

# Adoption

Adoption for some people is the most loving option. You are giving your baby the opportunity to have what you are unable to provide right now.

## What does it mean?

- You can say what sort of people you would like to have as parents for your child.
- You can write a letter to your child for them to read as they grow up.
- Through adoption you can choose for your child to be placed with a father and mother if that is important to you.
- Studies show that most baby adoptions work out happily.

## What happens?

- When you are ready, a social worker will visit you to talk about it. You don't need to decide straight away. You have plenty of time to work out what's best for you and your baby.
- After the birth, the baby goes to foster parents for at least six weeks. You can visit during this time.
- The baby then goes to live with the adoptive family. After three months with them, the adoption order can go through.
- You do not have to go to court – a social worker will visit you and ask you to sign a legal document.
- Once the judge has made an adoption order, it cannot be changed.

Adoption means making a sacrifice on your part for your baby's sake. Adjusting to life post-natally may mean working through difficult emotions like loss and grief. It's important that you have both practical and emotional support when placing your baby in a new family. An advisor from your local pregnancy centre can support you during your pregnancy and for as long as you need after the birth and adoption.

If you need a larger print version of this leaflet please contact CareConfidential

## You're a special person too...

**You are a valuable person in your own right. You deserve the dignity of being able to make an informed choice for yourself, having been given all the accurate information and time to think and talk it through with someone you can trust.**

Further help is available for you:

To help you make an informed decision, you may want to know more about how a baby develops in the womb, as this can affect how you feel about your options. If you want to know the facts, your advisor can give you a leaflet about baby development.

You can ring our national free-phone helpline to speak to a fully trained advisor immediately: **CareConfidential 0800 028 2228**

You can be put in touch with your nearest pregnancy centre where you can speak to an advisor face to face and receive ongoing support.

You can go online to [www.careconfidential.com](http://www.careconfidential.com) and be in touch with someone confidentially using Online Advisor.

Ask for the leaflet 'Pregnant? What Now?' to be sent to you or read it online to help you take some steps forward.



# Parenting Adoption Abortion

what shall I  
choose?



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# Becoming a parent

If being pregnant is a shock for you, it can be hard to allow yourself to think about the positive aspects of having a baby. The responsibility can feel unwelcome or even frightening.

Choosing to become a parent might mean looking at some of the difficulties involved. The practical and emotional aspects of managing life with a child may appear overwhelming but becoming a parent can be very rewarding and fulfilling too.

## Help is available

You need not be on your own. An advisor from your local pregnancy counselling centre can support you for as long as you wish and help you to build your own support network.

In addition:

- If you have money problems, benefits may be available from the Department for Work and Pensions. See [www.direct.gov.uk](http://www.direct.gov.uk) for detailed information.
- If you have housing problems, the Local Housing Office can help you.
- You will receive health care from your Midwife, GP and Health Visitor.
- Baby clothes and equipment may be available from your local pregnancy centre.
- It is possible to have a child and return to school, college or work.

# Abortion

**Understanding what's involved** in an abortion can help you to make an informed decision.

- Abortions are usually done for free under the NHS, either in hospital or private clinics.
- There are various methods of abortion and you will need to sign a consent form to say that you agree to the procedure.

You may be offered a medical abortion depending on how pregnant you are and what local policy is.

- **Early medical abortion:** Up to 9 weeks of pregnancy, you will be given a drug to take orally followed 8 – 48 hours later by tablets taken orally or inserted into the vagina. This usually leads to an abortion within 4 – 6 hours.
- **Medical abortion:** after 9 weeks of pregnancy, the same drugs will be given to you, but the abortion will take longer and more than one dose of the second tablets may be needed.
- **Surgical abortion:** up to 15 weeks of pregnancy you may be offered a surgical abortion under general anaesthetic using suction, or up to 10 weeks under local anaesthetic.
- **Surgical dilatation and evacuation abortion (D and E):** after 15 weeks the abortion is performed under general anaesthetic. After stretching and dilating the cervix, forceps and suction are used to remove the pregnancy.
- **Abortion after 21 weeks:** abortion at this stage is not common. It involves either the surgical dilatation and evacuation method, or medical abortion.

Please be aware that **availability and methods of abortion vary across England, Scotland and Wales**. Local information must be sought. For more details on early and late abortions see [www.careconfidential.com](http://www.careconfidential.com) or ring the helpline 0800 028 2228.

## There may be some risks involved:

- Infection
- Bleeding
- Damage to the cervix or womb
- Relative infertility

Afterwards, some women feel an initial sense of relief but, later on, may feel:

- A sense of loss
- Grief
- Guilt or regret
- Anger

Some women also experience: tearfulness, wanting another baby, problems on anniversary dates, relationship problems, bad dreams and problems being near babies.

You are more likely to experience these reactions if:

- You are being pressurized into an abortion
- You feel you have no choice
- You have strong maternal feelings
- You have had depression
- You have a late abortion for a diagnosed abnormality
- You don't feel comfortable with the idea of abortion

It's important that you have both practical and emotional support. An advisor from your local pregnancy centre can help you develop your support network.