

Various abortion practices have been circulating for thousands of years. Before our technological advancements in medicine and surgery, women had to resort to more dangerous means for abortions. The various methods ranged from jumping from a high point and inducing a miscarriage by landing on the stomach to deliberately standing in the snow for long periods of time in attempt to contract hypothermia, which was believed to be fatal for the fetus; however, these methods today would be dubbed as "back-alley," or illegal, abortions due to their risky nature. It was not even until the 1880's did medical practitioners begin to perform surgical abortions; and even then, there was a high risk of infection and bleeding that could have easily been proven fatal to both the fetus and mother. Fortunately, with recent modern advancements in medical technology and discoveries, abortions now pose little to virtually no threat to the pregnant woman, and this henceforth allows the rate of subsequent pregnancy and/or birth complications to decrease exponentially.

The 1980s, to begin, was a significant milestone for abortion technology, although it is still crucial to note the drastic differences between the practices then and now. Previously, when abortions were surgically performed, the cervix was mechanically dilated and the woman's unborn baby was manually removed from her body. This, as a result, however, posed a high risk of trauma to the cervix that responds naturally to the body's hormones—not a doctor's tools—to remain closed during a pregnancy in order to sustain that pregnancy; and the damage, moreover, can also be suffered by the uterus, which is where the fetus develops before birth. With damage to these organs, any appropriate development for subsequent pregnancies are hindered. Therefore, the woman is put at greater risk for faulty subsequent pregnancies, with possibilities ranging from premature birth or miscarriage to infertility all together. Modern technology,