

PARLIAMENT
OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Annual Report

of the

South Australian Abortion Reporting Committee

2006

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South Australian Abortion Reporting Committee

Fourth Annual Report - For the Year 2006

Background

Abortion legislation

Medical termination of pregnancy became legal in South Australia in 1970 under the Criminal Law Consolidation Act. Two medical practitioners must have examined the woman and certified that the continuation of the pregnancy would involve greater risk to her life or greater risk of injury to her physical or mental health than if the pregnancy were terminated; or that there is a substantial risk that, if the pregnancy were not terminated and the child were born, the child would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped. A termination may not be performed on a woman who is pregnant with a child 'capable of being born alive' unless it is to save the life of the mother. Evidence that a woman has been pregnant for a period of 28 weeks or more is *prima facie* proof that she was pregnant with a child that was capable of being born alive. The woman must have been resident for at least two months in the state and the termination must be performed in a prescribed hospital. The termination may be certified and performed by a single medical practitioner where it is immediately necessary to save the life or to prevent grave injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman.

The Criminal Law Consolidation (Medical Termination of Pregnancy) Regulations 1996 superseded the Abortion Regulations 1970 and require the notification of medical terminations of pregnancy on prescribed forms to the Director-General of Medical Services, c/- Pregnancy Outcome Unit of the Department of Health. It is from these notifications that the abortion statistics are collated each year.

Abortion Reporting Committee

The annual reporting of the abortion statistics was, from 1970, the function of the Committee appointed to examine and report on abortions notified in South Australia. The Abortion Reporting Committee superseded it in 2004. This Committee has nominees from the South Australian Branches of the following:

The National Council of Women,

The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners,

The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists and

The Australian Association of Social Workers.

The terms of reference of the Committee are to ensure completeness and compliance of notifications of medical terminations of pregnancy in South Australia with the legislation; to examine and report on the pattern of the statistics, and consider any measures that may be taken to assist with improvement of health services, morbidity and the number of terminations, so that appropriate advice may be given to the Department of Health.

Data collection

Notifications are received from doctors who perform the terminations of pregnancy, and the numbers are compared with numbers notified by hospitals each month to ensure that all notifications are received. A copy of the data collection form is included in the Appendix. As these notifications are usually completed at the time of discharge from a day procedure, it can be anticipated that the reporting of complications is incomplete. This would particularly be the case for women who present later elsewhere than at the location where the termination was performed, as well as for late complications.

Statistics for 2006

Number and rate of abortions (Tables 1 and 2)

In 2006 the number of abortions notified in South Australia was 4,888, which was 173 more than the previous year. The abortion rate for 2006 was 15.5 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, compared with 15.3 the previous year.

The 20-24 years age group continued to have the highest abortion rate (25.5 per 1,000 women), followed by the teenage group and the 25-29 years age group. The abortion rate for the teenage years increased from 17.8 in 2005 to 19.6 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years. The teenage pregnancy rate (including abortions and live births) showed a slight increase from 36.3 in 2005 to 37.0 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years. Compared with the previous year, the abortion rate fell for women in their twenties and increased slightly for women in their thirties and fertility rates showed the same trend in these age groups. The proportion of known pregnancies terminated in the state (the abortion proportion) remained at 21% and the proportion of teenage pregnancies terminated increased to 53%.

Marital status (Tables 3a and 3b)

Sixty-two percent of terminations in 2006 were for single women, 36% were for women who were married or in a de facto relationship, and marital status was unknown for 2% of women. The proportion of women who were married or in a de facto relationship increased with age, from 9% among teenage women to 68% among women aged 40 years and over.

Reasons for terminations (Tables 4a and 4b)

The pattern of reasons for terminations remained similar to previous years, with 96.8% being performed for the woman's mental health (including four terminations for pre-existing psychiatric disorders), 2.9% for serious handicap of the fetus and 0.3% for specified medical conditions. Of the 141 terminations for fetal reasons, 62 were for chromosomal abnormalities and 75 for other fetal abnormalities detected prenatally. Three were performed for exposure during pregnancy to drugs which may cause fetal abnormalities (including one for exposure to isotretinoin), and one for maternal cytomegalovirus infection, which may cause serious handicap in the fetus.

Gestation at termination (Tables 5a-5c)

In 2006, there was a slight increase (to 8.9%) in the proportion of terminations performed in the second trimester (14-27 weeks gestation), compared with the last few years. However, the proportion of 'late' terminations, ie those performed at 20 weeks gestation or later, remained similar to that in the last few years (1.6% of the total). There were 78 'late' terminations: 40 of these (51.3%) were for fetal reasons, 35 (44.9%) for the mental health of the women and 3 (3.8%) for specified medical conditions. Terminations for fetal reasons tend to be performed relatively late as many fetal conditions are detected only in the second trimester. Of the 141 terminations performed for fetal reasons, 28.4% were 'late' terminations. Of the 16 terminations for specified medical conditions, a relatively large proportion too (18.8%) was performed 'late.' On the other hand, only 0.7% of 4,726 terminations performed for the mental health of the women were 'late' terminations.

Previous terminations (Tables 6a-6c)

The proportion of women who have had previous terminations has remained relatively stable in the last few years, being 38.3% in 2006 and 37.6%-38.8% in 2000-2005. In 2006, as in the previous year, approximately half of those in the age groups 25-29 years to 35-39 years had had previous terminations. Of those aged 40 years and over, 39.7% had had a previous termination, and this proportion was 34.6% for those aged 20-24 years.

Residence of women, hospitals and doctors performing the terminations (Tables 7, 8a, 8b and 9)

The proportion of women who were country residents (17.1%) remained similar to that in previous years. As in previous years, too, the proportion of terminations performed in country hospitals was much lower (5.7%), indicating that the majority of country residents have their terminations in metropolitan hospitals. This was also found in the Western Australian abortion statistics.¹

As in previous years, the vast majority of terminations (90.4%) were performed in metropolitan public hospitals, including 55.0% (2,690) at the Pregnancy Advisory Centre. Doctors in family advisory clinics in teaching hospitals and the Pregnancy Advisory Centre performed 75.3% of the terminations and obstetricians and trainee obstetricians performed 22.3%, while general practitioners performed 2.4%. The proportion performed by trainee obstetricians is higher than in the previous three years.

Method of termination and termination with sterilisation (Tables 10 and 11)

About 89% of terminations were performed by vacuum aspiration. Dilatation and evacuation was used for 7.9%, dilatation and curettage for 0.9% (a reduced proportion), vaginal prostaglandin for 1.4% and oral or vaginal misoprostol for 0.8%. Sterilisation is now infrequently performed at the time of termination: the procedure was performed for 45 women (0.9%).

Complications of terminations (Tables 12a and 12b)

Complications of terminations were reported only for 13 women in 2006 (0.3%). Two women each had two complications. The main complications reported were retained

products of conception (nine cases). Three women had post-operative haemorrhage, one had sepsis, one had intra-operative haemorrhage and one had perforation of the uterus.

Comparison with statistics from the South Australian hospital morbidity collection using codes for pregnancy termination has shown that 36 women who had terminations in 2006 were readmitted for complications such as retained products of conception, but 35 of these women had not been notified to the abortion statistics collection as having complications. This occurs because the abortion notification form is usually completed about the time of discharge from the hospital where the procedure has been performed, allowing identification and notification only of immediate complications.² Thus, a total of 48 women (13 previously notified and 35 others who were readmitted) of the 4,888 who had terminations in 2006 (1.0%) had complications identified.

Number of terminations performed by month (Table 13)

In 2006 the highest numbers of terminations were performed in the months of May (453), August (450) and November (429).

Number and rate of terminations by year, with international comparisons (Table 14, Figures 1 and 2)

Recent validation of numbers of terminations has found a few duplications of notifications or other errors, resulting in small corrections to the numbers received in 1997- 2005. The corrected total numbers of terminations notified for the years 1970 to 2006 are shown in Table 14.

The South Australian abortion rate increased from the time medical termination of pregnancy became legal in 1970 to the first peak of 13.9 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in 1980.² It was relatively stable between 12.9 and 13.7 per 1,000 women from 1981 to 1990. The rate rose again in the 1990s to a second peak of 17.9 per 1,000 women in 1999 and then declined significantly from 17.7 per 1,000 in 2001 to 15.3 per 1,000 in 2005 (Fig 1), followed by a small increase in rate in 2006.

Comparison with Western Australia, the only other Australian state with specific abortion legislation, which was introduced in 1998, shows that the South Australian rate was lower in each of the years 1999-2005. The Western Australian abortion rate was 18.2 per 1,000 women in 2005.¹ There has also been a similar declining trend in the rate since 2001. Accurate abortion statistics are still not currently available for Australia, although estimates indicate that the rate has also declined in this century.² The New Zealand abortion rate of 20.0 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in 2006, is higher than that in South Australia and Western Australia, and also showed a slight increase compared with 2005.

The South Australian abortion rate is similar to that of Norway (15.3 per 1,000) and Canada (14.7 per 1,000) and lower than that of England and Wales (16.9 per 1,000), New Zealand (20.0 per 1,000), Sweden (20.0 per 1,000) and the United States of America (20.8 per 1,000) (Fig 2). It is, however, considerably higher than that of some

western European countries which have the lowest rates in the world, eg the Netherlands (8.7 per 1,000) and Germany (7.7 per 1,000).³

Requests for information and uses of the abortion statistics

During the year, the Pregnancy Outcome Unit responded to over 26 requests for information and statistics on terminations of pregnancy, several of which required special retrievals of data. Several of these were for service agencies to assist in planning, eg regional statistics on teenage pregnancies. Statistics on terminations are also included in the 'Pregnancy Outcome in South Australia' annual report of the Pregnancy Outcome Unit,⁴ where they are analysed together with birth statistics to produce a more complete picture of pregnancy outcome in the state, for example, for teenage pregnancy. They are also mapped, together with perinatal risk factors in state publications such as 'A Social Health Atlas of South Australia'⁵ to show their distribution in the state.

Data on terminations for congenital abnormalities are routinely sent to the South Australian Birth Defects Register at the Women's and Children's Hospital and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's National Perinatal Statistics Unit in Sydney for monitoring the prevalence of congenital abnormalities at the state and national levels. These data are also used in many studies to provide more complete ascertainment of congenital abnormalities. Data on terminations for neural tube defects, for example, are essential for determining the total prevalence of neural tube defects for monitoring the impact of the periconceptional folate promotion programme in the state. Data on terminations for Down's syndrome have been used in studying the impact of the first trimester combined screening programme in South Australia.⁷

Prof J S Robinson
Chair, South Australian Abortion Reporting Committee

September 17th 2007

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Table 1: Number of terminations by age group, South Australia, 2006 and 2005

Age in years	2006			2005		
	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations	Abortion rate per 1,000 women	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations	Abortion rate per 1,000 women
Under 15	16	0.3	-	18	0.4	-
15-19	982	20.1	19.6*	869	18.4	17.8*
20-24	1,355	27.7	25.5	1,337	28.4	26.6
25-29	910	18.6	19.1	936	19.9	20.6
30-34	807	16.5	15.8	767	16.3	14.9
35-39	584	11.9	10.6	524	11.1	9.8
40-44	222	4.5	4.0*	239	5.1	4.5*
45 and over	12	0.2	-	25	0.5	-
Total	4,888	100.0	15.5	4,715	100.0	15.3

* The abortion rate for age 15-19 years includes abortions for women under 15 years, and the abortion rate for age 40-44 years includes abortions for women aged 45 years and over.

Table 2: Number of terminations under 20 years of age, South Australia, 2006 and 2005

Age in years	2006		2005	
	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations
13	3	0.3	4	0.5
14	13	1.3	14	1.6
15	49	4.9	53	6.0
16	131	13.1	110	12.4
17	200	20.0	188	21.2
18	287	28.8	236	26.6
19	315	31.6	282	31.8
Total	998	100.0	887	100.0

Table 3a: Terminations by marital status, South Australia, 2006 and 2005

Marital Status	2006		2005	
	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations
Never married	2,463	50.4	2,340	49.6
Married	1,188	24.3	1,168	24.8
De facto	549	11.2	533	11.3
Widowed	4	0.1	4	0.1
Divorced/Separated	587	12.0	533	11.3
Not known	97	2.0	137	2.9
Total	4,888	100.0	4,715	100.0

Table 3b: Marital status by age of women having terminations, South Australia, 2006

Age in years	Marital status						Total
	Never married	Married	De facto	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Not known	
Under 15	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
15-19	872	19	69	0	8	14	982
20-24	917	129	205	0	82	22	1,355
25-29	357	268	137	0	127	21	910
30-34	196	340	77	1	171	22	807
35-39	90	291	44	1	145	13	584
40-44	15	133	15	2	53	4	222
45 and over	0	8	2	0	1	1	12
Total	2,463	1,188	549	4	587	97	4,888

Table 4a: Reason for termination, South Australia, 2006 and 2005

Reason	2006		2005	
	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations
Specified medical condition	16	0.3	24	0.5
Serious handicap of fetus	141	2.9	142	3.0
Mental health of woman	4,726	96.7	4,548	96.5
Pre-existing psychiatric disorder	4	0.1	1	0.0
Assault on person	1	0.0	0	0
Total	4,888	100.0	4,715	100.0

Table 4b: Reason for termination for serious handicap of fetus, South Australia, 2006

Reason for termination	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations
Identified chromosomal abnormality	62	1.3
Other identified fetal abnormality	75	1.5
Possibility of damage from drugs	3	0.1
Possibility of damage from other causes	1	0.0
Total	141	2.9

Table 5a: Gestation at termination of pregnancy, South Australia, 2006 and 2005

Gestation	2006		2005	
	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations
First trimester (< 14 weeks)	4,451	91.1	4,350	92.3
Second trimester (14–27 weeks)	437	8.9	365	7.7
Total	4,888	100.0	4,715	100.0

Table 5b: Gestation by trimester, by age of women, South Australia, 2006

Age in years	First trimester		Second trimester		Total Number
	Number of terminations	Per cent of age group	Number of terminations	Per cent of age group	
Under 15	14	87.5	2	12.5	16
15–19	881	89.7	101	10.3	982
20–24	1,253	92.5	102	7.5	1,355
25–29	837	92.0	73	8.0	910
30–34	720	89.2	87	10.8	807
35–39	533	91.3	51	8.7	584
40 and over	213	91.0	21	9.0	234
Total	4,451	91.1	437	8.9	4,888

Table 5c: Reason for termination, by gestation at time of termination, South Australia, 2006

Reason for termination	Gestation in weeks						Total Number
	<14		14–19		20+		
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Specified medical condition	8	50.0	5	31.3	3	18.8	16
Serious handicap of fetus	27	19.1	74	52.5	40	28.4	141
Mental health of woman	4,411	93.3	280	5.9	35	0.7	4,726
Pre-existing psychiatric disorder	4	100.0	0	0	0	0	4
Assault on person	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4,451	91.1	359	7.3	78	1.6	4,888

Table 6a: Previous terminations by age of women, South Australia, 2006

Age in years	Number with previous terminations	Per cent of age group	Per cent of terminations
Under 15	1	6.3	0.0
15-19	145	14.8	3.0
20-24	469	34.6	9.6
25-29	453	49.8	9.3
30-34	410	50.8	8.4
35-39	302	51.7	6.2
40 and over	93	39.7	1.9
Total	1,873	38.3	38.3

Table 6b: Number of previous terminations by age of women, South Australia, 2006

Number of previous terminations	Age in years							Total	
	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	Number	Per cent
0	15	837	886	457	397	282	141	3,015	61.7
1	1	123	318	256	228	189	49	1,164	23.8
2	0	21	114	113	100	71	26	445	9.1
3	0	1	26	52	44	21	11	155	3.2
4+	0	0	11	32	38	21	7	109	2.2
Total	16	982	1,355	910	807	584	234	4,888	100.0

Table 6c: Previous terminations under the Criminal Law Consolidation Act, by age of women, South Australia, 2006

Age in years	Number with previous terminations	Per cent of age group	Per cent of terminations
Under 15	1	6.3	0.0
15-19	132	13.4	2.7
20-24	430	31.7	8.8
25-29	392	43.1	8.0
30-34	325	40.3	6.6
35-39	250	42.8	5.1
40 and over	80	34.2	1.6
Total	1,610	32.9	32.9

Table 7: Residence of women who had terminations, South Australia, 2006 and 2005

Residence of women	2006		2005	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Metropolitan	4,053	82.9	3,913	83.0
Country	835	17.1	802	17.0
Total	4,888	100.0	4,715	100.0

Table 8a: Hospital where termination was performed, South Australia, 2006 and 2005

Hospital	2006		2005	
	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations
Metropolitan–public	4,417	90.4	4,297	91.1
Metropolitan–private	191	3.9	152	3.2
Country	280	5.7	266	5.6
Total	4,888	100.0	4,715	100.0

Table 8b: Terminations in metropolitan public hospitals, South Australia, 2006 and 2005

Metropolitan public hospital	2006			2005	
	Number	Per cent	Per cent of terminations	Number	Per cent of terminations
The Queen Elizabeth	75	1.7	1.5	118	2.5
Pregnancy Advisory Centre	2,690	60.9	55.0	2,626	55.7
Women's and Children's	596	13.5	12.2	540	11.5
Royal Adelaide	102	2.3	2.1	76	1.6
Lyell McEwin	254	5.8	5.2	251	5.3
Modbury	7	0.2	0.1	10	0.2
Flinders Medical Centre	328	7.4	6.7	361	7.7
Noarlunga Medical Centre	365	8.3	7.5	315	6.7
Total	4,417	100.0	90.4	4,297	91.1

Table 9: Category of doctor performing termination, South Australia, 2006 and 2005

Category of doctor	2006		2005	
	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations
Obstetrician/gynaecologist	968	19.8	934	19.8
Trainee obstetrician/gynaecologist	123	2.5	103	2.2
Medical practitioner in family advisory clinic	3,680	75.3	3,568	75.7
General practitioner	117	2.4	110	2.3
Total	4,888	100.0	4,715	100.0

Table 10: Method of termination, South Australia, 2006 and 2005

Method	2006		2005	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Dilatation and curettage	45	0.9	127	2.7
Hysterotomy—abdominal	1	0.0	1	0.0
Vacuum aspiration	4,346	88.9	4,167	88.4
Intrauterine injection	0	0	1	0.0
Vaginal prostaglandin	70	1.4	66	1.4
Dilatation and evacuation	388	7.9	311	6.6
Oral or vaginal misoprostol	38	0.8	42	0.9
Total	4,888	100.0	4,715	100.0

Table 11: Termination with sterilisation, by age of woman, South Australia, 2006

Age in years	Number sterilised	Per cent of age group	Per cent of terminations
20–24	1	0.1	0.0
25–29	8	0.9	0.2
30–34	13	1.6	0.3
35–39	13	2.2	0.3
40 and over	10	4.3	0.2
Total	45	0.9	0.9

Table 12a: Complications* of terminations, South Australia, 2006

Complication	Number	Per cent	Per cent of terminations
Sepsis	1	6.7	0.0
Haemorrhage—intra-operative	1	6.7	0.0
Haemorrhage—post-operative	3	20.0	0.1
Perforation of or trauma to body of uterus	1	6.7	0.0
Anaesthetic complication	0	0	0
Other (all retained products of conception)	9	60.0	0.2
Total	15	100.0	0.3

* Note: Thirteen women had complications and two of them had two complications each. There is likely to be under-reporting of complications for women who present with complications after discharge.

Table 12b: Complications by method of termination, South Australia, 2006

Method of termination	Number of complications	Number of terminations	Per cent of terminations for method
Dilatation and curettage	4	45	8.9
Hysterotomy-abdominal	0	1	0
Vacuum aspiration	4	4,346	0.1
Intrauterine injection	0	0	0
Vaginal prostaglandin	4	70	5.7
Dilatation and evacuation	2	388	0.5
Oral or vaginal misoprostol	1	38	2.6
Total	15	0.3	0.3

Table 13 : Number of terminations performed by month, South Australia, 2006 and 2005

Month	2006		2005	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Percent
January	380	7.8	391	8.3
February	415	8.5	389	8.3
March	422	8.6	408	8.7
April	351	7.2	374	7.9
May	453	9.3	415	8.8
June	414	8.5	400	8.5
July	416	8.5	389	8.3
August	450	9.2	419	8.9
September	418	8.6	405	8.6
October	392	8.0	330	7.0
November	429	8.8	419	8.9
December	348	7.1	376	8.0
Total	4,888	100.0	4,715	100.0

Table 14: Annual numbers of terminations (corrected for late notifications), and abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, South Australia, 1970-2006

Year	Number of terminations	Abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years
1970	1,440	6.0
1971	2,409	9.6
1972	2,692	10.6
1973	2,847	11.1
1974	2,867	10.9
1975	3,000	11.1
1976	3,289	11.9
1977	3,494	12.4
1978	3,895	13.6
1979	3,880	13.3
1980	4,081	13.9
1981	4,096	13.7
1982	4,061	13.4
1983	4,036	13.1
1984	4,091	13.1
1985	4,079	12.9
1986	4,327	13.5
1987	4,229	13.1
1988	4,263	13.0
1989	4,342	13.2
1990	4,463	13.4
1991	4,696	14.1
1992	4,717	14.2
1993	4,959	15.0
1994	5,140	15.7
1995	5,475	16.9
1996	5,545	17.2
1997	5,609	17.5
1998	5,488	17.2
1999	5,679	17.9
2000	5,580	17.6
2001	5,579	17.7
2002	5,467	17.5
2003	5,216	16.7
2004	4,931	15.9
2005	4,715	15.3
2006	4,888	15.5

Fig 1: Abortion rate in South Australia, 1970-2006

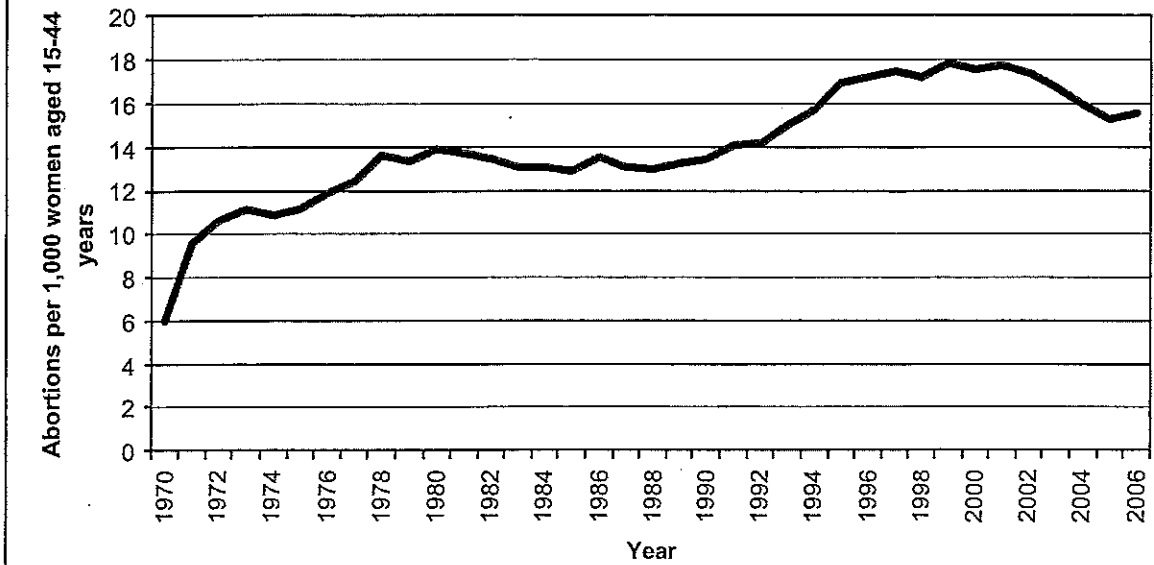
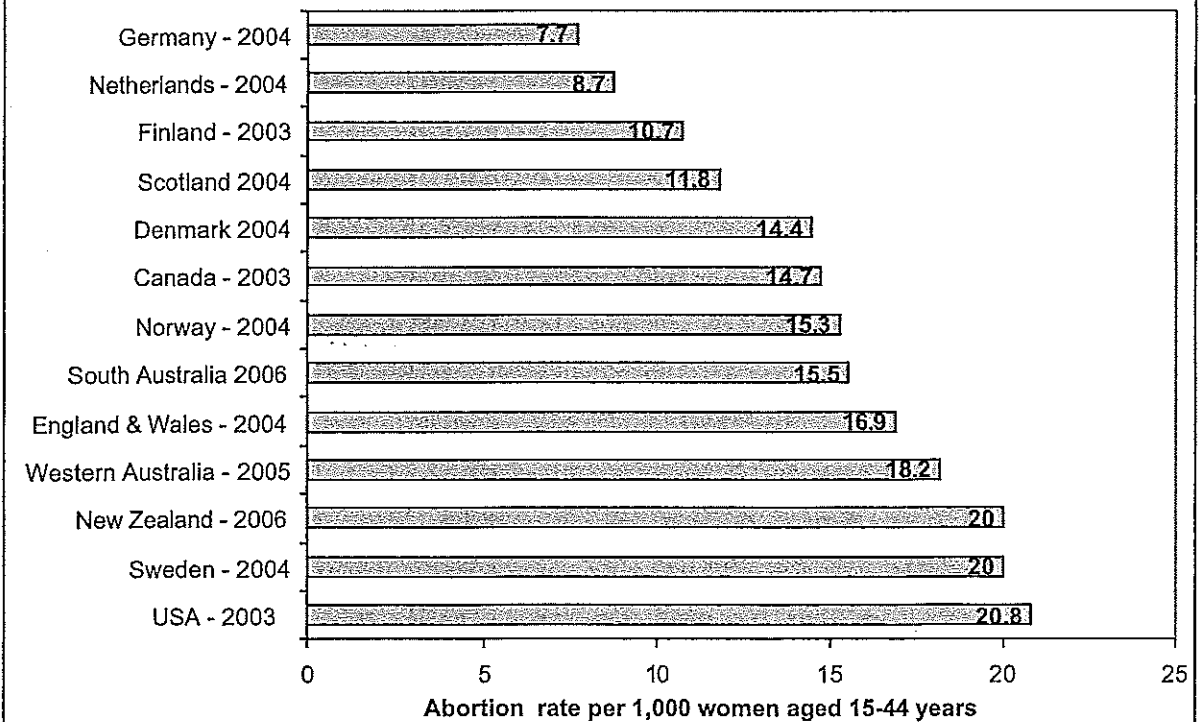


Fig 2: Abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, some developed countries* and Australian states, most recent year available



*Source: Statistics New Zealand website³

APPENDIX

**MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY DATA COLLECTION FORM
INFORMATION RELATING TO THE TERMINATION**

(To be completed by the doctor who performed the termination)

- 1. Date of birth of woman: *(Day, Month, Year)*
- 2. Marital Status: *(circle one)*
 - 1. Never married 4. Widowed
 - 2. Married 5. Divorced or separated
 - 3. De facto 6. Not known
- 3. Date of last menstrual period: *(Day, Month, Year)*

If unknown, or uncertain, give clinical estimate in completed weeks of gestation when pregnancy terminated

- 4. Total number of previous pregnancies.....
 - Livebirths
 - Stillbirths
 - Spontaneous miscarriages
 - Ectopic pregnancies
 - Terminations.....
- 5. Number of previous terminations In South Australia *(1970 or after)*.....
 - Year of last termination in South Australia:.....
- 6. Date of admission to place of termination of pregnancy: *(Day, Month, Year)*.....
- 7. Date of termination of pregnancy: *(Day, Month, Year)*
- 8. Date of discharge from place of termination of pregnancy: *(Day, Month, Year)*
- 9. Grounds for termination of pregnancy:
 - (a) Medical condition of woman (specify)*.....
 - Obstetric disease.....
 - Non-obstetric disease.....
 - (b) Suspected medical condition of fetus (specify)*
 - Genetic disorder
 - Non-genetic disorder

If account has been taken of the woman's actual or reasonably foreseeable environment, indicate reasons:

- 10. Method of termination: *(circle one)*
 - 1. Dilatation and curettage 6. Intra-uterine injection
 - 2. Hysterotomy – abdominal 7. Intravenous infusion
 - 3. Hysterotomy – vaginal 8. Vaginal prostaglandin
 - 4. Hysterectomy 9. Dilatation and evacuation (2nd trimester)
 - 5. Vacuum aspiration 10. Other *(specify)*.....

11. Was sterilisation of the woman undertaken (*circle one*)

1. Yes

2. No

12. Post-operative complications or death prior to the date of this notice: (*circle*)

1. None

5. Perforation of or trauma to body of uterus

2. Sepsis

6. Anaesthetic complication

3. Haemorrhage-intra-operative

7. Other (*specify*).....

4. Haemorrhage- post-operative

8. Maternal death (*specify cause*)

.....

13. If readmitted/transferred

Place of transfer

Date of readmission/transfer : (*Day, Month, Year*)

Date of second discharge: (*Day, Month, Year*)

Reason for readmission/transfer

Section of Act