping difficulties	
Current involvement with CAS	
☐ Current or previous mental health issues	±
Financial concerns (transportation/accommodation)	-
☐ Lack of support	
☐ Patient request	
☐ Stillbirth documentation	
☐ Substance abuse	<del></del>
Other:	
Nurse's Comments/Notes:	
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### Woman Abuse in the Childbearing Year \* Preventing her from getting prenatal care \* Preventing her pregnancy \* Refusing or interfering with her contact with family and friends \* Limiting her \* L reduce or eliminate people for the Using substances that may be Intimidation pregnancy Children harmful to herself or their developing Making threatening motions \* Threatening to harm their child towards her should she decide to leave Throwing things at or near her, her \* Trying to convince others that she is Power pregnant body or their baby an unfit mother \* Holding their baby during an argument \* Threatening to call child protection agencies and Financial abuse Control **Physical Abuse** \* Denying access to adequate food to support \* Increasing the severity/frequency of a healthy pregnancy physical assaults \* Making her work despite concerns \* Directing abuse towards her for her health abdomen and/or genitalia \* Refusing to pay for child Forcing her or Coercion Minimizing, Sexual related expenses not allowing her and Threats Denying and to breastfeed Abuse \* Threatening to leave \* Forcing or \* Holding her solely

her if she does/doesn't have the child \* Threatening to harm her if she tells any of her caregivers about the abuse \*Threatening to cause injury to their

causing an unwanted pregnancy through direct means (sexual assault) or indirect means (refusing to use or preventing her from using contraception) \* Forcing her to engage in

unwanted sexual activities during and pregnancy or too soon postpartum which could cause injuries 'Having an affair, transmitting Sexually Transmitted Infections to her, causing risk to her and the fetus

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Unwanted sexual activities during and pregnancy or too soon postpartum which will be pregnancy or too soon postpartum which will be pregnancy or too soon postpartum will be pregnancy or too soon postpartum which will be pregnancy or too soon postpartum will be pregnancy or to

Although one of the best predictors of abuse in pregnancy is previous abuse, as many as 40%\* of women who reported abuse in pregnancy, stated that the abuse started when they became pregnant. Abuse in pregnancy involves tactics that are unique to the childbearing year during a time when women are more physically and emotionally vulnerable.

responsible for the pregnancy

\* Refusing to admit that he is the

father of the child

Blaming her for the child

being the "wrong" sex

supporting Women Survivors of Abuse through the childbearing year

www.asafepassage.info

\*Statistical reference: Statistics Canada: Viclence Against Women Survey: Survey Highlights 1993. Shelf Tables 1-25

Power and Control Wheel adapted from the Domestic Vicience Intervention Project, Duluth, MN, USA www.duluth-model.org

# WHAT KIND OF A WOMAN HAS AN ABORTION?

## The Stereotype of a Woman Choosing Abortion suggests she:

- wasn't using any form of contraception.
- uses abortion as birth control.
- is poor and uneducated.
- holds no religious beliefs.
- is young and has had multiple sexual partners.
- is a visible minority.
- can have multiple abortions and not worry.

### Abortion Myths

- Abortions increase the risk of breast cancer
- Abortions lead to infertility
- The fetus is capable of feeling intense pain
- Abortion causes psychological damage to women or Post-abortion Syndrome
- Most Canadians believe that abortion should be illegal
- Abortions are medically risky and jeopardize the woman's chances of having future children
- Making contraceptives and abortion available only encourages teenagers to have sex
- Women use abortion as a form of birth control

### Factors Shaping Decision-Making

- Economic status
- Age < 18 yrs.</p>
- Advanced Maternal Age
- Employment status
- Marital status
- Family size
- Ethnicity/Religion
- Gestation
- Woman abuse

- Completing Education
- Sexual assault/Date Rape/Incest
- Infidelity
- Paternity issues
- Substance use prior to pregnancy confirmation
- Health issues
- CAS involvement

### Prenatal Diagnosis and Management Pathway

- Pregnancy Termination on the basis of a Prenatal Diagnosis or Medical Condition: Aneuploidy, NTD's, Renal Agenesis, Cardiac Anomalies
- Can also include OB complications e.g. PROM

## Prenatal Diagnosis and Management Pathway

- D+E up to 23W 6D
- Early Induction of Labour:
- Non-lethal Diagnosis up to 23W 6D
- Lethal Diagnosis- no gestational limit



As a healthcare professional,

You CAN support Reproductive Choice

**EVEN** .....

# IF IT IS A DECISION YOU BELIEVE YOU WOULD NOT MAKE FOR YOURSELF.

# We look forward to meeting you during your rotation in the Pregnancy Options Program!



Amanda is 15 y.o. and recently learned she is 16 weeks pregnant. Her parents are not aware of the pregnancy and she is afraid to tell them. She has begun to lie to her mother about having her period. Her older sister challenged her about her weight gain and she started to cry. Her sister thinks she should have an abortion and will help her. Her boyfriend broke up with her when she told him about the pregnancy. He says it's not his.

- How is a teen's decision-making different from an older woman's?
- What are the long-term implications of teen pregnancy and parenting?
- What role do parents play in preventing teen pregnancy?

Lisa is a 35 y.o. self-employed business woman. She and her partner lan have lived together for two years. He has two children, ages 6 and 8 years, from a previous marriage; he has joint custody and alternative week-end access. Lisa wants to have a baby but her partner is very concerned about the financial implications of having a third child. Lisa is 10 weeks pregnant and wonders if she should begin prenatal screening. Ian believes she should consider abortion because the pregnancy wasn't planned. Lisa wants to know if the pregnancy is healthy before making a decision.

- What issues does Lisa face in making a decision to continue her pregnancy?
- What factors might influence her to consider abortion?