

Review article

Abortion and mental health: quantitative synthesis and analysis of research published 1995–2009

Priscilla K. Coleman

Background

Given the methodological limitations of recently published qualitative reviews of abortion and mental health, a quantitative synthesis was deemed necessary to represent more accurately the published literature and to provide clarity to clinicians.

Aims

To measure the association between abortion and indicators of adverse mental health, with subgroup effects calculated based on comparison groups (no abortion, unintended pregnancy delivered, pregnancy delivered) and particular outcomes. A secondary objective was to calculate population-attributable risk (PAR) statistics for each outcome.

Method

After the application of methodologically based selection criteria and extraction rules to minimise bias, the sample comprised 22 studies, 36 measures of effect and 877 181 participants (163 831 experienced an abortion). Random effects pooled odds ratios were computed using adjusted odds ratios from the original studies and PAR statistics were derived from the pooled odds ratios.

Results

Women who had undergone an abortion experienced an 81% increased risk of mental health problems, and nearly 10% of the incidence of mental health problems was shown to be attributable to abortion. The strongest subgroup estimates of increased risk occurred when abortion was compared with term pregnancy and when the outcomes pertained to substance use and suicidal behaviour.

Conclusions

This review offers the largest quantitative estimate of mental health risks associated with abortion available in the world literature. Calling into question the conclusions from traditional reviews, the results revealed a moderate to highly increased risk of mental health problems after abortion. Consistent with the tenets of evidence-based medicine, this information should inform the delivery of abortion services.

Declaration of interest

None.

Despite federal legalisation of abortion in the USA in 1973, women's right to choose abortion has been hotly debated, factoring heavily into the broader political landscape. Paralleling political division at the societal level, there has been considerable debate among academics regarding the extent to which abortion poses serious mental health risks to women. Over the past several decades, hundreds of studies have been published indicating statistically significant associations between induced abortion and adverse psychological outcomes of various forms.^{1–4} However, the authors of the three most recent qualitative literature reviews arrived at the conclusion that abortion does not pose serious risks above those associated with unintended pregnancy carried to term.^{5–7} This conclusion is problematic for several reasons, the most salient of which are described briefly below.

First, only a handful of studies have actually included unintended pregnancy carried to term as a control group. Pregnancy intendedness is not well defined in the literature and basic conceptualisation and measurement issues challenge the validity of the intendedness variable as used in the available studies. Specifically, pregnancies that are terminated are sometimes initially intended by one or both partners and pregnancies that are initially unintended may become wanted as the pregnancy progresses, rendering assessment of intendedness subject to considerable change over time. In addition, pregnancy intendedness is typically measured dichotomously (intended/ unintended) when true responses may actually fall on a continuum from fully intended and planned for years to entirely unintended, with a great deal of variation likely between these two extremes. At least half of all pregnancies in the USA are classified as unintended and among adolescents and women over 40 years old the percentage is over 75%,^{8,9} meaning the majority of women in the control groups in studies comparing abortion with term pregnancy actually delivered unintended pregnancies even if the variable was not directly assessed.

Second, many recently published studies with extensive controls for third variables were not reflected in the three recent reviews, with no explanation given as to why large segments of the peer-reviewed literature were missing. For instance, in the 2008 review by Charles *et al*,⁶ several of the studies that were overlooked actually met the inclusion criteria.^{10–19} Similarly, studies examining substance misuse were not included in two of the three reviews,^{6,7} with no rationale for excluding them. Numerous studies have demonstrated statistically significant associations between abortion and subsequent substance misuse, a widely recognised and prevalent mental health problem.^{2,10,20–24}

Third, in all three literature reviews the choice of studies lacked sufficient methodologically based selection criteria.^{5–7} As a result the sample of studies included was either too broad, resulting in incorporation of results from numerous weaker studies, or too narrow, resulting in unjustified elimination of sound studies. Ironically, the largest review, by the American Psychological Association Task Force, exemplifies both problems as the selection criteria for one type of study (those with a comparison group) were simply publication of empirical data on induced abortion with at least one mental health measure in peer-reviewed journals in English on US and non-US samples;⁵ however, non-US samples were avoided entirely for a second type of study (no comparison group) examined in this review without an appropriate rationale, resulting in elimination of dozens of methodologically sophisticated international studies. In the review conducted by Robinson *et al* the authors mention having identified 216 peer-reviewed papers on the topic of abortion and mental health and then note selection of a sample of studies that 'exemplify common errors in research methodology' as well as 'major articles that attempt to correct the flaws'.⁷ No details were offered regarding how studies were chosen to fit into these two categories.

The fourth troubling issue is the fact that quantification of effects was not attempted by any of the three research teams. Given the expansive literature on abortion and mental health, there is no reasonable justification for not quantifying effects. In the only truly systematic review available, published in 2003 by Thorp *et al*, stringent selection criteria were employed and their analysis of the largest and strongest studies available resulted in the conclusion that abortion is associated with an increased risk of depression that may lead to self-harm.⁴ Owing to the broad objective of this review, which addressed physical complications as well, a wide range of mental health effects were not examined.

In this highly politicised area of research it is imperative for researchers to apply scientifically based evaluation standards in a systematic, unbiased manner when synthesising and critiquing research findings. If not, authors open themselves up to accusations of shifting standards based on conclusions aligned with a particular political viewpoint. Moreover, the results may be dangerously misleading and result in misinformation guiding the practice of abortion. Through a process of systematically combining the quantitative results from numerous studies addressing the same basic question (e.g. 'is there an association between abortion and mental health?') far more reliable results are produced than from particular studies that are limited in size and scope. Moreover, as a methodology wherein studies are weighted based on objective scientific criteria, meta-analysis offers a logical, more objective alternative to qualitative reviews when the area of study is embedded in political controversy. Therefore, in an effort to provide a long overdue, dispassionate analysis of the literature on abortion and mental health, the primary objective of this review was to conduct meta-analyses of associations between induced abortion and adverse mental health outcomes (depression, anxiety, substance use and suicidal behaviour) with sensitivity to the use of distinct control groups employed in the various studies (no abortion, unintended pregnancy delivered, pregnancy delivered). The focus was on studies published between 1995 and 2009 because of the considerable improvement in research designs on the topic of post-abortion mental health in recent years. Contemporary research on abortion and mental health has addressed a number of shortcomings of the earlier work by employing comparison groups with controls for third variables. However, there has also been increased emphasis on incorporating nationally representative samples, prospective designs, controls for prior psychiatric history and comprehensive assessments of mental health outcome measures which in some cases included actual medical records. A secondary objective of this review was to calculate population-attributable risk (PAR) percentages using pooled odds ratios derived from the meta-analysis subdivided by outcome measures. These statistics reflect the incidence of a disorder in the exposed sample (e.g. women who have undergone abortion) that is directly due to the exposure (the abortion procedure). Both the pooled odds ratios and the PAR percentages yielded herein provide readily interpretable indices of the mental health consequences of abortion and should offer new clarity to the academic debate and to clinicians seeking information to guide effective practice.

Method

Inclusion criteria

Studies identified using the Medline and PsycINFO databases were included in this review if they met the following criteria: a sample size of 100 or more participants; use of a comparison group (no abortion, pregnancy delivered or unintended pregnancy delivered); one or more mental health outcome variables

(depression, anxiety, alcohol use, marijuana use or suicidal behaviour); controls for third variables; use of odds ratios to express effects observed to facilitate calculation of readily interpretable pooled odds ratios and PAR statistics; publication in English in peer-reviewed journals between 1995 and 2009.

Rules for extraction and synthesis of effects

In addition to the above criteria, rules for extracting and synthesising data derived from the studies selected were developed based on the recommendations outlined by Lipsey,²⁵ to avoid overrepresentation of particular samples and statistical dependences among effects, and generally to ensure the most conservative and unbiased assemblage of results from the individual studies exhibiting considerable variability in reporting.

- Relevant studies contributed a maximum of one effect per outcome. When authors reported more than one effect per variable based on separate analyses conducted for distinct demographic groups, or when different diagnoses were reported on within a general class such as anxiety or depression, a composite odds ratio was derived to avoid overweighting in favour of particular studies.
- When studies had more than one comparison group, selection rules were employed to provide more weight to comparisons wherein the control group was most closely matched to the abortion group. Specifically, if 'unintended pregnancy delivered' was used the results relative to this group were selected, and when only 'pregnancy delivered' and 'no abortion' comparison groups were used, the effects pertaining to the 'pregnancy delivered' group were selected.
- In situations wherein separate results were reported based on one *v.* two or more abortions, the results specific to one abortion were selected to enable sampling of a more homogeneous population. There are studies suggesting differential effects based on the number of abortions.^{26,27}
- When particular authors used the same sample and variables in more than one publication, only the most recent publication was selected. When the same data-set was used by different groups, both sets of results were included when distinct samples were defined.

Statistical analysis

Meta-analyses were conducted using Comprehensive Meta-Analysis version 2.0 for Windows (Biostat, www.meta-analysis.com). Random effects meta-analyses were computed based on the socio-demographic heterogeneity of the study samples.⁴³ The random effects model takes into account two sources of variance (within-study error and variation in the true effects across studies) with the study weights designed to minimise both sources of variance.⁴³ A pooled odds ratio was computed using the full 36 effects extracted. In addition, two sets of subgroup pooled odds ratios were calculated based on the type of comparison group used and on specific forms of mental health problems. Adjusted odds ratios with controls for third variables were used in all the random effects meta-analyses. Finally, PAR percentages were computed using the pooled odds ratios (OR) derived from the random effects model subdivided by outcome measures. The PAR percentages were calculated using the formula $100 \times (Px(OR - 1)) / (1 + Px(OR - 1))$, where Px is the estimate of population exposure; Px is calculated as $c / (c + d)$, where c is the number of women in the abortion group who did not experience the mental illness in question and d is the number of women in the 'no abortion' group who were identified as not having the mental illness examined.

Results

After applying the inclusion criteria and rules detailed above, the sample consisted of 22 peer-reviewed studies (15 from the USA and 7 from other countries);^{3,20–22,24,26–42} these comprised 36 measures of effect (9 alcohol use/misuse, 5 marijuana, 7 anxiety, 11 depression, 4 suicidal behaviour) and a total of 877 181 participants, of whom 163 831 had experienced an abortion (see online Table DS1).

The first random effects meta-analysis, which included 36 adjusted odds ratios from the 22 studies identified, resulted in a pooled odds ratio of 1.81 (95% CI 1.57–2.09, $P < 0.0001$). The results of this analysis indicated that women who have had an abortion experienced an 81% higher risk of mental health problems of various forms when compared with women who had not had an abortion (Fig. 1). Results of a second random effects meta-analysis, wherein separate effects were produced based on the type of outcome measure, are provided in Fig. 2. All effects were statistically significant, with the largest pooled odds ratio derived for marijuana use (OR = 3.30, 95% CI 1.64–7.44, $P = 0.001$), followed by suicide behaviours (OR = 2.55, 95% CI 1.31–4.96, $P = 0.006$), alcohol use/misuse (OR = 2.10, 95% CI 1.77–2.49, $P < 0.0001$), depression (OR = 1.37, 95% CI 1.22–1.53, $P < 0.0001$) and anxiety (OR = 1.34, 95% CI 1.12–1.59, $P < 0.0001$). These results indicate that the level of increased risk

associated with abortion varies from 34% to 230% depending on the nature of the outcome.

In the third random effects meta-analysis (Fig. 3) three separate pooled odds ratios were produced based on the type of comparison group employed in the respective studies. When women who had terminated a pregnancy were compared with women who had not done so relative to all mental health problems, the result was statistically significant (OR = 1.59, 95% CI 1.36–1.85, $P < 0.0001$). When women who terminated a pregnancy were compared with women who carried to term, using the full set of mental health variables, the result was considerably stronger (OR = 2.38, 95% CI 1.62–3.50, $P < 0.0001$). Finally, when ‘unintended pregnancy carried to term’ operated as the comparison group, the result was likewise statistically significant and closer to the result relative to the ‘no abortion’ comparison group (OR = 1.55, 95% CI 1.30–1.83, $P < 0.0001$). These data indicate that regardless of the type of comparison group used, abortion is associated with an enhanced risk of experiencing mental health problems, with the magnitude of this risk ranging from 55% to 138%.

The last set of analyses involved calculation of PAR percentages based on pooled odds ratio estimates. The overall PAR percentage was nearly 10%, with the range for particular mental health problems extending from 8.3% for anxiety to 26.5% for marijuana use (Table 1). In addition, a pooled odds ratio for the two large-scale studies in which actual suicide was

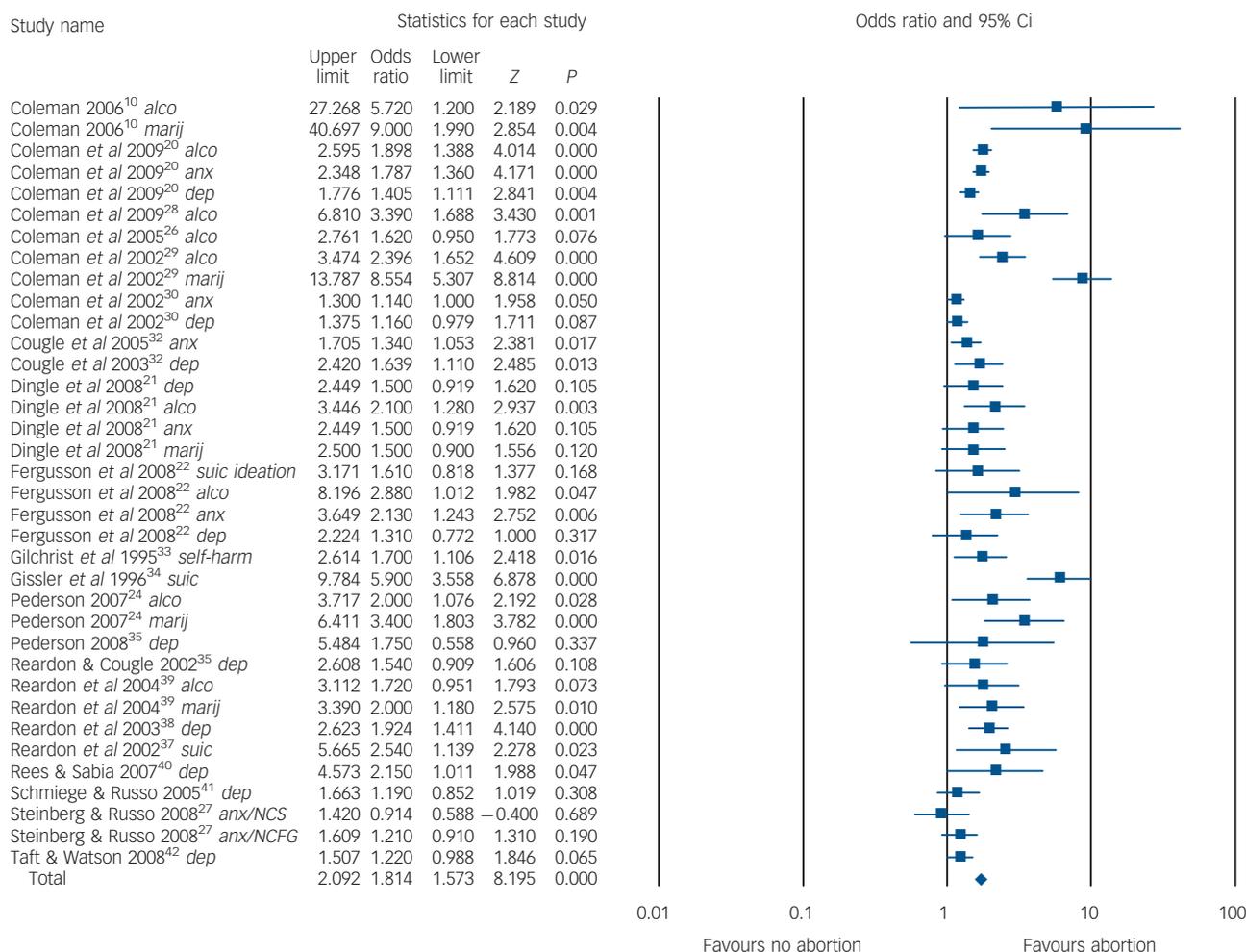


Fig. 1 Abortion and subsequent mental health outcomes. *alco*, alcohol misuse; *anx*, anxiety; *dep*, depression; *marij*, marijuana use; NCS, National Comorbidity Survey; NCFG, National Survey of Family Growth; *suic*, suicide.

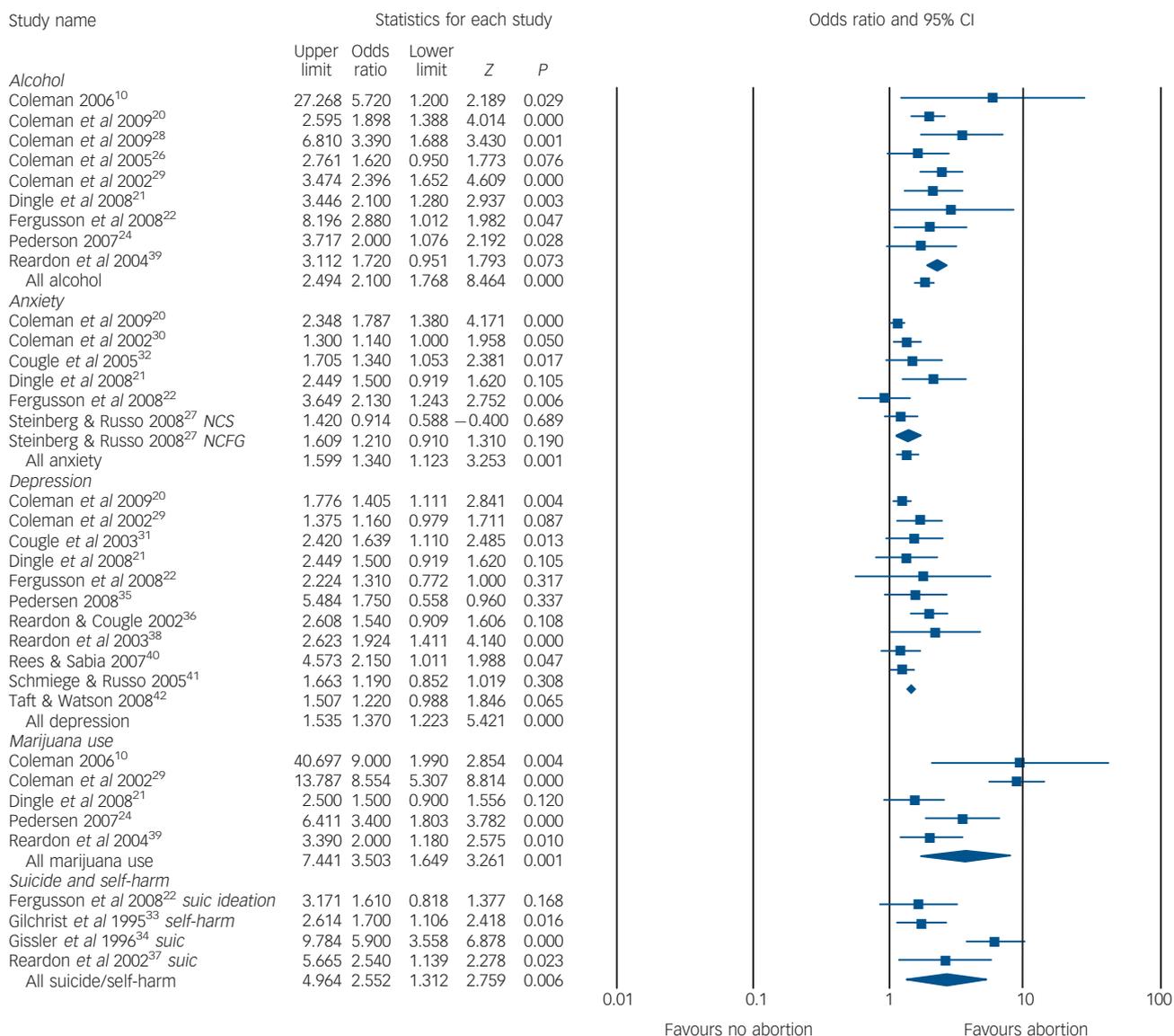


Fig. 2 Abortion and subsequent mental health outcomes, organised by dependent measures. NCS, National Comorbidity Survey; NCFG, National Survey of Family Growth; *suic*, suicide.

measured yielded a significant result (OR=4.11, 95% CI 1.82–9.31) and a PAR percentage of 34.9% was derived using this pooled odds ratio.

Discussion

Based on data extracted from 22 studies, the results of this meta-analytic review of the abortion and mental health literature indicate quite consistently that abortion is associated with moderate to highly increased risks of psychological problems subsequent to the procedure. The magnitude of effects derived varied based on the comparison group (no abortion, pregnancy delivered, unintended pregnancy delivered) and the type of problem examined (alcohol use/misuse, marijuana use, anxiety, depression, suicidal behaviours). Overall, the results revealed that women who had undergone an abortion experienced an 81% increased risk of mental health problems, and nearly 10% of the incidence of mental health problems was shown to be directly attributable to abortion. The strongest effects were observed when women who had had an abortion were compared with women who had carried to term and when the outcomes measured related

Table 1 Population-attributable risk (PAR) percentages based on outcome measure

Outcome	PAR %
Anxiety	8.1
Depression	8.5
Alcohol use	10.7
Marijuana use	26.5
All suicidal behaviours	20.9
Suicide	34.9
All	9.9

to substance use and suicidal behaviour. Great care was taken to assess accurately the risks from the most methodologically sophisticated studies, and the quantitatively based conclusions reflect data gathered on over three-quarters of a million women. Of particular significance is the fact that all effects entered into the analyses were adjusted odds ratios with controls for numerous third variables.

The finding that abortion is associated with significantly higher risks of mental health problems compared with carrying

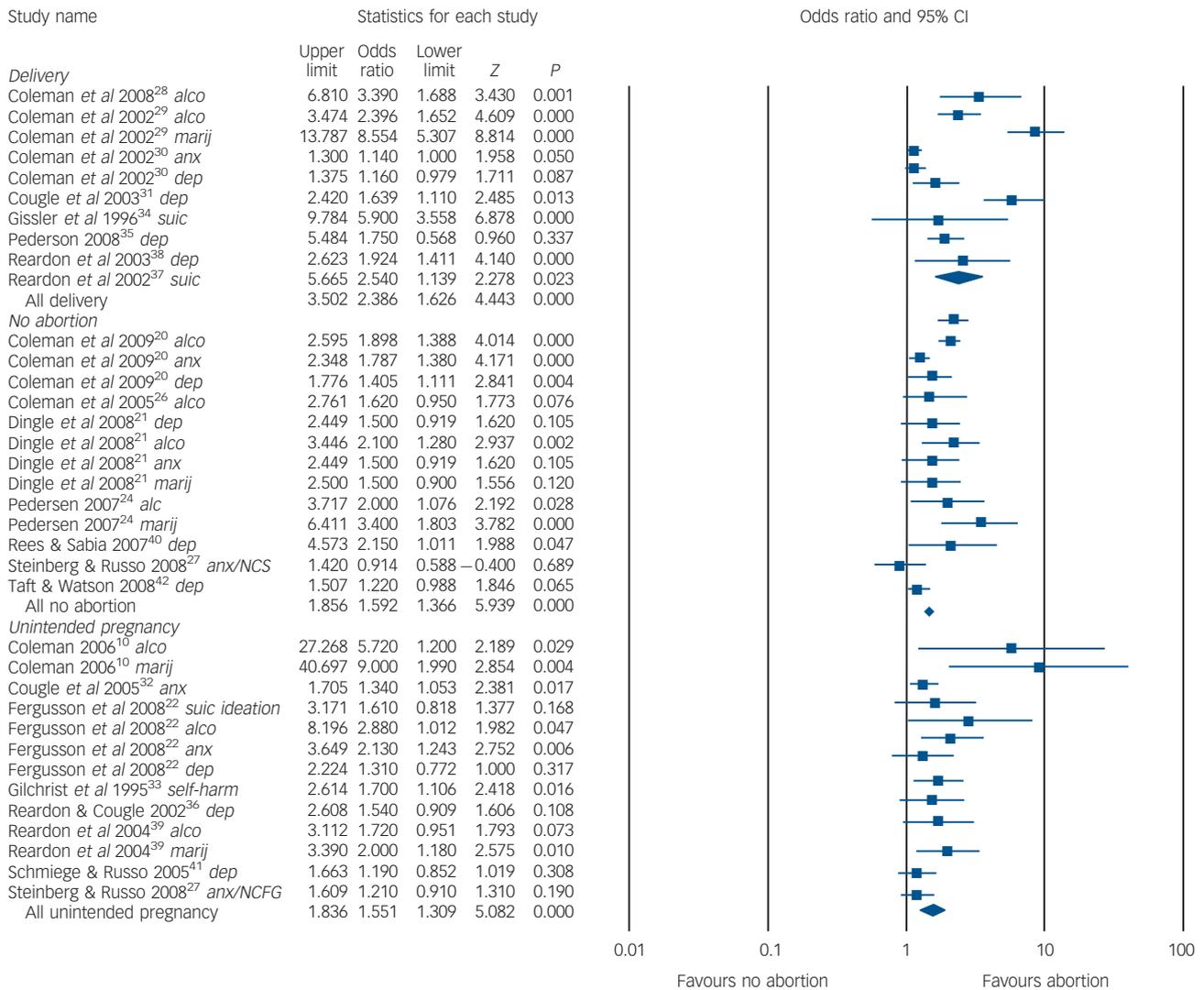


Fig. 3 Abortion and subsequent mental health outcomes, organised by comparison group. *alco*, alcohol misuse; *anx*, anxiety; *dep*, depression; *marij*, marijuana use; *NCS*, National Comorbidity Survey; *NCFG*, National Survey of Family Growth; *suic*, suicide.

a pregnancy to term is consistent with literature demonstrating protective effects of pregnancy delivered relative to particular mental health outcomes. For example, with regard to suicide, Gissler *et al* reported the annual suicide rate for women of reproductive age to be 11.3 per 100 000, whereas the rate was only 5.9 per 100 000 in association with birth.³⁴ Several other studies conducted in different countries have revealed even lower rates of suicide following birth when compared with women in the general population.⁴⁴⁻⁴⁷ More research is needed to examine systematically the specific nature of this protective effect against suicide, to determine the extent to which the protective effect holds for unintended pregnancies delivered, and to examine possible protective effects of childbirth relative to other mental health variables.

When the abortion group was compared with the no pregnancy group and with the unintended pregnancy delivered group, the magnitude of the effects was very close. This finding challenges the generally accepted belief that unintended pregnancy delivered represents the only or most appropriate control group for studies designed to explore the impact of abortion on mental health. Use of a no pregnancy delivered group may be a cleaner control group, since many women experience postpartum depression and/or anxiety following childbirth. From a practical standpoint, a no pregnancy comparison group should be

considerably easier to secure than a group of women who deliver an unintended pregnancy.

Future research

Future studies should explore possible process mechanisms linking abortion to substance misuse and suicidal behaviour, since the strongest effects were detected for these variables. For example, substance misuse and suicidal behaviour may result from efforts to block or avoid any psychological pain associated with the procedure and may be construed as faster, easier remedies for personal suffering than seeking professional help. Women could find it particularly difficult to reach out to others if they experience shame or guilt associated with the abortion. Consistent with the contemporary ethos of evidence-based medicine wherein effective use is made of the best available data from systematic research, firm standards should be articulated for accessing and synthesising information from the published literature for the purpose of training healthcare personnel. The results of this systematic, quantitative review cast serious doubt on the conclusions derived from the recently published traditional reviews described earlier,⁵⁻⁷ and suggest that there are in fact some real risks associated with abortion that should be shared with women as they are counselled prior to an abortion decision.

Healthcare professionals are responsible for educating patients in a manner that reflects the current scientific literature; however, the average practitioner does not generally have the time and expertise to study and attempt to resolve conflicting interpretations of the published research in order to extract the most reliable information. The responsibility therefore rests initially within the research community to set aside personal ideological commitments, objectively examine all high-quality published data, and conduct analyses of the literature that are based on state-of-the-art data analysis procedures, yielding readily interpretable synopses as has been attempted here. Once this goal is satisfactorily realised, professional organisations will face the challenge of developing efficient protocols for informing practitioners and for streamlining the dissemination of information to the public.

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) within the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, which is a division of the US Department of Health and Human Services (www.ahrq.gov/clinic/3rduspstf/ratings.htm), has identified basic guidelines for how scientific evidence should be used to inform practice. These are summarised below and are based on an analysis of risks and benefits as established in the scientific literature.

- Level A: Good scientific evidence indicates the benefits of the service substantially outweigh the risks with clinicians advised to discuss the service with eligible patients.
- Level B: Fair scientific evidence indicates the benefits of the service outweigh the risks with clinicians encouraged to discuss the service with eligible patients.
- Level C: At least fair scientific evidence indicating benefits are provided by the service, but the balance between benefits and risks precludes general recommendations. Clinicians are advised to only offer the service if there are special considerations.
- Level D: At least fair scientific evidence indicates the risks of the service outweigh benefits with clinicians advised not to routinely offer the service.
- Level I: Scientific evidence is deficient, poorly done, or conflicting precluding assessment of the risk benefit ratio. Clinicians are advised to convey the uncertainty of evidence surrounding the service to patients.

Putative benefits of abortion

Procedure benefits of abortion have not been empirically established and the results of the substantial review by Thorp *et al* described earlier in conjunction with the results of the present quantitative synthesis indicate considerable evidence documenting mental health risks.⁴ Without more research pertaining to possible benefits, the above guidelines are difficult to apply. In one study by Major *et al*,¹⁴ the average response of the study respondents reflecting their positive post-abortion emotional reactions (defined as 'happy', 'pleased' or 'satisfied') was 2.24 on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 corresponding to 'not at all' and a 5 representing 'a great deal'. The passage of time apparently did not result in more positive emotions, because 2 years after abortion the average rating dropped by a statistically significant amount to 2.06. A few additional studies have addressed associations between abortion and educational attainment, income and other outcomes of this nature, which may be construed as indirect indicators of mental health;^{48,49} however, mental health benefits have received scant direct attention in the literature.

Concerns regarding the deficient positive effects literature were echoed in an editorial published in the *Psychiatric Bulletin*,⁵⁰ in which Fergusson questioned the legitimacy of justifying over 90% of UK abortions based on the presumption that abortion

offers the benefit of reducing mental health risks associated with continuing the pregnancy. Fergusson specifically stated:

Although decisions on whether to proceed with induced abortion are made on the basis of clinical assessments of the extent to which abortion poses a risk to maternal mental health, these clinical assessments are not currently supported by population-level evidence showing the provision of abortion reduces mental health risks for women having unwanted pregnancy.⁵⁰

Until sound evidence documenting mental health benefits of abortion is available, clinicians should convey the current state of uncertainty related to benefits of abortion in addition to sharing the most accurate information pertaining to statistically validated risks.

Strengths and limitations of this review

Motivated by the shortcomings of previous non-quantitative efforts to synthesise and analyse a complex literature prone to biased interpretations, I have attempted in this study to evaluate systematically a wealth of data on the topic of abortion and mental health. The use of inclusion criteria that resulted in incorporation of the largest and strongest studies published in recent years is an obvious strength. However, the review is clearly not exhaustive as only a 15-year publication window was examined and studies that did not incorporate a comparison group were not analysed. There is a strong need for a quantitative review of literature examining the hundreds of studies that have been conducted on samples of women who obtained abortions without inclusion of a comparison group. As noted previously, the review of literature conducted by the American Psychological Association Task Force confined their examination of this study form to US samples.⁵ Another limitation of my study relates to the lack of uniformity in control variables, demographic characteristics of the samples, length of time between the procedure and the follow-up assessments, and considerable variation in how the outcomes were measured.

It is encouraging to note that methodologically sophisticated studies on the topic of abortion and mental health are being published at a significantly higher rate than ever before. Researchers throughout the world are seeking to understand the experience of induced abortion more fully and are increasingly willing to take on a subject that has been shrouded in political controversy and has not received the scholarly attention it deserves. The latest example is a study based on National Comorbidity Survey – Replication data by Canadian researchers Mota *et al*.⁵¹ This 2010 study was published after the analyses reported herein were conducted; however, its results are startlingly similar. Statistically significant associations were observed between abortion history and a wide range of mental health problems after controlling for the experience of interpersonal violence and demographic variables. When compared with women without an abortion history, women with a prior abortion experienced a 61% increased risk of mood disorders. Abortion was further linked with a 61% increased risk of social phobia, and increased the risk of suicide ideation by 59%. In the realm of substance misuse, the abortion-related increased risks for alcohol misuse, alcohol dependence, drug misuse, drug dependence and any substance use disorder were 261%, 142%, 313%, 287% and 280% respectively. Population-attributable risk percentages were likewise similar, ranging from 5.8% to 24.7%.⁵¹

Concluding remarks

This review was undertaken in an effort to produce an unbiased, quantitative analysis of the best available evidence addressing abortion as one risk factor among many others that may increase the likelihood of mental health problems. The composite results reported herein indicate that abortion is a statistically validated risk factor for the development of various psychological disorders. However, when the independent variable cannot be ethically manipulated, as is the case with abortion history, definitive causal

conclusions are precluded from both individual studies and from a quantitative synthesis such as this one. Although an answer to the causal question is not readily discerned based on the data available, as more prospective studies with numerous controls are being published, indirect evidence for a causal connection is beginning to emerge.

Priscilla K. Coleman, Human Development and Family Studies, 16 D FCS Building, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402, USA. Email: pcolema@bgnnet.bgsu.edu

First received 1 Jan 2010, final revision 5 Oct 2010, accepted 21 Mar 2011

References

- Bradshaw Z, Slade P. The effects of induced abortion on emotional experiences and relationships: a critical review of the literature. *Clin Psychol Rev* 2003; **23**: 929–58.
- Coleman PK. Induced abortion and increased risk of substance use: a review of the evidence. *Curr Women's Health Rev* 2005; **1**: 21–34.
- Coleman PK, Reardon DC, Strahan TS, Cogle J. The psychology of abortion: a review and suggestions for future research. *Psychol Health* 2005; **20**: 237–71.
- Thorp J, Hartman K, Shadigan E. Long-term physical and psychological health consequences of induced abortion: review of the evidence. *Obstet Gynecol Surv* 2003; **58**: 67–79.
- American Psychological Association Task Force on Mental Health and Abortion. *Report of the American Psychological Association Task Force on Mental Health and Abortion*. APA, 2008.
- Charles VE, Polis CB, Sridhara SK, Blum RW. Abortion and long-term mental health outcomes: a systematic review of the evidence. *Contraception* 2008; **78**: 436–50.
- Robinson GE, Stotland NL, Russo NF, Lang JA, Occhiogrosso M. Is there an 'abortion trauma syndrome'? Critiquing the evidence. *Harv Rev Psychiatry* 2009; **17**: 268–90.
- Kost K, Forrest JD. Intention status of US births in 1988: differences by mothers' socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. *Fam Plann Perspect* 1995; **27**: 11–7.
- Squires S. Most pregnancies unplanned or unwanted, study says. *Washington Post* 9 May 1995; **11**: 7.
- Coleman PK. Resolution of unwanted pregnancy during adolescence through abortion versus childbirth: individual and family predictors and consequences. *J Youth Adolesc* 2006; **35**: 903–11.
- Henshaw R, Naji S, Russell I, Templeton A. Psychological responses following medical abortion (using mifepristone and gemeprost) and surgical vacuum aspiration: a patient-centered, partially randomized prospective study. *Acta Obstet Gynec Scand* 1994; **73**: 812–8.
- Lauzon P, Roger-Achim D, Achim A, Boyer R. Emotional distress among couples involved in first trimester abortions. *Can Fam Physician* 2000; **46**: 2033–40.
- Lyndon J, Dunkel-Schetter C, Cohan CL, Pierce T. Pregnancy decision making as a significant life event: a commitment approach. *J Pers Soc Psychol* 1996; **71**: 141–51.
- Major B, Cozzarelli C, Cooper ML, Zubeck J, Richards C, Wilhite M, et al. Psychological responses of women after first trimester abortion. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2000; **57**: 777–84.
- Major B, Cozzarelli C, Sciacchitano AM, Cooper ML, Testa M, Mueller PM. Perceived social support, self-efficacy, and adjustment to abortion. *J Pers Soc Psychol* 1990; **59**: 186–97.
- Miller WB. An empirical study of the psychological antecedents and consequences of induced abortion. *J Soc Issues* 1992; **48**: 67–93.
- Miller WB, Pasta DJ, Dean CL. Testing a model of the psychological consequences of abortion. In *The New Civil War: The Psychology, Culture, and Politics of Abortion* (eds LJ Beckman, SM Harvey): pp. 235–67. American Psychological Association, 1998.
- Reardon DC, Coleman PK. Relative treatment rates for sleep disorders following abortion and childbirth: a prospective record-based study. *Sleep* 2006; **29**: 105–6.
- Slade P, Heke S, Fletcher J, Stewart PA. Comparison of medical and surgical methods of termination of pregnancy: choice, psychological consequences, and satisfaction with care. *Br J Obstet Gynaecol* 1998; **105**: 1288–95.
- Coleman PK, Coyle CT, Shuping M, Rue VM. Induced abortion and anxiety, mood, and substance abuse disorders: isolating the effects of abortion in the National Comorbidity Survey. *J Psychiatr Res* 2009; **43**: 770–6.
- Dingle K, Alati R, Clavarino A, Najman JM, Williams GM. Pregnancy loss and psychiatric disorders in young women: an Australian birth cohort study. *Br J Psychiatry* 2008; **193**: 455–60.
- Fergusson DM, Horwood LJ, Boden JM. Abortion and mental health disorders: evidence from a 30-year longitudinal study. *Br J Psychiatry* 2008; **193**: 444–51.
- Fergusson DM, Horwood LJ, Ridder EM. Abortion in young women and subsequent mental health. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry* 2006; **47**: 16–24.
- Pedersen W. Childbirth, abortion and subsequent substance use in young women: a population-based longitudinal study. *Addiction* 2007; **102**: 1971–8.
- Lipsey MW. Identifying interesting variables and analysis opportunities. In *The Handbook of Research Synthesis and Meta-Analysis*, 2nd edn (eds H Cooper, LV Hedges, JC Valentine): 147–58. Russell Sage Foundation, 2009.
- Coleman PK, Reardon DC, Cogle J. Substance use among pregnant women in the context of previous reproductive loss and desire for current pregnancy. *Br J Health Psychol* 2005; **10**: 255–68.
- Steinberg JR, Russo NF. Abortion and anxiety: what's the relationship? *Soc Sci Med* 2008; **67**: 238–52.
- Coleman PK, Maxey DC, Spence M, Nixon C. The choice to abort among mothers living under ecologically deprived conditions: predictors and consequences. *Int J Ment Health Addiction* 2009; **7**: 405–22.
- Coleman PK, Reardon DC, Rue V, Cogle J. History of induced abortion in relation to substance use during subsequent pregnancies carried to term. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2002; **187**: 1673–8.
- Coleman PK, Reardon DC, Rue V, Cogle J. State-funded abortions vs. deliveries: a comparison of outpatient mental health claims over four years. *Am J Orthopsychiatry* 2002; **72**: 141–52.
- Cogle J, Reardon DC, Coleman PK. Depression associated with abortion and childbirth: a long-term analysis of the NLSY cohort. *Med Sci Monit* 2003; **9**: CR105–12.
- Cogle J, Reardon DC, Coleman PK, Rue VM. Generalized anxiety associated with unintended pregnancy: a cohort study of the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth. *J Anxiety Disord* 2005; **19**: 137–42.
- Gilchrist AC, Hannaford PC, Frank P, Kay CR. Termination of pregnancy and psychiatric morbidity. *Br J Psychiatry* 1995; **167**: 243–8.
- Gissler M, Hemminki E, Lonnqvist J. Suicides after pregnancy in Finland, 1987–94: register linkage study. *BMJ* 1996; **313**: 1431–4.
- Pedersen W. Abortion and depression: a population-based longitudinal study of young women. *Scand J Public Health* 2008; **36**: 424–8.
- Reardon DC, Cogle J. Depression and unintended pregnancy in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth: a cohort study. *BMJ* 2002; **324**: 151–2.
- Reardon DC, Cogle J, Ney PG, Scheuren F, Coleman PK, Strahan TW. Deaths associated with delivery and abortion among California Medicaid patients: a record linkage study. *South Med J* 2002; **95**: 834–41.
- Reardon DC, Cogle J, Rue VM, Shuping M, Coleman PK, Ney PG. Psychiatric admissions of low-income women following abortion and childbirth. *CMAJ* 2003; **168**: 1253–6.
- Reardon DC, Coleman PK, Cogle J. Substance use associated with prior history of abortion and unintended birth: a national cross sectional cohort study. *Am J Drug Alcohol Abuse* 2004; **26**: 369–83.
- Rees DJ, Sabia JJ. The relationship between abortion and depression: new evidence from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. *Med Sci Monit* 2007; **13**: 430–6.
- Schmiege S, Russo NF. Depression and unwanted first pregnancy: longitudinal cohort study. *BMJ* 2005; **331**: 1303.
- Taft AJ, Watson LF. Depression and termination of pregnancy (induced abortion) in a national cohort of young Australian women: the confounding effect of women's experience of violence. *BMC Public Health* 2008; **8**: 75.
- Borenstein M, Hedges LV, Higgins JPT, Rothstein HR. *Introduction to Meta-Analysis*. Wiley, 2009.
- Appleby L. Suicide during pregnancy and in the first postnatal year. *BMJ* 1991; **302**: 137–40.
- Kleiner GJ, Greston WM (eds). *Suicide in Pregnancy*. John Wright, 1984.
- Lindahl V, Pearson JL, Colpe L. Prevalence of suicidality during pregnancy and the postpartum. *Arch Womens Ment Health* 2005; **8**: 77–87.
- Schiff MA, Grossman DC. Adverse perinatal outcomes and risk of postpartum suicide attempt in Washington State, 1987–2001. *Pediatrics* 2006; **118**: e669–75.
- Bailey PE, Bruno ZV, Bezerra MF, Queiroz J, Oliveira CM, Chen-Mok M. Adolescent pregnancy 1 year later: the effects of abortion vs. motherhood in Northeast Brazil. *J Adolesc Health* 2001; **29**: 223–32.
- Fergusson DM, Boden JM, Horwood LJ. Abortion among young women and subsequent life outcomes. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health* 2007; **39**: 6–12.
- Fergusson DM. Abortion and mental health. *Psychiatr Bull* 2008; **32**: 321–4.
- Mota NP, Burnett M, Sareen J. Associations between abortion, mental disorders, and suicidal behaviour in a nationally representative sample. *Can J Psychiatry* 2010; **55**: 239–47.

Table DS1 Overview of studies included in the meta-analyses						
Study	Sample location	Comparison group <i>n</i>	Abortion group <i>n</i>	Type of comparison group	Dependent variables	Control variables
Coleman 2006 ¹⁰	USA	65	65	Unintended pregnancy delivered	Problems with parents because of alcohol use Marijuana use	Risk-taking and desire to leave home
Coleman <i>et al</i> 2009 ²⁰	USA	2583	350	No abortion	Alcohol misuse with or without dependence Major depression without hierarchy Composite of panic disorder, panic attack, PTSD, agoraphobia with or without panic	22 different demographic, history and personal/situational variables mostly related to adverse life events
Coleman <i>et al</i> 2009 ²⁸	USA	130	112	Pregnancy delivered	Heavy alcohol use	11 paternal variables, having considered a prior abortion, marital status and quality of relationship with father
Coleman <i>et al</i> 2005 ²⁶	USA	594	426	No abortion	Alcohol use during pregnancy	Number of prior births, miscarriages, stillbirths, age, education, number of people the respondents live with, first trimester sought prenatal care
Coleman <i>et al</i> 2002 ²⁹	USA	(a) 531 (b) 738	74	Pregnancy delivered	(a) Alcohol use during pregnancy (b) Marijuana use during pregnancy	Previous reproductive outcome, income, marital status, time since previous pregnancy, ethnicity
Coleman <i>et al</i> 2002 ³⁰	USA	40 122	14 297	Pregnancy delivered	Out-patient anxiety states Composite of out-patient depressive psychosis single episode, recurrent episode, neurotic depression and depression not elsewhere classified	Pre-pregnancy psychological difficulties, age and months of Medi-Cal eligibility
Cogle <i>et al</i> 2003 ³¹	USA	1591	293	Pregnancy delivered	General measure of depression	Controlled for prior psychological state, age, ethnicity, marital status, divorce history, education and income (stratification by ethnicity, current marital status and history of divorce)
Cogle <i>et al</i> 2005 ³²	USA	1813	1033	Unintended pregnancy delivered	Generalised anxiety	Age, ethnicity, pregnancy intendedness, prior anxiety
Dingle <i>et al</i> 2008 ²¹	Australia	943	101	No abortion	Alcohol misuse and dependence Marijuana misuse and dependence Affective disorders Anxiety	Demographic factors at 21, age, education level, living arrangements, marital status and age left home
Fergusson <i>et al</i> 2008 ²²	New Zealand	52	153	Unintended pregnancy delivered	Major depression Anxiety disorder Alcohol dependence	Controlled for demographic, family of origin, history of abuse, partner, personality, mental health history, exposure to adverse events variables and pregnancy intendedness
Gilchrist <i>et al</i> 1995 ³³	UK	3000	2122	Unintended pregnancy delivered	Self-harm	Planning of pregnancy, psychiatric history, age, marital history, smoking habits, gravidity and previous abortion
Gissler <i>et al</i> 1996 ³⁴	Finland	519 139	93 807	Pregnancy delivered	Suicide	Age and marital status
Pedersen 2007 ²⁴	Norway	461	76	No abortion	Alcohol problems Marijuana use	Parental education, parental break-up, parental smoking habits, perceived parental support and monitoring, school marks, level of depression, conduct problems, smoking patterns, alcohol intoxication, cannabis use, early intercourse debut, and number of sexual partners measured at age 15 years
Pedersen 2008 ³⁵	Norway	440	169	No abortion	General measure of depression	Parental education, parental smoking habits, parental support and prior depression

(continued)

Table DS1 Overview of studies included in the meta-analyses (*continued*)

Study	Sample location	Comparison group <i>n</i>	Abortion group <i>n</i>	Type of comparison group	Dependent variables	Control variables
Reardon <i>et al</i> 2004 ³⁹	USA	535	213	Unintended pregnancy delivered	Alcohol use Marijuana use	Self-esteem, locus of control, age, income, education, marital status, ethnicity
Reardon & Cougle 2002 ³⁶	USA	128	293	Unintended pregnancy delivered	Symptoms of major depression	Family income, education, ethnicity, age at first pregnancy and locus of control
Reardon <i>et al</i> 2003 ³⁸	USA	41 442	15 299	Pregnancy delivered	Composite of in-patient depressive psychosis single episode, recurrent episode, neurotic depression, and depression not elsewhere classified	Pre-pregnancy psychological difficulties, age and months of Medi-Cal eligibility
Reardon <i>et al</i> 2002 ³⁷	USA	84 420	31 854	Pregnancy delivered	Suicide deaths	Pre-pregnancy psychological difficulties, age and months of Medi-Cal eligibility
Rees & Sabia 2007 ⁴⁰	USA	1734	99	No abortion	Symptoms of major depression	Ethnicity, age, education, household income, number of children, prior depression
Schmiege & Russo 2005 ⁴¹	USA	768	479	Unintended pregnancy delivered	General measure of depression	Ethnicity, age at first pregnancy, marital status, education and family income
Steinberg & Russo 2008 ²⁷	USA Study 1 (NSFG)	2315	1167	Unintended pregnancy delivered	Experience of anxiety symptoms	Ethnicity, age at first pregnancy, number of subsequent births, rape history, marital status, poverty status, educational level, pregnancy intendedness
	Study 2 (NCS)	1549	273	No abortion	Composite of social anxiety and PTSD	Ethnicity, age at first pregnancy, number of subsequent births, rape history, marital status, poverty status, educational level, violence, pre-pregnancy anxiety
Taft & Watson 2008 ⁴²	Australia	8257	1076	No abortion	General measure of depression	Violence, prior depression, number of children, marital status, age, education level, occupation, health insurance status, country of birth, area of residence and Aboriginal or Torres Strait identity

NCS, National Comorbidity Survey; NSFG, National Survey of Family Growth; PTSD, post-traumatic stress disorder.

BJPpsych

The British Journal of Psychiatry

Abortion and mental health: quantitative synthesis and analysis of research published 1995–2009

Priscilla K. Coleman

BJP 2011, 199:180-186.

Access the most recent version at DOI: [10.1192/bjp.bp.110.077230](https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.110.077230)

Supplementary Material

Supplementary material can be found at:

<http://bjp.rcpsych.org/content/suppl/2011/08/11/199.3.180.DC1.html>

References

This article cites 46 articles, 13 of which you can access for free at:

<http://bjp.rcpsych.org/content/199/3/180#BIBL>

Reprints/permissions

To obtain reprints or permission to reproduce material from this paper, please write to permissions@rcpsych.ac.uk

You can respond to this article at

[/letters/submit/bjprcpsych;199/3/180](http://letters.submit/bjprcpsych;199/3/180)

Downloaded from

<http://bjp.rcpsych.org/> on October 24, 2016

Published by The Royal College of Psychiatrists
