



MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (MTP) PILL INTAKE AND OUTCOMES IN INDUCED ABORTION IN JHANSI, UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) through oral abortifacients is a common practice in India. This study examines the effectiveness, safety, and socio-medical outcomes of MTP pill intake in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh. Data was collected from 200 women who underwent medical abortion using MTP pills in healthcare facilities and through self-administration. The study highlights the success rate, complications, and awareness levels among the participants. Findings indicate a high efficacy rate but also reveal gaps in knowledge and potential risks associated with unsupervised usage. Strengthening awareness and ensuring proper medical supervision are recommended for safer MTP practices.

KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION

Medical abortion is a non-invasive method of terminating early pregnancies using a combination of Mifepristone and Misoprostol. Despite its widespread availability in India, issues such as inadequate awareness, lack of medical supervision, and misuse pose significant challenges. This study aims to assess the outcomes of MTP pill intake in Jhansi, focusing on efficacy, complications, and the role of medical supervision.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A cross-sectional study was conducted between January 2023 and December 2023 across government and private healthcare centers in Jhansi. Data was collected from 200 women aged 18–40 years who had undergone MTP using Mifepristone and Misoprostol. Participants were selected through purposive sampling and interviewed regarding their experiences, medical supervision, and outcomes. The study parameters included abortion success rates, side effects, complications, and patient awareness.

RESULTS

- Efficacy:** 86% of cases resulted in a complete abortion without the need for surgical intervention. 10% required additional medical intervention, while 4% experienced incomplete abortions leading to surgical evacuation.
- Complications:** Common side effects included abdominal pain (75%), nausea (42%), heavy bleeding (38%), and fever (20%). Severe complications, including excessive hemorrhage and infections, were noted in 6% of cases.
- Medical Supervision:** 68% of participants obtained MTP pills with a doctor's prescription, while 32% self-administered without proper guidance, resulting in a higher complication rate.
- Awareness Levels:** Only 52% of women were fully aware of the correct dosage and procedure. Misinformation about gestational limits and potential risks was prevalent among self-administering individuals.

DISCUSSION

The study underscores the high efficacy of MTP pills but also highlights the risks associated with unsupervised usage. The findings stress the need for improved education on proper administration, potential complications, and the importance of post-abortion care. Additionally, regulatory measures should be strengthened to prevent over-the-counter availability without prescription.

CONCLUSION

Medical abortion using MTP pills is an effective method of pregnancy termination in Jhansi, but inadequate knowledge and lack of supervision increase the risk of complications. Public health initiatives should focus on spreading awareness and ensuring access to safe abortion services under medical guidance.

Recommendations

- Strengthening public health awareness campaigns on the proper use of MTP pills.
- Enforcing stricter regulations to prevent unauthorized sale of abortion pills.

- Encouraging healthcare providers to offer comprehensive counseling and follow-up care.
- Establishing community-based intervention programs to educate women about safe abortion practices.

REFERENCES

- Government of India, MTP Act (1971, amended 2021)
- WHO Guidelines on Medical Abortion (2022)
- Various research studies on MTP pill efficacy and safety in India