

ABORTION IN TEXAS



Abortion in Texas is heavily restricted under state law. Since June 2022, the state has implemented a near-total ban on abortion, making it illegal except in cases of medical emergencies where the mother's life is at risk. This applies to both performing abortions and prescribing abortion pills. While women cannot be punished for seeking an abortion, there are penalties for healthcare providers who perform abortions outside of the exceptions mentioned above.

GESTATIONAL AGE & HEARTBEAT

Once you have a positive pregnancy test, you should seek an ultrasound to confirm gestational age and the presence of a heartbeat. The FDA does not recommend using abortion pills beyond 70 days of gestation. If a heartbeat cannot be detected by an ultrasound, you may:

- Be too early in pregnancy.
- Have experienced a miscarriage. 10 to 20% of pregnancies naturally end in miscarriage.²
- Have an ectopic pregnancy, which can be life threatening if left untreated.



ASSISTING IN AN ABORTION



In Texas, "any person may bring a civil action against any person who performs or induces an abortion... and knowingly engages in conduct that aids or abets the performance or inducement of an abortion..." - Texas Health and Safety Code, Section 171.208

Under this law, a woman cannot be sued for having an abortion.

MISCARRIAGE/ECTOPIC PREGNANCY

Neither a miscarriage nor an ectopic pregnancy is an abortion. A woman will not be denied medical care for having either a miscarriage or an ectopic pregnancy. Both are serious medical conditions, and can be life threatening. If you believe you are experiencing a miscarriage or an ectopic pregnancy, seek medical attention immediately.



- 1 U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2023, January 3). Information about mifepristone (medical termination of pregnancy through ten weeks gestation). Retrieved January 7, 2025
- 2 Cleveland Clinic. (n.d.). Miscarriage. Retrieved January 7, 2025
- 3 Cleveland Clinic. (n.d.). Ectopic pregnancy. Retrieved January 7, 2025