

The Abortion Awareness Campaign

By: Batya (Berta) Kimyagarov, Mariam Coulibaly, Leyla Souley



TABLE OF CONTENTS

01

Introduction

Why this topic?
Mission Statement / context
Website Process

02

Research

Through the lenses of Race,
Gender, Class, and Age
Patient Cases

03

Website Walkthrough

Overview

04

Here and Now

Related current events, social
media, and resources

05

Improvements & issues

Issues we faced and things we
could improve



Website QR Code





Introduction





Why this topic?

Abortion

The termination of pregnancy. Two types

- Medical abortion → Using prescription pills to terminate pregnancy EX: Mifepristone
- Surgical abortion → Using procedure or surgery to terminate pregnancy

Context

- Roe V Wade overturned on June 24, 2022 via the Dobbs V Jackson Women's Health Organization Supreme Court Case → Abortion as a general right no longer protected.

Mission Statement

To analyze the effects of restrictive abortion policies via several lenses and provide support information and resources.

The process of making the website



Target Audience

General public with some pages focusing on specific groups of people.
EX: Resources page is mainly for those who have reproductive capabilities

Educational Content

- Infographic (Home page)
- Lower portion of the Effects of Abortion Access page
- Current Events (Here and Now page)

Areas of Creative Liberty

Patient Cases → We created characters and mini storylines for each character in attempts to demonstrate the different ways abortion bans affect people



02 Research





Lenses of Analysis



Age

Adolescents:

- Pregnancies are often unplanned and are more likely to face more barriers and experience more side effects

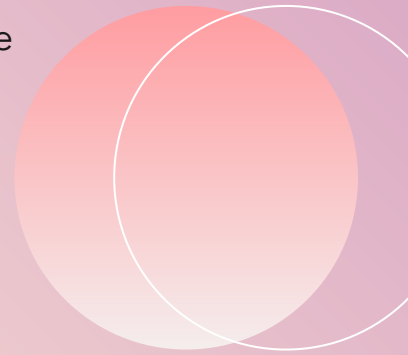
Babies:

- More likely to have poorer neurological developmental outcomes and be impoverished



Gender

- Primarily affects women
- Research found that if abortion were to be banned on a federal level the maternal mortality rate would increase by 24%
- Increase in delayed diagnoses and treatments
- All women who live in states with restrictive abortion policies have higher odds of frequent mental health distress



Lenses of Analysis Continued



Race

- Women of color are more likely have less access to contraceptives, vehicles, and have the necessary savings to pay for an abortion, often having to use credit cards to help pay the expenses.

Race and medicare:

- Women of color such as Black Women have dealt with systemic racism in medicare. Making task like getting an abortion, more difficult and strenuous.

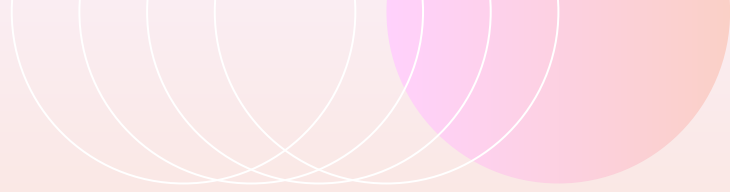
Class

- Women of lower income are at more of a financial risk when having a child
- Women of lower income less likely to be able to afford abortion service fees
- Women of power are less likely to have flexible jobs that accommodate trips to abortion clinics that are farther away



03

Website walk through

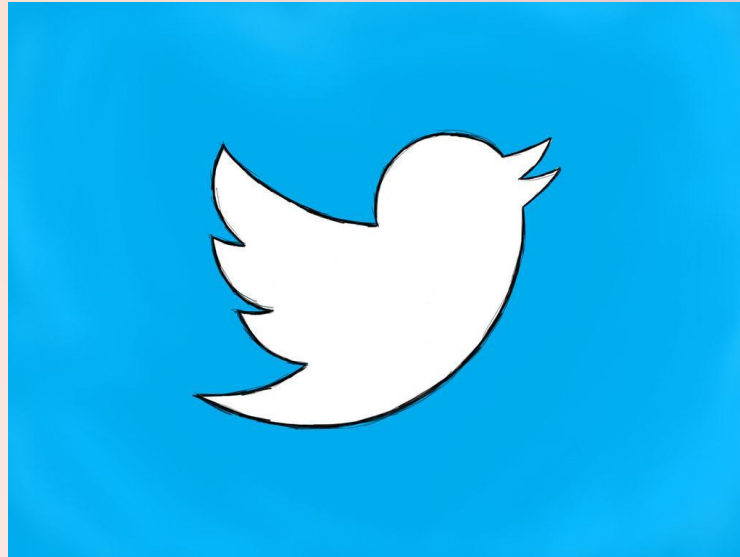


04 The Here And Now



Twitter

<https://twitter.com/SouleyLeyl20512>





05

Improvements and Issues



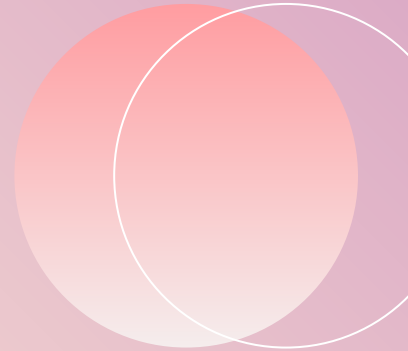
Issues we faced and things we could improve

Issues:

- Trying to be as inclusive as possible
- Trying to not to be repetitive in with the issues we talked about
- Staying relevant with the current abortion ban status between states in the united states

Things to improve:

- Being more inclusive and adding more identities of women





Questions?



References

- Abortion Restrictions Affect Mortality Rate.* (2022, December 14). Commonwealth Fund. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/issue-briefs/2022/dec/us-maternal-health-divide-limited-services-worse-outcomes>
- Abortion (Termination Of Pregnancy).* (2019, January 9). Harvard Health. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from <https://www.health.harvard.edu/medical-tests-and-procedures/abortion-termination-of-pregnancy-a-to-z>
- Adler, A., Biggs, M., Kaller, S., Schroeder, R., Prata, N., Scott, K., & Ralph, L. (2023, November). THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN EXPERIENCES OF MEDICAL MISTRUST AND MISTREATMENT AND EVER CONSIDERING SELF-MANAGING AN ABORTION. *Contraception, 127*. Science Direct. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0010782423002561?casa_token=BzLy6Os6dnsAAAAA:6j021b95csOjnd3VBoz2HHRDK5TFYLfwgcNVQYUzryQqXEXoJ5GTmeY-AXgrYTUh-OIQ-4SqAQ
- Artiga, S., Hill, L., Ranji, U., & Gomez, I. (2022, July 15). *What are the Implications of the Overturning of Roe v. Wade for Racial Disparities?* KFF. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from <https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/issue-brief/what-are-the-implications-of-the-overturning-of-roe-v-wade-for-racial-disparities/>
- Ectopic pregnancy - Symptoms & causes.* (2022, May 12). Mayo Clinic. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/ectopic-pregnancy/symptoms-causes/syc-20372088>
- Eustice, C. (2020, May 2). *Why Is the Doctor-Patient Relationship So Important?* Verywell Health. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from <https://www.verywellhealth.com/the-doctor-patient-relationship-188050>
- Feagin, J., & Bennefield, Z. (2014, February). Systemic racism and U.S. health care. *Social Science and Medicine, 103*, 7-14. Science Direct. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0277953613005121?casa_token=8kMROHMyZ0kAAAAA:bc_mpK0c9pF-6SdenrggRVOwadcGKhoWNWjUDFV9xKrVSjQ7x0uLaL7VbXcjyahMCyF5SvLFEQ
- Howard, J., & Krishnakumar, P. (2022, December 14). *Maternal and infant death rates are higher in states that ban or restrict abortion, report says.* CNN. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from <https://www.cnn.com/2022/12/14/health/maternal-infant-death-abortion-access/index.html>
- Kumar, M. M., & Borzutsky, C. R. (2022, November 21). Restricting abortion access in the USA: implications for child and adolescent health. *The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 7*(2), 83-85. [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanchi/article/PIIS2352-4642\(22\)00285-1/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanchi/article/PIIS2352-4642(22)00285-1/fulltext)
- Liu, S. Y., Benny, C., Grinshteyn, E., Ehntholt, A., Cook, D., & Pabayo, R. (2023, September). The association between reproductive rights and access to abortion services and mental health among US women. *SSM Population Health, 23*. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352827323000939#sec4>
- Medical Abortion: What It Is, Pain, Risks & Recovery.* (2024, January 16). Cleveland Clinic. Retrieved May 5, 2024, from <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/treatments/21899-medical-abortion>
- Miller, S., Wherry, L. R., & Greene Foster, D. (2023, February). The Economic Consequences of Being Denied an Abortion. *AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL: ECONOMIC POLICY, 15*(1), 394-437. <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20210159>
- Parenthood, P. (2019, November 21). *What are the different types of abortion?* Planned Parenthood. Retrieved May 5, 2024, from <https://www.plannedparenthood.org/blog/what-are-the-different-types-of-abortion>
- Pregnancy Complications: Most Common & Risk Factors.* (2022, November 14). Cleveland Clinic. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/articles/24442-pregnancy-complications>
- Rovner, J. (2023, May 25). *Abortion Bans Are Driving Off Doctors and Putting Basic Health Care at Risk.* Scientific American. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/abortion-bans-are-driving-off-doctors-and-putting-basic-health-care-at-risk/>
- Strong, J., Coast, E., & Nandagiri, R. (2023, September 10). Home Handbook of Social Sciences and Global Public Health Reference work entry Abortion, Stigma, and Intersectionality. *Handbook of Social Sciences and Global Public Health, 1579-1600*. Springer Link. https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-3-031-25110-8_103
- Support Healthcare Workers and Patients Impacted by Abortion Bans.* (2023, June 1). American Federation of Teachers. Retrieved March 25, 2024, from <https://www.aft.org/resolution/support-healthcare-workers-and-patients-impacted-abortion-bans>
- Treder, K. M., Amutah-Onukagha, N., & White, K. O. (2023, July). Abortion Bans Will Exacerbate Already Severe Racial Inequities in Maternal Mortality. *Women's Health Issues, 33*(4), 328-332. [https://www.whijournal.com/article/S1049-3867\(23\)00098-1/fulltext#secsectitle0010](https://www.whijournal.com/article/S1049-3867(23)00098-1/fulltext#secsectitle0010)



Thank you

