

Who has a repeat abortion? Identifying women at risk of repeated terminations of pregnancy: analysis of routinely collected health care data

Stephen J McCall,^{1,2} Gillian Flett,³ Emmanuel Okpo,⁴
Sohinee Bhattacharya⁵

For numbered affiliations see
end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Sohinee Bhattacharya,
Epidemiology Group, Dugald
Baird Centre for Research on
Women's Health, Aberdeen
Maternity Hospital, University of
Aberdeen AB25 2ZL, UK;
sohinee.bhattacharya@abdn.ac.
uk

Received 7 August 2014
Revised 14 October 2015
Accepted 22 October 2015
Published Online First
7 December 2015

ABSTRACT

Background Repeat termination of pregnancy highlights the issues of unplanned pregnancies and effective post-termination contraceptive practices.

Objective To examine the risk factors at the time of a first termination that are associated with subsequent repeat termination.

Design Registry-based study.

Setting Grampian region of Scotland, UK.

Methods A retrospective study using data from the Termination of Pregnancy Database, NHS Grampian for the period 1997–2013.

Associations between repeat termination and women's sociodemographic characteristics and contraceptive use were assessed using multivariable logistic regression models.

Results This study showed that 23.4% of women who had an initial termination ($n=13\ 621$) underwent a repeat termination. Women who had repeat terminations were more likely to be aged under 20 years at their initial termination with an adjusted odds ratio (AOR) of 5.59 [95% confidence interval (CI) 4.17–7.49], to belong to the most deprived social quintile [AOR 1.23 (95% CI 1.05–1.43)], and to be more likely to have had two or more previous livebirths [AOR 1.51 (95% CI 1.12–2.02)] or miscarriages [AOR 1.40 (95% CI 1.02–1.92)]. The likelihood of having a repeat termination was increased in women who had a contraceptive implant as post-termination contraception [AOR 1.78 (95% CI 1.50–2.11)] compared to women who left with none or unknown methods following the first termination. In those who had repeat terminations, women who had an implant or Depo-Provera[®] were at increased odds of repeat termination in the 2–5 years interval compared to the 0–2 years after their initial termination.

Key message points

- ▶ Risk factors for repeat terminations of pregnancy include younger age at initial termination, belonging to a more deprived Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile and engaging in risky sexual behaviour.
- ▶ Women who had a progestogen implant for contraception following their first termination had an increased likelihood of a subsequent termination.
- ▶ Depo-Provera[®] and implants offer protection from repeat termination for up to 2 years after the initial termination, but thereafter become risk factors.

Conclusions Teenage pregnancy, social deprivation, two or more previous livebirths or miscarriages at the time of the initial termination were identified as risk factors for repeat terminations. Post-termination contraception with implants and Depo-Provera[®] were associated with repeat termination 2–5 years after the first termination.

INTRODUCTION

Terminations of pregnancy have been noted to be declining in Scotland from 13.1 per 1000 women in 2008 to 11 per 1000 women in 2014. However, around one-third of these women in 2012 had had one or more previous terminations and the rate of repeat terminations has remained static at 3.6 per 1000 women of reproductive age in 2008 to 3.5 in 2014.¹



To cite: McCall SJ, Flett G, Okpo E, et al. *J Fam Plann Reprod Health Care* 2016;**42**:133–142.

Repeat termination is a measure of unplanned pregnancy and unmet contraceptive need in the community. With the legalisation of pregnancy termination in the UK through the Abortion Act 1967, unsafe termination is no longer a major cause of mortality and morbidity, but there are adverse effects of repeated terminations of pregnancy on reproductive health, namely, preterm delivery in subsequent wanted pregnancies.^{2,3} From a public health perspective there is a need to identify women at risk of having repeat terminations and put in place targeted interventions to prevent unplanned pregnancies. Repeat terminations are noted to be associated with a number of factors such as increased parity,⁴⁻⁶ poor relationships^{7,8} and deprived socioeconomic circumstances.^{7,9,10} A number of studies highlighted that these women are more likely to be using a method of contraception before or at the time of conception, which may indicate high failure rates in contraceptive method or in method use in these women.¹¹⁻¹⁴ However, these data are likely to be self-reported and consequently are prone to social desirability bias. The majority of these studies rely on case note review or self-reported surveys and are therefore limited in sample size and are prone to recall bias. Register-based studies have the advantage of large number of participants, and population-based registers can potentially reduce or eliminate selection bias, but individual records of terminations are rarely linkable due to reasons of confidentiality and anonymisation. The Termination of Pregnancy (TOP) Database in Grampian offers the unique opportunity to explore the risk factors associated with repeat terminations in a population served by a single sexual health service clinic. This database was started in 1992, and has been continuously and contemporaneously recording and storing information on all terminations carried out at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. The unresponsive rate of repeat termination within Scotland accentuates the need for an examination of this cohort in order to inform effective service delivery and aim interventions at a specific demographic. Thus, this study aimed to examine the risk factors for repeat termination that were present at the time of the first termination, using routinely collected anonymised health care data.

METHODS

Ethical approval to carry out the study was granted by the North of Scotland Research Ethics Service and NHS Research and Development approval was given for non-commercial use of NHS data (REC Ref. No: 14/NS/0034). Permission to use the data was also obtained from the steering group of the TOP Database.

This was a case control study using routinely collected data from the TOP Database NHS Grampian extracted from January 1997 to December 2013. The year 2010 was chosen as the cut-off for women having their first termination who were also identified from

the same database, allowing a 3-year follow-up period to 2013 in order to identify any subsequent termination within the follow-up time. The database collects information on all terminations at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, the only termination service provided to Aberdeen city and Aberdeenshire, excluding approximately 150 terminations each year from Moray that are managed in Elgin. The relevant variables extracted included age at the first termination, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), previous obstetric history including miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy and live births, self-reported contraceptive use at time of conception, self-reported method failure and emergency contraceptive usage, post-termination contraceptive method, method of termination, gestational age at termination, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

The outcome measure was repeat termination and was defined as women who had two or more terminations within the time period of the study and these were obtained by matching by CHI number, a unique identifier given to all persons registered with a general practice in Scotland. The matching and linking of data was done by the data management team, University of Aberdeen and the anonymised data were released to researchers for analysis. The predictor variables were taken from the proforma routinely completed prior to the initial termination. Tests for STIs were undertaken for most women.

Statistical analyses used Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) V.22 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). All continuous variables (e.g. age) were categorised into clinically meaningful groups for analysis. Baseline sociodemographic characteristics were compared between women with single and multiple terminations using the Chi-squared (χ^2) test. A *p* value of <0.05 was taken to indicate statistical significance. Multivariable logistic regression models were used to assess factors associated with repeat termination while simultaneously adjusting for other variables in the model. Complete case analysis was used in this analysis and only those terminations with a completed method of termination were included in the analysis. Each explanatory variable was presented as odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

A further analysis was undertaken to examine the factors that were associated with time intervals between the first and second terminations. The most appropriate time interval cut-offs were chosen based on the distribution of the data. As the majority of repeat terminations occurred before an interval of 5 years, the time period between two terminations was grouped into more or less than 2 years with less than 2 years being the reference category.

RESULTS

There were 14 978 individual women who had one or more terminations recorded in the database; 1357 cases were excluded as they did not have a recorded

termination method, giving a total of 13 621 women. The number of women who had at least one further termination recorded was 3,192 (23.4%). **Figure 1** shows the time trends in the proportion of repeat terminations in Grampian as obtained from data sources, and highlights that Grampian has had a higher proportion of repeat terminations than the Scottish average. The Scottish and Grampian proportionate yearly rate as reported by the Information and Services Division of NHS Scotland (ISD) has been increasing over time, with only the most recent 2 years showing a decline. Conversely, analysis of data from the TOP Database in Grampian shows that although the proportion of repeat terminations is higher than that reported by ISD both for Grampian as well as Scotland as a whole, it has been declining since 2005.

Comparison of characteristics of women with single and multiple terminations

Bivariate analysis comparing women with repeat terminations to women with one termination is presented in **Table 1**. Women with repeat terminations were more likely to be younger, have a positive chlamydia test result, have been tested for syphilis and blood borne virus (BBV) and have had a progestogen implant as their post-termination contraceptive at the time of their first termination. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in

terms of the method of contraception at the time of conception.

Factors associated with repeat terminations

Table 2 shows the results of the multivariable analysis of those with a repeat termination compared to women with a single termination. After mutually adjusting for all other factors included in the logistic regression model, the following groups showed increased odds of having a repeat termination: age below 20 years at the initial termination [adjusted OR (AOR) 5.59 (95% CI 4.17–7.49)]; women with two previous live births at the time of their initial termination [AOR 1.51 (95% CI 1.12–2.02)]; and women in the most socially deprived category when compared to those in the least deprived group [AOR 1.23 (95% CI 1.05–1.43)]. There was no significant association with the trimester of gestation at which the termination was undertaken. Women with a surgical termination, in comparison to medical terminations, had a decreased likelihood of a repeat termination [AOR 0.85 (95% CI 0.77–0.94)]. When examining contraception use at conception at the time of initial termination, there was no statistically significant association for any of the contraceptive methods used. With regard to post-termination contraception, women who were fitted with an implant after their initial termination had increased odds of a repeat termination [AOR 1.78 (95% CI 1.50–2.11)] compared with none, unknown or natural methods of contraception.

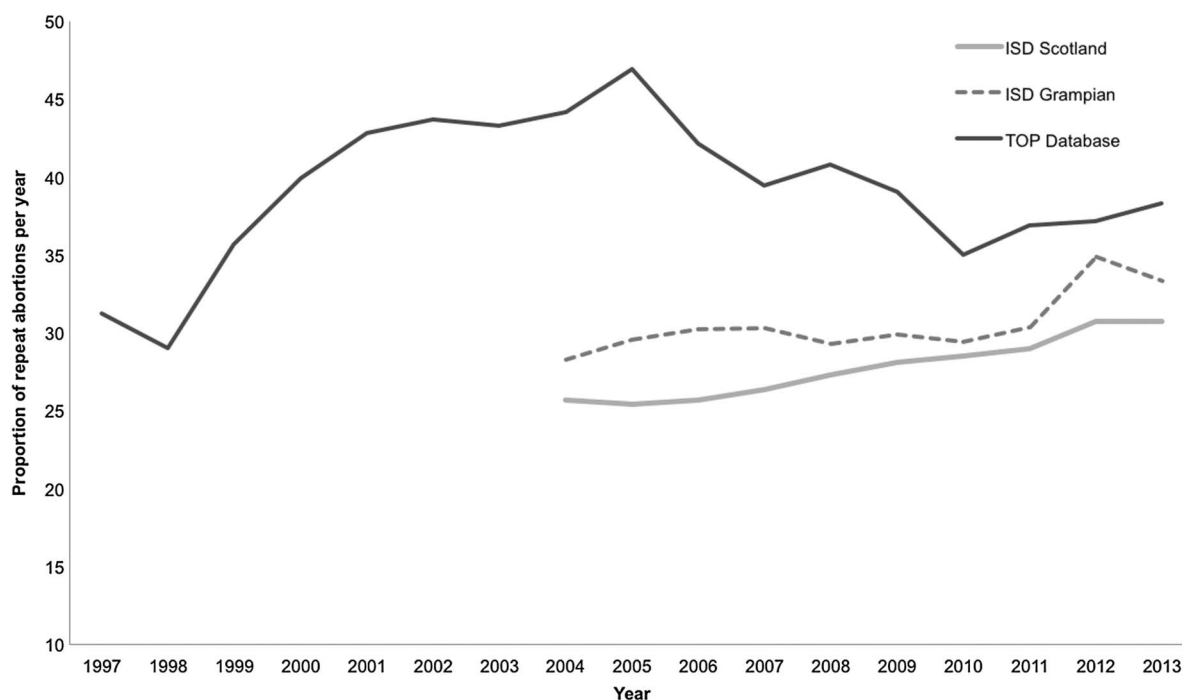


Figure 1 The proportion of repeat terminations across time in Aberdeen, NHS Grampian and Scotland. Aberdeen data provided by the Termination of Pregnancy (TOP) Database. Scottish and NHS Grampian data provided by the Information Service Division (ISD), NHS Scotland.¹

Table 1 Comparison of baseline characteristics between women with one and two or more terminations

Characteristic	One termination [n (%)]	Repeat termination [n (%)]	P-value
Total	10 429 (76.6)	3192 (23.4)	
Age (years)			
<20	1754 (16.8)	1464 (45.9)	<0.001
20–24	3297 (31.6)	829 (26.0)	
25–29	2243 (21.5)	318 (10.0)	
30–34	1550 (14.9)	284 (8.9)	
35–40	1097 (10.5)	207 (6.5)	
>40	478 (4.6)	88 (2.8)	
Pregnancy number			
1	5126 (49.2)	2034 (63.7)	<0.001
2	1892 (18.1)	483 (15.1)	
≥3	3410 (32.7)	675 (21.1)	
Live birth			
0	6019 (57.7)	2227 (69.8)	<0.001
1	1894 (18.2)	451 (14.1)	
2	1655 (15.9)	354 (11.1)	
≥3	861 (8.3)	160 (5.0)	
Previous miscarriage			
0	9192 (88.2)	2894 (90.7)	<0.001
1	949 (9.1)	237 (7.4)	
≥2	282 (2.7)	61 (1.9)	
Ectopic			
0	10 331 (99.1)	3175 (99.5)	0.047
≥1	93 (0.9)	17 (0.5)	
SIMD quintile			
1 (least deprived)	1184 (12.3)	334 (11.3)	0.079
2	1814 (18.9)	504 (17.1)	
3	1592 (16.6)	507 (17.2)	
4	2110 (21.9)	678 (23)	
5 (most deprived)	2915 (30.3)	929 (31.5)	
Chlamydia			
Positive	636 (6.2)	253 (8.1)	<0.001
Negative/not tested	9646 (93.8)	2877 (91.9)	
Gonorrhoea			
Negative/not tested	10426 (100.0)	3189 (99.9)	0.124
Yes	3 (0)	3 (0.1)	
STI BBV test*			
Negative/not tested	9863 (94.6)	2921 (91.5)	<0.001
Tested	566 (5.4)	271 (8.5)	
Trimester of pregnancy			
First trimester	9465 (91.1)	2875 (90.4)	0.263
≥Second trimester	926 (8.9)	304 (9.6)	
Method of termination			
MTOP	6707 (64.3)	2156 (67.5)	0.001
STOP	3722 (35.7)	1036 (32.5)	
Contraceptive use at conception			
None/unknown/natural	3491 (33.5)	1070 (33.5)	0.811
Barrier	4896 (46.9)	1465 (45.9)	
Depo-Provera®	30 (0.3)	8 (0.3)	
Hormonal	1876 (18.0)	606 (19.0)	
LARC	59 (0.6)	17 (0.5)	
Other	77 (0.7)	26 (0.8)	

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Characteristic	One termination [n (%)]	Repeat termination [n (%)]	P-value
Post-termination contraception			
None/unknown/natural	1431 (13.7)	361 (11.3)	<0.001
Barrier	642 (6.2)	113 (3.5)	
Depo-Provera	1312 (12.6)	363 (11.4)	
Hormonal	4736 (45.4)	1449 (45.4)	
Implant	1150 (11)	654 (20.5)	
IUS/IUD	1030 (9.9)	221 (6.9)	
Other	128 (1.2)	31 (1)	

*STI, BBV and syphilis.

BBV, blood borne virus; IUD, intrauterine device; IUS, intrauterine system; LARC, long-acting reversible contraception; MTOP, medical termination of pregnancy; SIMD, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation; STI, sexually transmitted infection; STOP, surgical termination of pregnancy.

Changing the reference category to hormonal methods had little effect on the findings.

Factors associated with longer interval between terminations

The time interval between the first and the second termination within the repeat termination group was a median of 30 months with an interquartile range of 14–58 months. Table 3 presents the factors associated with a time interval of more than 2 years between first and second terminations in women who had repeat terminations. Age at initial termination was no longer a statistically significant association. Women with three or more previous pregnancies were less likely to have an inter-termination interval of more than 2 years [AOR 0.33 (95% CI 0.21–0.53)]. Two previous live births, in comparison to no live births, increased the likelihood of a longer (>2 years) interval between terminations. Those with a longer inter-termination interval were at decreased odds of having been tested for a STI BBV [0.45 (95% CI 0.32–0.64)]. These women were also less likely to have a medical termination. Women discharged with either Depo-Provera[®] or implant compared to none or unknown or natural methods following the initial termination were at increased odds of a longer time interval to the next termination, with odds of 2.36 (95% CI 1.70–3.28) and 2.21 (95% CI 1.57–3.11), respectively.

DISCUSSION

Main findings

This is the first comprehensive analysis of the determinants of repeat termination using a large population-based database in the UK. Women with repeat terminations were more likely to be below 20 years of age at their first termination, have had two live births, or belong to a more deprived SIMD quintile. This study showed that at the initial termination there were no statistically significant differences in the contraceptive method before the first termination. However, women with more than one termination were more likely to have had an implant as their post-termination

contraceptive method. The examination of inter-termination time intervals within the repeat termination group showed that women who chose either the implant or Depo-Provera were more likely to have a repeat termination 2–5 years after their initial termination.

Strengths and limitations

This study had one of the largest sample sizes in the published literature on repeat terminations, thus reducing the likelihood of a type II error. The quality of the data, collected by dedicated nursing staff at the time of termination and entered by a trained coder into the database, adds validity to the study. As the TOP Database collects all terminations in the geographically defined area of Grampian, in North East Scotland, selection bias is likely to be minimal. The ability to link terminations occurring in the same woman is a special advantage of using this database, as reproductive histories can be constructed automatically without taking recourse to case note review or self-reported history where under-reporting can occur.

Despite this, some under-reporting of repeat terminations is likely to occur as women may have had another termination in a different health board or hospital and women who have moved into this health board area may have had a previous termination in another region. Similarly, we have analysed data from 1997 as recorded in this database, therefore it is possible that we may have misclassified some women who had a termination prior to this time period. We anticipate that this misclassification is likely to be small as Grampian has a relatively stable population and a lead period of 5 years between 1992 and 1996 was given for the analysis in order to minimise this misclassification. In addition, changes in demographic factors may have occurred between the initial and subsequent termination that were not taken into consideration in the analysis. We were unable to examine some risk factors implicated in the literature such as smoking, substance misuse, ethnicity, marital status and domestic abuse as the TOP Database did not

Table 2 Risk factors for repeat terminations compared to one termination

Characteristic	AOR	95% CI	P-value
Age (years)			
<20	5.59	(4.17–7.49)	≤0.01
20–24	1.54	(1.16–2.05)	≤0.01
25–29	0.79	(0.59–1.06)	0.12
30–34	1.00	(0.75–1.33)	1.00
35–40	1.13	(0.84–1.52)	0.41
>40	1		
Pregnancy number			
1	1		
2	0.92	(0.76–1.12)	0.42
≥3	0.82	(0.61–1.10)	0.18
Live birth			
0	1		
1	1.21	(0.98–1.51)	0.08
2	1.51	(1.12–2.02)	0.01
≥3	1.33	(0.96–1.85)	0.08
SIMD quintile			
1 (least deprived)	1		
2	1.04	(0.88–1.24)	0.62
3	1.15	(0.97–1.37)	0.10
4	1.17	(0.99–1.37)	0.06
5 (most deprived)	1.23	(1.05–1.43)	0.01
Previous miscarriage			
0	1		
1	1.20	(1.00–1.45)	0.05
≥2	1.40	(1.02–1.92)	0.04
Ectopic			
0	1		
≥1	1.00	(0.58–1.72)	1.00
Trimester			
1	1		
2	0.90	(0.77–1.05)	0.17
Chlamydia			
Negative/not tested	1		
Positive	0.98	(0.83–1.16)	0.83
STI BBV test*			
Negative/not tested	1		
Tested	1.65	(1.40–1.95)	≤0.01
Method			
MTOP	1		
STOP	0.85	(0.77–0.94)	≤0.01
Contraception at the time of conception			
None/unknown/natural	1		
Barrier	0.95	(0.85–1.05)	0.28
Depo-Provera®	0.94	(0.39–2.28)	0.89
Hormonal	1.06	(0.93–1.20)	0.39
LARC	1.36	(0.74–2.49)	0.32
Other	1.54	(0.90–2.62)	0.11
Contraception administered after termination			
None/unknown/natural	1		
Barrier	0.82	(0.64–1.06)	0.13
Depo-Provera	0.88	(0.73–1.06)	0.18

Continued

Table 2 Continued

Characteristic	AOR	95% CI	P-value
Hormonal	1.05	(0.91–1.22)	0.52
Implant	1.78	(1.50–2.11)	≤0.01
IUS/IUD	1.17	(0.95–1.44)	0.13
Other	1.35	(0.85–2.15)	0.20

*STI, BBV and syphilis.

Statistically significant values are in bold.

AOR, adjusted odds ratio; BBV, blood borne virus; CI, confidence interval; IUD, intrauterine device; IUS, intrauterine system; LARC, long-acting reversible contraception; MTOP, medical termination of pregnancy; SIMD, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation; STI, sexually transmitted infection; STOP, surgical termination of pregnancy.

Table 3 Risk factors for repeat terminations: comparison of repeat terminations within 2 years versus after 2 years of the initial termination

Characteristic	AOR	95% CI	P-value
Age (years)			
<20	1.52	(0.66–3.51)	0.33
20–24	1.29	(0.57–2.95)	0.54
25–29	1.54	(0.67–3.50)	0.31
30–34	1.50	(0.65–3.44)	0.34
35–40	1.34	(0.57–3.22)	0.50
>40	1		
Pregnancy number			
1	1		
2	0.40	(0.29–0.56)	≤0.001
≥3	0.33	(0.21–0.53)	≤0.001
Live birth			
0	1		
1	2.09	(1.47–2.98)	≤0.001
2	2.46	(1.53–3.94)	≤0.001
≥3	2.50	(1.49–4.20)	0.001
Previous miscarriage			
0	1		
1	0.94	(0.68–1.30)	0.72
≥2	1.05	(0.61–1.81)	0.87
Gonorrhoea			
Negative/not tested	1		
Positive	0.58	(0.09–3.53)	0.55
Ectopic			
0	1		
≥1	1.34	(0.57–3.16)	0.50
Trimester			
1	1		
2	1.40	(1.05–1.85)	0.02
Chlamydia			
Negative/not tested	1		
Positive	0.87	(0.65–1.17)	0.36
STI BBV test			
Negative/not tested	1		
Tested	0.45	(0.32–0.64)	≤0.001
Method			
STOP	1		
MTOP	0.76	(0.64–0.92)	≤0.001

Continued

Table 3 Continued

Characteristic	AOR	95% CI	P-value
Contraception at the time of conception			
None/unknown/natural	1		
Barrier	1.21	(1.00–1.47)	0.05
Hormonal	1.08	(0.86–1.36)	0.51
LARC	1.04	(0.33–3.27)	0.94
Other	1.18	(0.24–5.78)	0.84
Contraception administered after termination			
None/unknown/natural	1.00		
Barrier	1.17	(0.78–1.81)	0.47
Depo-Provera	2.36	(1.70–3.28)	<0.001
Hormonal	1.11	(0.86–1.43)	0.43
IUS/IUD	0.95	(0.65–1.38)	0.79
Implant	2.21	(1.57–3.11)	<0.001
Other	1.42	(0.50–4.01)	0.51

*STI, BBV and syphilis.

Statistically significant values are in bold.

AOR, adjusted odds ratio; BBV, blood borne virus; CI, confidence interval; IUD, intrauterine device; IUS, intrauterine system; LARC, long-acting reversible contraception; MTP, medical termination of pregnancy; STI, sexually transmitted infection; STOP, surgical termination of pregnancy.

collect information on these variables. Furthermore, the study findings may be limited by residual confounding from other unmeasured or poorly measured factors.

Context of findings

This study has found that the rates of repeat terminations recorded in the TOP Database in Grampian are higher than the Scottish average despite using the same method to calculate the rate in both cases.¹ The rate of repeat termination is of course dependent on the total number of terminations if this is used as the denominator. An increase in the rate of repeat terminations may reflect either an increase in the number of repeat terminations or a decrease in the total number of terminations.¹⁵ We used the same denominator as ISD statistics to maintain comparability. This highlights that ISD may have been under-reporting the proportion of repeat terminations in Scotland. A possible explanation for this may lie in the data collection method. The women in this database are matched using their CHI number by data management staff while ISD's data on repeat termination is collected as a self-reported measure.

Other studies have found that women with repeat terminations were younger at their initial pregnancy, which is consistent with the present study.^{8 9 16} Women who are sexually active early in life are exposed for longer to pregnancy risk during their reproductive years, thus increasing the likelihood of having a subsequent unwanted conception leading to termination.

This study confirmed the findings of other studies that parity increases the likelihood of a repeat termination,^{4 6} with two previous live births at the initial termination increasing the risk. Kirkman

*et al.*¹⁷ reported that women with higher parity who had an abortion did so because they did not want to look after another child. This study also showed that women from the most deprived socioeconomic quintile had an increased likelihood of a repeat termination. This is consistent with previous research.^{7 9 10} Furthermore, these women were more likely to have been tested for a BBV and in the bivariate analysis were more likely to test positive for a chlamydial infection. This result is supported by the limited literature that has examined the association with STIs.¹² Previous research has shown that women from deprived areas and who are younger at sexual debut are more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviours with unprotected sexual intercourse,¹⁸ which increases the risk of STIs as well as pregnancy.¹⁹

Contraceptive usage at conception at the initial termination in both groups was very similar. However post-termination contraception was different as women who chose implants had an increased likelihood of a repeat termination. These women in particular were more likely to have their second termination between 2 and 5 years after their first termination. A number of studies have highlighted that use of long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) after an initial termination may be an effective approach to contraception, but among women who have repeat terminations, there is a suggestion that the discontinuation rate of LARC may be high.^{10 20–23}

Women who used implants and Depo-Provera (forms of LARC) were less likely to have a repeat termination within 2 years, which was consistent with previous cohort studies. These studies had relatively short follow-up periods and showed that in the short term, use of LARC reduced the risk of repeat terminations.^{22 23} A case note review in Edinburgh showed

that implants and intrauterine device (IUD) methods reduced the likelihood of a subsequent termination; this study had a follow up of 2 years, which would be consistent with the findings of the current study.²⁴ Our study is able to build upon the literature to show that beyond a 2-year interval these women were more likely to have a repeat termination. Published evidence showed that the continuation rate of Implanon® after 2 years was 47% in a Scottish population.²⁵ A possible explanation for this is that these LARC methods are known to have side effects such as irregular bleeding, which have been found to be one of the main reasons for their discontinuation.^{26 27} Furthermore, missed appointments and irregular bleeding are the main reasons for poor continuation rates of Depo-Provera.²⁸ Finally, discontinuation of LARC methods may also be the result of their over-promotion: they may not reflect the women's own contraceptive choice, thus a 'woman-centred' approach may be more appropriate in post-termination contraceptive counselling.²⁹

Clinical and research implications

Our findings show that two groups of women would benefit from targeted preventive strategies to tackle repeat terminations. The first group comprises young women who start their reproductive life early, belong to a deprived social class and engage in risky behaviour. They have previously been targeted extensively through school health programmes and there is emerging evidence to show that these interventions are having an effect.^{30 31} The second group of older women with two or more children are largely a neglected group and warrant postnatal contraceptive counselling and follow-up with active involvement from the woman herself. Although it is established that LARC is effective, discontinuation rates of implants and Depo-Provera injection are high, making repeat terminations more likely. Moreover, the high rate of medical terminations make implants a more common post-termination contraceptive practice. IUD insertion after medical terminations may become as common as that after surgical terminations in the future. A targeted call/recall system of follow-up in the community may also be effective in reducing discontinuation rates of contraception, although there is limited evidence to support this and it is practically difficult to implement. Downloadable mobile phone applications may play an important role in the future in reminding women that their contraceptive implant is due for renewal. Further research into effective interventions needs to be designed on qualitative research into women's own choice and assessed by means of randomised controlled trials.

Author affiliations

¹Research Assistant, Epidemiology Group, Dugald Baird Centre for Research on Women's Health,

Aberdeen Maternity Hospital, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK

²DPhil Student, National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

³Consultant in Sexual and Reproductive Health, Department of Sexual Health, NHS Grampian, Aberdeen, UK

⁴Consultant in Public Health Medicine, Department of Public Health, NHS Grampian, Aberdeen, UK

⁵Senior Lecturer, in Obstetric Epidemiology Epidemiology Group, Dugald Baird Centre for Research on Women's Health, Aberdeen Maternity Hospital, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK

Acknowledgements The authors thank Mr Peter Szczechina and Mr Alastair Soutar for extracting the data for this study and Professor Allan Templeton for initiating the TOPS Database in Grampian and for critically evaluating the manuscript.

Funding Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Managed Care Network, Department of Public Health, NHS Grampian.

Competing interests None declared.

Ethics approval North of Scotland Research Ethics Service and NHS Research and Development approval was granted for non-commercial use of NHS data (REC Ref. No: 14/NS/0034).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement The data can be obtained by an application to the Termination of Pregnancy Database, NHS Grampian.

REFERENCES

- 1 Information Service Division. Abortion Statistics. Year ending 31 December 2014. 2015. <https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Sexual-Health/Publications/2015-05-26/2015-05-26-Terminations-2014-Report.pdf?51635378600> [accessed Aug 2015].
- 2 Bhattacharya S, Lowit A, Bhattacharya S, *et al.* Reproductive outcomes following induced abortion: a national register-based cohort study in Scotland. *BMJ Open* 2012;2:pii:e000911.
- 3 Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. *The Care of Women Requesting Induced Abortion* (Evidence-based Clinical Guideline Number 7). 2011. https://www.rcog.org.uk/globalassets/documents/guidelines/abortion-guideline_web_1.pdf [accessed 15 February 2015].
- 4 Thapa S, Neupane S. Risk factors for repeat abortion in Nepal. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2013;120:32–36.
- 5 Heikinheimo O, Gissler M, Suhonen S. Can the outcome of the next pregnancy be predicted at the time of induced abortion? *Hum Reprod* 2009;24:820–26.
- 6 St John H, Critchley H, Glasier A. Can we identify women at risk of more than one termination of pregnancy? *Contraception* 2005;71:31–34.
- 7 Niemela P, Lehtinen P, Rauramo L, *et al.* The first abortion – and the last? A study of the personality factors underlying repeated failure of contraception. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 1981;19:193–200.
- 8 Niinimäki M, Pouta A, Bloigu A, *et al.* Frequency and risk factors for repeat abortions after surgical compared with medical termination of pregnancy. *Obstet Gynecol* 2009;113:845–852.

- 9 Osler M, Morgall JM, Jensen B, *et al.* Repeat abortion in Denmark. *Dan Med Bull* 1992;39:89–91.
- 10 Das S, Adegbenro A, Ray S, *et al.* Repeat abortion: facts and issues. *J Fam Plann Reprod Health Care* 2009;35:93–95.
- 11 Skjeldestad FE. The incidence of repeat induced abortion – a prospective cohort study. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 1994;73:706–710.
- 12 Fisher WA, Singh SS, Shuper PA, *et al.* Characteristics of women undergoing repeat induced abortion. *CMAJ* 2005;172:637–641.
- 13 Schneider SM, Thompson DS. Repeat aborters. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1976;126:316–320.
- 14 Garg M, Singh M, Mansour D. Peri-abortion contraceptive care: can we reduce the incidence of repeat abortions? *J Fam Plann Reprod Health Care* 2001;27:77–80.
- 15 Tietze C. Repeat abortions – why more? *Fam Plann Perspect* 1978;10:286–288.
- 16 Bleil ME, Adler NE, Pasch LA, *et al.* Adverse childhood experiences and repeat induced abortion. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2011;204:122.e1–122.e6.
- 17 Kirkman M, Rowe H, Hardiman A, *et al.* Reasons women give for abortion: a review of the literature. *Arch Womens Mental Health* 2009;12:365–378.
- 18 Vukovic DS, Bjegovic VM. Brief report: Risky sexual behavior of adolescents in Belgrade: association with socioeconomic status and family structure. *J Adolesc* 2007;30:869–877.
- 19 Edgardh K. Sexual behaviour and early coitarche in a national sample of 17 year old Swedish girls. *Sex Trans Infect* 2000;76:98–102.
- 20 Schunmann C, Glasier A. Specialist contraceptive counselling and provision after termination of pregnancy improves uptake of long-acting methods but does not prevent repeat abortion: a randomized trial. *Hum Reprod* 2006;21:2296–2303.
- 21 Rose SB, Stanley J, Lawton BA. Time to second abortion or continued pregnancy following a first abortion: a retrospective cohort study. *Hum Reprod* 2015;30:214–221.
- 22 Rose SB, Lawton BA. Impact of long-acting reversible contraception on return for repeat abortion. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2012;206:37.e1–37.e6.
- 23 Heikinheimo O, Gissler M, Suhonen S. Age, parity, history of abortion and contraceptive choices affect the risk of repeat abortion. *Contraception* 2008;78:149–154.
- 24 Cameron ST, Glasier A, Chen ZE, *et al.* Effect of contraception provided at termination of pregnancy and incidence of subsequent termination of pregnancy. *BJOG* 2012;119:1074–1080.
- 25 Lakha F, Glasier AF. Continuation rates of Implanon® in the UK: data from an observational study in a clinical setting. *Contraception* 2006;74:287–289.
- 26 Madden T, Eisenberg D, Zhao Q, *et al.* Continuation of the etonogestrel implant in women undergoing immediate postabortion placement. *Contraception* 2012;86:295.
- 27 Teunissen AM, Grimm B, Roumen FJ. Continuation rates of the subdermal contraceptive Implanon® and associated influencing factors. *Eur J Contracep Reprod Health Care* 2014;19:15–21.
- 28 Polaneczky M, LiBlanc M. Long-term depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (Depo-Provera) use in inner-city adolescents. *J Adolesc Health* 1998;23:81–88.
- 29 Gomez AM, Fuentes L, Allina A. Women or LARC first? Reproductive autonomy and the promotion of long-acting reversible contraceptive methods. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health* 2014;46:171–175.
- 30 Information Services Division, NHS National Services Scotland. Teenage Pregnancy. Year of conception ending 31 December 2013. 2015. <https://isdscotland.scot.nhs.uk/Health-Topics/Sexual-Health/Publications/2015-07-07/2015-07-07-TeenPreg-Report.pdf?41289919615> [accessed 14 February 2015].
- 31 Oranganje C, Meremikwu MM, Eko H, *et al.* Interventions for preventing unintended pregnancies among adolescents. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2009;4:CD005215.

Menopause Theory Course (FSRH Menopause Special Skills)

27th & 28th April 2016 at Holiday Inn Liverpool City Centre, Liverpool L1 1NQ

15th & 16th September 2016 at the IET: Teacher Building, Glasgow G1 4DB

19th & 20th November 2016 at NCVO Society Building, London N1 9RL

This two day course will be led by Sarah Gray, a GP specialist who runs the Menopause Clinic in Cornwall and is a FSRH Primary Trainer in Menopause. She will be joined by experienced clinical colleagues from around the country. They will summarise evidence, discuss NICE Guidance and apply this to clinical practice. A lecture and small group format will allow interaction, case based discussion and build confidence.

The course meets the theory requirement for both basic and advanced special skills certification and sub-speciality training. It would however benefit any doctor or nurse whose clinical workload includes post reproductive health.

13 hours CME

Course Fee £395 (not residential)

Further details and application form online at www.crescetus.co.uk

Mike Gray

Crescetus

Egloserme Farm

St Erme

Truro

TR4 9BW

Tel: 01872 242192

Email: info@crescetus.com

JOURNAL OF FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

Contraceptive implants and injections associated with repeat abortions

Teenage pregnancy, social deprivation, and previous live births or miscarriages at the time of an initial abortion are also linked with subsequent terminations

Women who used contraceptive implants or injections after an initial termination were among those with an increased likelihood of a repeat abortion in the long term, finds a study published online in the ***Journal of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care***.

The large UK study found that women who used either implants or the contraceptive injection Depo-Provera were more likely to have another abortion 2–5 years after the first termination compared to those who used other methods.

Long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) such as implants and Depo-Provera are often promoted as contraceptive method of choice for women undergoing abortion.

While LARC methods are “effective”, explain the authors, “discontinuation rates are high, and therefore make terminations more likely.”

Reasons for discontinuation of implants and injectable contraceptive methods include side effects such as irregular bleeding, and the need for periodic replacement.

The authors do not advise against the use of contraceptive implants and injections. Instead, they call for careful contraceptive counselling that takes into consideration women’s views, and for continued follow-up, particularly after the initial 2-year period.

Around one third of women have more than one termination in the UK. Abortion is safe overall, but can be distressing, and is ethically complex, and occasionally leads to complications such as preterm labour in subsequent pregnancies.

“From a public health perspective there is a need to identify women who are more likely to have repeat terminations and put in place targeted interventions to prevent unplanned pregnancies,” write the authors from the University of Aberdeen and NHS Grampian.

So they carried out a retrospective study using data from the Termination of Pregnancy Database in the NHS Grampian (Scotland) region between 1997 and 2003.

The study took into account factors, such as age, socioeconomic deprivation, previous obstetric history, and sexual health history.

Of the 13,621 women who had an initial termination, 23.4% went on to have a repeat abortion.

Results showed that women aged below 20 years at the initial termination had an estimated 5.59 times higher chance of having a repeat termination.

Women with two previous live births at the time of their initial termination had an estimated 1.51 higher likelihood of having a repeat termination compared to women with a single termination.

Women in the most socially deprived group had an estimated 1.23 higher chance of having a repeat termination when compared to those in the least deprived group.

Furthermore, these women were more likely to have been tested for blood borne virus and were more likely to test positively for a chlamydia infection.

Women with more than one termination were more likely to have had an implant as their post-termination contraceptive method.

And women who were fitted with an implant after their initial termination had an estimated 1.78 times higher chance of a repeat termination compared to those with no method, or unknown or natural methods of contraception 2 years after the initial termination.

This is an observational study, so no firm conclusions about cause and effect can be drawn.

Nevertheless, the authors suggest "a targeted call/recall system of follow up in the community may be effective in reducing discontinuation rates."

Furthermore, they recommend that "downloadable mobile phone applications may play an important role in the future in reminding women that their contraceptive implant is due for renewal."