



What You Need to Know The Difference Between Medical Abortion and Emergency Contraceptive Pills

There is considerable confusion, even among experienced health care providers, about the difference between medical abortion (also known as “medication abortion”) and emergency contraceptive pills (also known as “morning-after pills”). Emergency contraceptive pills help **prevent** pregnancy; medical abortion **terminates** an established pregnancy.

According to the best scientific evidence available, all FDA-approved emergency contraceptive pills work by interfering with ovulation or fertilization before pregnancy begins and are not so-called “abortion pills.” ARHP, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists¹ and the US Department of Health and Human Services² endorse the general medical definition of pregnancy as beginning when a pre-embryo completes implantation into the lining of the uterus.

What is medical abortion?

Medical abortion is the use of medications that can induce abortion. Currently three treatment regimens are available in the United States for this purpose: mifepristone combined with misoprostol, methotrexate combined with misoprostol, and misoprostol by itself.^{3,4} Regimens that contain mifepristone and misoprostol are more commonly used because they are more effective and predictable.^{5,6} Mifepristone is also known as RU-486 or Mifeprex®. In the small percentage of cases in which medical abortions fail, surgical abortion procedures are required to end the pregnancy.

What are emergency contraceptive pills (ECPs)?

Women may use ECPs as a means of preventing pregnancy after unprotected intercourse. ECPs are especially useful in cases of unanticipated sexual activity, contraceptive failure, or sexual assault. ECPs contain hormones that reduce the risk of pregnancy if taken within 120 hours (5 days) of unprotected intercourse. Plan B®, Next Choice™, Levonorgestrel, and ella® are currently the only products marketed specifically as emergency contraceptive pills in the United States. Certain oral contraceptives taken in increased doses also may be used as ECPs.

Mifepristone has also been shown to be effective for emergency contraception, but is not approved for use in the United States.

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Emergency contraceptive pills help prevent pregnancy.

Medical abortion (medication abortion) terminates an established pregnancy.

	Medical Abortion	Emergency Contraceptive Pill
Other names	Medication Abortion, Methotrexate, Mifeprex®, Mifepristone, RU-486	Morning-after pill, Plan B® One Step, Next Choice™, Levonorgestrel, ella®
Usage	<p>The FDA-approved regimen of mifepristone is 600 mg orally followed 2 days later by misoprostol 400 µg orally for women up to 49 days' gestation. A small percentage (2% to 5%) of women may abort before taking misoprostol,^{7,8,9} so it is reasonable to administer Rh immune globulin to appropriate patients at the time of the first visit.</p> <p>Evidence supports the safety and efficacy for women up to 63 days' gestation with use of vaginal misoprostol.¹⁰ For women beyond 49 days' gestation, the use of vaginal, rather than oral, misoprostol increases the efficacy of medical abortion.¹¹</p>	<p>ECPs are effective up to 120 hours after intercourse.¹²</p> <p>Treatment with Plan B One Step, Next Choice or should be initiated as soon as possible after intercourse, Levonorgestrel because efficacy declines substantially with time.^{13,14} While the effectiveness of progestin-only pills declines with delay in treatment, the effectiveness of ella does not (upto 120hours).</p> <p>Levonorgestrel-only regimen: 1.50 mg levonorgestrel in a single dose or in two doses of 0.75 mg taken up to 12 hours apart.</p> <p>Ulipristal acetate regimen: 30 mg ulipristal acetate in a single dose.</p> <p>Combined estrogen-progestin (Yuzpe) regimen: two doses of 100 mcg ethinyl estradiol plus 0.50 mg of levonorgestrel taken 12 hours apart.</p>
Mechanism of Action	Mifepristone ends pregnancy by blocking the hormones necessary for maintaining a pregnancy. Methotrexate is a folic acid antagonist and damages the rapid growth of the chorionic villi, which, in turn, effectively dislodges the pregnancy from the uterus. Misoprostol causes the uterus to contract and empty.	Depending on the time during the menstrual cycle that they are taken, ECPs may inhibit or delay ovulation, inhibit tubal transport of the egg or sperm, interfere with fertilization, or alter the lining of the uterus inhibiting implantation of a fertilized egg.
Safety	<p>Millions of women around the world have used medical abortion safely.³</p> <p>Among the estimated 850,000 US women who have used mifepristone for early abortion, seven deaths have occurred - six from rare infections associated with childbirth and abortion and one from a ruptured ectopic pregnancy. Six infection-related deaths have been reported to the US Food and Drug Administration; the death rate is comparable to that of surgical abortion and miscarriage and lower than the death rate from a delivery. It is not known whether using Mifeprex and misoprostol caused these deaths.¹⁵</p>	<p>Millions of women around the world have used ECPs safely.^{16,17}</p> <p>There are no evidence-based contraindications for ECPs.</p> <p>ECPs will not induce an abortion in a woman who is already pregnant, nor will they affect the developing pre-embryo or embryo.¹⁸</p>
Efficacy	<p>Medical abortion regimens are highly effective at ending very early pregnancies.</p> <p>Complete abortion will occur in 92-96% of women who receive the methotrexate regimen. Complete abortion will occur in 96- 97% of women who receive the mifepristone regimen.⁴</p>	<p>ECPs can reduce the risk of pregnancy by between 75 and 99 percent.</p> <p>ECPs reduce the risk of pregnancy when taken up to 120 hours after unprotected intercourse.</p>
Side Effects	Most common side effects are similar to those of a spontaneous miscarriage (abdominal pain, bleeding, and gastrointestinal distress). ^{19,20}	<p>Most common side effects include nausea and vomiting.</p> <p>Breast tenderness, fatigue, irregular bleeding, abdominal pain, headaches, and dizziness may occur.</p>
Cost	In the United States, the price of medical abortion ranges between \$350 and \$575, which may include two or three office visits, testing, and exams.	In the United States, the price of ECPs ranges from \$10 to \$77 per use
Additional Resources	www.abortionaccess.org www.earlyoptions.org/mifepristone.html	www.arhp.org/ec www.not-2-late.com