

# Early medical abortion: best practice now lawful in Scotland and Wales but not available to women in England

Jonathan Lord,<sup>1,2</sup> Lesley Regan,<sup>3,4</sup> Asha Kasliwal,<sup>5,6</sup> Louise Massey,<sup>2,7</sup> Sharon Cameron<sup>2,8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Gynaecology, Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust, Truro, UK

<sup>2</sup>British Society of Abortion Care Providers (BSACP), London, UK

<sup>3</sup>Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, London, UK

<sup>4</sup>Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Imperial College London, London, UK

<sup>5</sup>Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare, London, UK

<sup>6</sup>Community Gynaecology and Reproductive Health, Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK

<sup>7</sup>Sexual and Reproductive Health, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board, Wales, UK

<sup>8</sup>Sexual and Reproductive Health, NHS Lothian, Edinburgh, UK

## Correspondence to

Jonathan Lord, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Exeter Medical School, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Cornwall TR1 3LJ, UK; j.lord@exeter.ac.uk

Received 19 May 2018

Revised 5 June 2018

Accepted 6 June 2018



**To cite:** Lord J, Regan L, Kasliwal A, et al. *BMJ Sexual & Reproductive Healthcare* Published Online First: [please include Day Month Year]. doi:10.1136/bmjsh-2018-200134

## INTRODUCTION

Abortion legislation in the British Isles is fragmented and no longer fit for purpose. In Scotland, recent changes in the application of the 1967 Abortion Act have improved care for women opting for early medical abortion (EMA), bringing medical practice into line with international standards. Similar changes are planned for Wales, and new regulations are currently under review in the Isle of Man parliament. Following the emphatic result of the referendum in the Republic of Ireland to permit abortion, it is likely that safe, evidence-based, woman-centred regimens will be available there soon.<sup>1</sup> Despite women making up 51% of the population, the governments in England and Northern Ireland have yet to show the same compassion for women's health and safety.

Abortion is common. Worldwide it is estimated that 25% of all pregnancies end in abortion.<sup>2</sup> In England and Wales, 2.5% of all women aged 20–29 years have an abortion each year,<sup>3</sup> while an estimated one in three women will have an abortion by the age of 45 years.<sup>4</sup> The majority of these occur early in pregnancy when an EMA is most effective, and this is what most women choose. Of the 146 912 women in Great Britain who had an abortion before 9 weeks' gestation in 2016, 75% of those living in England and Wales and 89% of those living in Scotland chose a medical abortion.<sup>3 5</sup>

The most effective regimen, mifepristone (200 mg oral) followed by misoprostol (800 µg vaginal, sublingual or buccal), is safe and well-tolerated by women, but is most effective when there is an interval of 24–48 hours between the

two drugs.<sup>4</sup> This raises the question as to where the second dose is administered. In Scotland, and soon in Wales, misoprostol can be taken in the woman's home, but in England it must be administered within a licensed hospital or clinic.

## HOME USE OF ABORTIFACIENTS

There is strong evidence that using these drugs at home rather than in hospital is safe, preferred by women, and does not increase abortion rates.<sup>6 7</sup> Women's preference for home administration is easy to grasp: it allows for greater privacy, better control over timing, and better emotional support from family, while also reducing the burden on healthcare facilities. Misoprostol can cause an abortion to start within an hour, resulting in pain and heavy bleeding on the journey home from hospital – an unacceptably distressing experience.<sup>8</sup> While women who are miscarrying are offered the choice of taking misoprostol in the privacy of their own home,<sup>9</sup> the same dignity is not currently accorded women in England who are having an EMA.

Home use is common in most parts of the world where abortion is legal, and it is not surprising that it is recommended by the WHO and in many national guidelines.<sup>4 7 10–12</sup> Studies from many countries including Sweden, Norway, Tunisia, USA, France, Vietnam, Mexico and the UK have shown women find home use highly acceptable, with 95% preferring home use to hospital.<sup>13 14</sup> Contrary to fears which are sometimes expressed by those opposing abortion, the rates of abortion do not increase in countries when effective medical regimens are approved.<sup>7</sup> Rather, it is the proportion that opt for

medical abortion over surgery that increases, with women in rural areas benefiting from improved access to abortion care.

The problem in England arises from the application of the 1967 Abortion Act. In the year after celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Act in the UK and appreciating how women's lives have been transformed by safe abortion,<sup>15</sup> it comes as a bittersweet realisation that those very provisions that removed the horrors of illegal 'backstreet' abortions are now preventing the safe home use of drugs for EMA in England. When the Abortion Act was enacted, EMA with mifepristone and misoprostol did not exist and therefore the Act makes no provision for this method. Consequently it has been interpreted in UK law that both drugs should be administered on licensed premises. This obligation to return to the abortion service (often a hospital or remote clinic) for a second visit impacts many women who struggle with repeated time off work, childcare, transport difficulties or distance from the abortion service.<sup>16</sup> Furthermore, it selectively disadvantages the most vulnerable – those who are deprived, live in rural areas or have dependents.

### SIMULTANEOUS REGIMENS: AN ENGLISH COMPROMISE

The degree of difficulty that this second visit poses for many women is reflected in a recent study using data from one of the UK's largest abortion providers, reporting on the experience of over 28 000 women having EMA over a year.<sup>17</sup> The authors found 85% chose simultaneous regimens despite knowing of their lower efficacy and higher complication rates when compared with returning for a second visit, demonstrating how much of a barrier access is for many women. The simultaneous regimen resulted in an additional 2.6% of women needing surgery, with more than twice as many failures compared with the interval regimen (ongoing pregnancy rate 2.4% vs 0.9%, simultaneous versus interval regimen). For every 38 women treated with simultaneous medication, one additional woman suffered a complication that required surgery as compared with those taking the medications at an interval. With only 15% choosing or able to return for a second visit, the implication is that many women required additional, preventable surgery and anaesthesia as a direct consequence of the government's current interpretation of the Abortion Act.

Another argument for offering simultaneous regimens is that there is a longer interval before bleeding starts,<sup>18</sup> which should reduce the risk of bleeding, cramping and an abortion occurring while travelling or waiting for public transport. Women from rural communities, for example in Cornwall, have little choice but to opt for same-day treatment because of the difficulties they have in accessing services and the long travel times they face, but in doing so they have to accept the increased risk of complications and treatment failure. If women were able to take misoprostol at

home 24–48 hours after mifepristone, the failure rate and need for surgery would be significantly reduced and the distress of bleeding, cramping and aborting a pregnancy in public while travelling would be almost eliminated.

### SCOTLAND

On 26 October 2017 the Chief Medical Officer Scotland issued a letter 'Abortion: improvement to existing services' to confirm immediate approval for misoprostol to be taken in a patient's home under defined circumstances.<sup>19</sup> The letter was accompanied by a national guidance document on home use of misoprostol in EMA (up to 9+6 weeks) which had been produced by the Scottish Abortion Care Providers network. The letter and guideline demonstrated that both the abortion care providers and policymakers had the same aim: to improve the care for women having an abortion. Central to this change had been a focus on listening to what women said, in particular accounts captured as part of qualitative research from women undergoing EMA at home throughout Scotland.<sup>8 20</sup> The experiences described by women – the difficulties they faced in having to make an additional clinic visit simply for misoprostol, then travelling long distances and bleeding while on the journey home after misoprostol – strengthened the case for change.

Home use of misoprostol in Scotland is relatively new. The larger abortion services in Scotland report widescale uptake of home use of misoprostol among women and that it is highly appreciated with no negative impact on services (S Cameron, personal communication, 2018). Rather, having fewer clinic visits enables services to rationalise and optimise staffing levels, freeing staff to deploy in other parts of the service.

### WALES

On 17 April 2018 the Welsh Assembly Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social Services announced that he had instructed officials to start work immediately to look at how the framework of the Abortion Act 1967 could be amended to allow a woman's home to be a legal place for abortion. This policy change means that as in Scotland, only one visit to the licensed clinic will be necessary for Welsh women. This decision followed discussions which took place during the Sexual Health Review by Public Health Wales in the Autumn of 2017, chaired by the Chief Medical Officer for Wales. The programme board agreed that the proposal was a cost-neutral way of reducing variations in abortion care and was a natural fit with the Welsh Government's Prudent Healthcare initiative (<http://www.prudenthealthcare.org.uk/>).

### CONCLUSIONS

In 2007, a comprehensive parliamentary report stated that government's failure to permit home use of

**Box 1 Summary of key points.**

- ▶ Early medical abortion at home is safe, effective, preferred by women and is recommended by the WHO and many national guidelines, but requires a 24–48-hour interval between mifepristone and misoprostol doses for most effective treatment.
- ▶ English practice is out of step with other countries including Scotland and soon Wales, by requiring women to attend licensed premises (hospital or clinic) for the administration of both drugs on site. Access to remote licensed premises is a barrier for many women, particularly vulnerable groups, and they face the danger of the abortion occurring on their journey home – an unacceptably distressing experience.
- ▶ When offered an informed choice, 85% of women chose a lower efficacy single-visit regimen instead of having to return for a second visit, although this resulted in one additional woman suffering a complication that required surgery for every 38 women treated with simultaneous medication.
- ▶ The Secretary of State for Health (England) has the power to ensure all women in Great Britain have access to the same international standards of best practice by exercising his powers under s.1(3A) of the Abortion Act 1967. We urge him immediately to follow the lead of his Scottish and Welsh colleagues to grant the same compassion, respect and dignity to over 100 000 women in England every year.

misoprostol in England was not owing to “concerns over safety, effectiveness or acceptability”.<sup>21</sup> The implication was that this was a political, and not a clinical, decision. It recommended that home use be authorised. This would not require a change in the existing law – it simply needs government to use its executive power under s.1 (3A) of the Abortion Act 1967 to approve women’s own homes as a class of places where EMA may be lawfully carried out, as is the case in Scotland and will soon be in Wales (see Box 1).

We strongly encourage the UK Government to follow the recommendation of this House of Commons report and the lead of many other countries across the world. Specifically, we urge the Secretary of State for Health to use his powers to extend to women in England the same compassion, respect and dignity that the Scottish and Welsh Governments have announced so that all women can access safe, effective abortion care. There can be no justification not to act unless the aim is to punish women having a legal abortion. The time for action is now.

**Acknowledgements** The authors would like to thank Professor Sally Sheldon, Kent University Law School, for her advice about the technical aspects of UK abortion law.

**Contributors** JML: first draft; co-ordination of co-authors. LR: contributor and revision first draft. AK: contributor and

revision first draft. LM: contributor and revision first draft. SC: contributor and revision first draft.

**Funding** The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Patient consent** Not required.

**Provenance and peer review** Commissioned; internally peer reviewed.

© Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2018. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

**REFERENCES**

- 1 Aiken ARA, Johnson DM, Broussard K, *et al.* Experiences of women in Ireland who accessed abortion by travelling abroad or by using abortion medication at home: a qualitative study. *BMJ Sex Reprod Health* 2018;bmjsrh-2018-200113.
- 2 Regan L, Glasier A. The British 1967 Abortion Act - still fit for purpose? *Lancet* 2017;390:1936–7.
- 3 Department of Health. *Abortion Statistics, England and Wales: summary information from the abortion notification forms returned to the Chief Medical Officers of England and Wales.* UK: Department of Health, 2016 (accessed 7 May 2018).
- 4 Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. *The care of women requesting induced abortion: evidence-based clinical guideline.* London, UK: Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, 2011.
- 5 NHS Scotland. *Terminations of Pregnancy Statistics. Information Services Division.* Edinburgh: NHS National Services Scotland, 2017.
- 6 Ngo TD, Park MH, Shakur H, *et al.* Comparative effectiveness, safety and acceptability of medical abortion at home and in a clinic: a systematic review. *Bull World Health Organ* 2011;89:360–70.
- 7 Costescu D, Guilbert E, Bernardin J, *et al.* Clinical practice guideline, Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada. *J Obstet Gynaecol Can* 2016;38:366–89.
- 8 Heller R, Purcell C, Mackay L, *et al.* Barriers to accessing termination of pregnancy in a remote and rural setting: a qualitative study. *BJOG* 2016;123:1684–91.
- 9 National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). *Ectopic pregnancy and miscarriage: diagnosis and initial management.* London, UK: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), 2012.
- 10 American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Practice bulletin no. 143: medical management of first-trimester abortion. *Obstet Gynecol* 2014;123:676–92.
- 11 Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. *The use of mifepristone for medical termination of pregnancy. C-Gyn 21.* Melbourne, Australia: Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. College Statements & Guidelines, 2016 (accessed 7 May 2018).
- 12 World Health Organization. *Safe abortion: technical and policy guidance for health systems* (2nd edn). Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2012. (accessed 7 May 2018).
- 13 Lohr PA, Wade J, Riley L, *et al.* Women’s opinions on the home management of early medical abortion in the UK. *J Fam Plann Reprod Health Care* 2010;36:21–5.
- 14 Løkeland M, Iversen OE, Engeland A, *et al.* Medical abortion with mifepristone and home administration of misoprostol

- up to 63 days' gestation. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2014;93:647–53.
- 15 Kavanagh J, Hallgarten L, Poulter A. Kind to women - how the 1967 Abortion Act changed our lives. 2017. <https://www.kindtowomen.com/> (accessed 7 May 2018).
  - 16 Aiken ARA, Guthrie KA, Schellekens M, *et al.* Barriers to accessing abortion services and perspectives on using mifepristone and misoprostol at home in Great Britain. *Contraception* 2018;97:177–83.
  - 17 Lohr PA, Starling JE, Scott JG, *et al.* Simultaneous compared with interval medical abortion regimens where home use is restricted. *Obstet Gynecol* 2018;131:635–41.
  - 18 Creinin MD, Schreiber CA, Bednarek P, *et al.* Mifepristone and misoprostol administered simultaneously versus 24 hours apart for abortion: a randomized controlled trial. *Obstet Gynecol* 2007;109:885–94.
  - 19 Chief Medical Officer. *Abortion – improvement to existing services – approval for misoprostol to be taken at home*. Edinburgh, UK: Scottish Government, 2018 (accessed 7 May 2018).
  - 20 Purcell C, Cameron S, Lawton J, *et al.* Self-management of first trimester medical termination of pregnancy: a qualitative study of women's experiences. *BJOG* 2017;124:2001–8.
  - 21 House of Commons Science and Technology Committee. *Scientific developments relating to the Abortion Act 1967. The Science and Technology Committee. Volume 1 - Report, together with formal minutes*. London, UK: House of Commons, 2007 (accessed 7 May 2018).