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2 3 4 5 6	Whereas,	In the fifty years since abortion was legalized in Canada in 1969; and 31 years since abortion was decriminalized through the Morgentaler decision in 1988 in Canada, studies have been conducted on the effects of abortion on a woman's mental health and
7 8 9	Whereas,	these studies reveal that choosing to abort her child puts a woman up to a 67.5% higher risk of depression, suicide, and drug abuse; therefore, be it
10 11 12 13 14 15	Resolved,	that the London Diocesan Council of the Catholic Women's League of Canada in its 99th annual convention assembled request the Provincial government to require all referring and/or attending physician to disclose the possible mental health risks that may follow an abortion procedure to each patient before the abortion procedure is performed and be it further
17 18 19	Resolved,	That this resolution be forwarded to the Ontario Provincial Council of The Catholic Women's League of Canada for consideration at its 72nd annual convention.
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1 Brief:

Abortion, the premature ending of a pregnancy, was legalized in Canada in 1969. To give women greater and freer access to abortion, the Morgentaler decision of 1988 removed the barriers that were deemed to be unfair at the

time to women who desired to terminate a pregnancy. (Long, L)

It's been fifty years since abortion was legalized in Canada, and 31 years since it was decriminalized. The evidence is in and we now know that women often have severe mental health issues related to their abortion experience.

Numerous studies assess the mental health damages to post abortive women. Women suffering grief after an abortion are often unable to publicly express their sadness and are therefore at greater risk of experiencing complicated grief, a state in which sorrow, numbness, guilt and anger following a loss are long-lasting and interfere with the life of the grieving person. (De Veber) The mental health of women affects all of society!

 Women who experience abortion have up to a 67.5% higher risk of mental health issues such as depression, suicide, and drug abuse than women that carry their babies to term (Coleman, PK). The facts can no longer be ignored!

In the decades since abortion was legalized, much of the stigma attached to it was reduced; but numerous studies have been conducted in Canada (Mota, N.P.), that reveal the negative effects of abortion on women's mental health.

In light of all the evidence that has accumulated since abortion was made more accessible, the Health Ministry of Ontario needs to require medical professionals to disclose the possible mental health dangers that often follow an abortion procedure. Each patient has a right to this information before an abortion is performed (College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario). Abortion complications are seriously under reported; women are often unaware of the risks they face (Lanfranchi, A).

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Action	n Plan
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1. Contact M.P. and share contents of this resolution and brief. Ask your M.P. to support action and reform that requires full disclosure of possible mental health dangers to those seeking abortion

2. Write letters to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Health requesting them to require medical professionals to disclose the possible mental health dangers that often follow an abortion.

3. Invite a guest speaker from your local right to life group to educate members on this issue.

4. Share the information learned through letters to the editor in local newspapers to bring more awareness.