



Obstetrics and Gynaecology Experts' Perspectives on Poland's Legal Guidelines for Pregnancy Termination

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INTRODUCTION

Several factors affect the doctor's decision on pregnancy termination. The purpose of the study was to gather comments from obstetricians and gynaecologists regarding the justifications for termination of pregnancy, their readiness to carry out the procedure themselves, and their evaluation of the factors that influence these decisions. The poll was done among doctors who performed diagnostic prenatal ultrasonography between the majority of doctors who took part in the study did not support termination without a medical reason. A sizable majority of them said that serious foetal deformities deadly defects and illnesses endangering the mother's life were all grounds for terminating a pregnancy.

A small group of doctors declared that they would be willing to perform an abortion in the absence of medical justification. However, in situations where the mother's life was in danger due to serious foetal deformities, they were prepared to personally perform a pregnancy termination. Fatal birth malformations and a pregnancy brought on by rape. Regarding the effect of the respondents' sex, the presence of children, or their place of employment on the subject of indications for pregnancy termination, no statistical significance was found. The development of case-centered counselling on abortion based on perinatology, legal, and ethical experts seems acceptable, especially in nations with more stringent abortion laws or societies with a strong religious component.

DESCRIPTION

The country's law and religion, as well as individual considerations pertaining to the persons performing the operations, all have an impact on the choice to terminate

a pregnancy. Another key element that restricts access to the treatment in many places is the doctor's personal beliefs and willingness to carry out the procedure. Religion, social stigmatisation fears, a lack of medical understanding, and a well-known dread regarding the execution of the procedure and its legal repercussions all have an impact on physicians' perspectives. It would seem important to bring up the conscience clause issue. Because of their moral or religious beliefs, medical professionals have the ability to refuse to perform an operation under the conscience clause.

It was created to safeguard societal moral pluralism and individual sovereignty. According to studies, some doctors utilise the conscience clause out of concern that they will be branded "abortionists," which could cause issues for their future professional careers or how they are perceived by society [8]. The primary factor affecting the likelihood of carrying out a termination under the conscience clause is the law that is in force in the nation. According to Turk, just 8% of respondents were opposed to performing a termination themselves, while 19% of gynaecologists would be willing to do so if the law allowed it. All responders mentioned limitations on terminations, both in hospitals and private practises.

At the end of 2020, the Polish Constitutional Tribunal outlawed abortion for foetal malformations, declaring it to be illegal. The Constitutional Tribunal's statement reaffirmed the need to safeguard human life from conception on. In Poland, there is still a strong tendency for an even more extreme radicalization of the abortion law. A motion to punish a doctor who would administer or enable the performance of a pregnancy termination included a total ban on abortion and lengthy prison sentences in the lower chamber of the Polish Parliament. The motion, however, was turned down at the first

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reading. The new abortion laws have resulted in an increase in the number of terminations

Prenatal diagnostics are currently available to all women in Poland and are sponsored by the government (ultrasound examination in the first, second and third trimester, and genetic tests in the event of indications for their implementation). Because certain exams are conducted in private offices and are not counted in the statistics, we lack accurate statistics in this area. The reason for eligibility for pregnancy termination was the discovered genetic and foetal abnormalities [1-6].

CONCLUSION

The perspective of Polish obstetrics and gynaecologist doctors regarding the legality of pregnancy termination and variables that may affect their decisions is presented in the current paper. In January 2020, the investigation got underway. Since the Polish abortion law tightened up in the interim, abortion is now prohibited in certain circumstances. The goal of the study was to determine whether obstetricians and gynaecologists supported abortion and under what circumstances, when they would be willing to personally undergo the procedure, and whether factors such as gender,

place of employment, religion, and having children had an impact on their views. A group of specialists were intended to weigh in on the likelihood of liberalising Poland's abortion laws in the current study.

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