

# Pregnancy

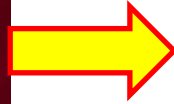
Choices & Issues: Life cycles & Miscarriages; Options - Abortions, Adoptions; New Parenthood

# RSHE pregnancy and abortion

- that there are choices in relation to pregnancy (with medically and legally accurate, impartial information on all options, including keeping the baby, adoption, abortion and where to get further help).
- the facts about the full range of contraceptive choices and options available.
- the facts around pregnancy including miscarriage.
- the facts about reproductive health, including fertility and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women.

# Task 1: Pregnancy: Do you know the Facts of Life?

In the beginning... what's happening here?



From 0-7 weeks, the collection of cells is known as...?



Baby Arrives!  
How many weeks of pregnancy are usually expected?



At 24 weeks, what parts of the body are fully formed?  
Can a baby survive if it is born at this point?



After 8 weeks, what is the body of cells called?  
Do you know what has been formed at that point?



# Pregnancy: from embryo, foetus to baby

In the beginning... sperm impregnates the egg



From 0-7 weeks, you see the formation of an "embryo"



After 24 weeks, most vital functions have developed from heart, lungs and nerves



Baby Arrives!  
40 weeks is the standard period of gestation/ pregnancy. But it is not uncommon to give birth from 36-42 weeks.



From 8 weeks on, the next stage is called a "foetus". By 12 weeks all the basic body functions have formed but need to mature / grow



# Choices? What choices do you have if you become pregnant?

Consider starting a family



Consider the options & long term consequences

Consider an abortion

Consider Adoption

## Task 2: What would you do if you found out your partner was pregnant?

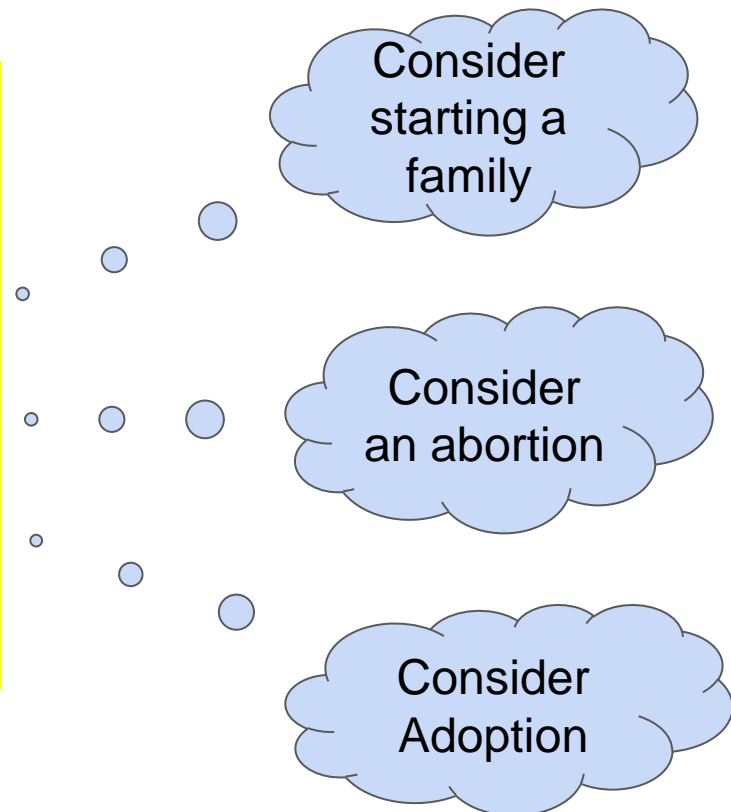
### Task: ROLE REVERSAL

Boys - you need to play the role of the pregnant girl  
Girls - you need to play the role of the partner

Consider the options as if this was going to happen next week.

What do you need to consider?

- Short & Long Term issues
- Best case & Worst case scenarios
- Who can you go to for advice/ support?
- How do you expect your partners to respond?



Consider starting a family

Consider an abortion

Consider Adoption

# What's it like to be a new parent?

Would you be able to look after a baby and go to school if you and your partner had a baby?

According to Cheshire Live, a young girl (under 18) in Cheshire conceives every three days. One half of those choose to terminate the pregnancy (abortion).



Back up link: Educating Manchester

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VgVSm4UjWnY&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VgVSm4UjWnY&feature=emb_logo)

# What's it like to be a new parent?



And don't forget the “darker” (browner) side of being a new parent...

Back up link: “when dad tries to change a nappy”  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rxYFiL08POs&t=12s>



# Abortion: the facts

What do you know or not know about Abortion?

For each question, you will have 10 seconds to agree on an answer with your shoulder partner.

# Abortion : the facts

Q1. Can you receive abortion services from the NHS?

**Yes**, the NHS is the largest free provider in the UK but private clinics like BPAS are available too.

Q2. What is the latest that an abortion can be administered?

**24 weeks**, but most appointments / consultations need to be made 2 weeks before.

Q3. How many different types of abortion are available?

**2 types**, Medical Abortion and Surgical Abortion. Medical - chemical pills, can happen at home / clinics. Surgical - only in hospital/ clinic.

Q4. If I am under 16 do I need to tell my parents about abortion advice or treatment?

**No**, but your advisor would recommend that you speak to your parents for their support before, during and after the treatment.

Q5. Do I need my partner's agreement to receive an abortion?

**No**, the pregnant woman has all the rights / decision but it is advised to discuss with your "partner".

# Abortion : the facts

Q6. If I decide to give birth and start a family, does my “partner” have responsibility for the child?

**Yes**, both sexual partners take the responsibility of the outcomes- whether they are in a short/ long term relationship.

Q7. Is an abortion painful?

**Yes**, but the pain could range from aches like a period to bleeding for 1-2 weeks. The later the abortion date, the more potential pain but medical advice for pain relief will be given at the time.

Q8. Where would an abortion take place?

**Home or Medical Clinic/ Hospital**, depending on the type of abortion treatment.

Q9. Is an abortion 100% effective?

**No**, but in the rare cases that pregnancies continue, unusual symptoms would present.

Q10. What risks might be associated with abortion treatments?

**Complications are rare** - but if you suffer beyond period type pain please seek medical advice.

# Where to find help

1. Your Parents
2. School Welfare Managers & Upper Hub
3. School Nurse & Counsellor
4. Your GP/ family doctor
5. NHS helpline & Advisory Clinics (Call 111)

## ONLINE SUPPORT

- **Brook** provides facts about abortion, ranging from abortion law and statistics in the UK to facts pertaining to abortion and religion.

<https://www.brook.org.uk/your-life/abortion-advice-for-partners/>

- **NHS Choices** who provide an accurate overview of abortion. This includes information on how to get an abortion, when an abortion can be carried out, advice on deciding to have an abortion and potential risks of an abortion.

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/abortion/>

- **Sexwise** from the **Family Planning Association** They provide an Abortion checklist of the most common questions and potential answers.

<https://www.sexwise.org.uk/unplanned-pregnancy/abortion-your-questions-answered>

- **British Pregnancy Advisory Service (BPAS)**

The UK's leading abortion care service.

<https://www.bpas.org>

# Miscarriage

Myleene Klass and Lorraine Kelly discuss the issues of Miscarriage.

The impact of miscarriage on the woman, partner and family.

The NHS estimate that **1 in 8 pregnancies end in miscarriage** but that could be worse as many women do not realise they have had a miscarriage as many happen within 1-6 weeks of conception.

Making women more aware of how common it is and promoting more research into why it happens and offering the right levels of support has become a national issue.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XDdI8F15o50>

