

No Current Laws Prohibit Abortion in Emergency Situations

Most states with laws protecting unborn children include explicit language permitting abortion for emergency medical intervention when it is necessary to prevent the death of the pregnant woman or to prevent substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman.

Additionally, most states clarify that these laws do not prevent miscarriage treatment, the delivery of a stillborn child, or any other procedure to remove a baby who has died in utero.

Allowable Conditions

In state pro-life laws, the legal standard is often based on reasonable medical judgment. While there is no formal list of qualifying conditions or medical emergencies, the following reflect some permissible medical reasons for abortion.

- 1 Ectopic Pregnancy**
This occurs when a baby implants and grows outside the uterus, most commonly in a fallopian tube. This condition is life-threatening if untreated.
- 2 Sepsis/Infection**
Sepsis during pregnancy can cause severe organ damage and dangerously low blood pressure, leading to shock. Without prompt treatment, it can be life-threatening for the mother.
- 3 PROM (PPROM)**
Preterm Premature Rupture of Membranes
- 4 Malignant Cancer**
- 5 Maternal Heart Disease**
- 6 Hemorrhage**



Miscarriage Care is NOT ABORTION

Miscarriage care is not abortion because it involves treating a natural loss of pregnancy rather than deliberately ending a viable one.

The purpose of miscarriage care is to protect the mother's health and help her recover physically and emotionally. Pro-life values fully support compassionate care for women experiencing miscarriage, recognizing the dignity of both the mother and the child.

Misrepresenting miscarriage care as abortion creates unnecessary fear and confusion for women seeking necessary medical treatment.