

Mifepristone access is coming before the US Supreme Court. How safe is this abortion pill?

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Boxes of the drug mifepristone sit on a shelf at the West Alabama Women's Center in Tuscaloosa, Ala., on March 16, 2022. On Tuesday, March 26, 2024, the U.S. Supreme Court will take up a case that could impact how women get access to mifepristone, one of the two pills used in the most common type of abortion in the nation. Credit: AP Photo/Allen G. Breed, File

The [U.S. Supreme Court will take up a case](#) Tuesday that could impact how women get access to [mifepristone](#), one of the two pills used in the most common type of abortion in the nation.

The central dispute in the case is whether the Food and Drug Administration overlooked serious safety problems when it made mifepristone easier to obtain, including through mail-order pharmacies.

Legal briefs filed with the court describe the pill's safety in vastly different terms: Medical professionals call it "among the safest medications" ever approved by the FDA, while the Christian conservative group suing the agency attributes "tens of thousands" of "emergency complications" to the drug.

Earlier this year, a [medical journal](#) retracted two studies that claimed to show the harms of mifepristone. The studies were cited in the pivotal Texas court ruling that brought the matter before the Supreme Court. The publisher cited conflicts of interest by the authors and flaws in their research, although the studies' lead author called the retractions a baseless attack.

Here's what to know about the safety of mifepristone, which is typically used with [misoprostol](#) in a medication abortion.

What safety limits has the FDA imposed since 2000?

The FDA approved mifepristone in 2000 as a safe and effective way to end early pregnancies.

There are rare occasions when mifepristone can cause dangerous, excessive bleeding that requires emergency care. Because of that, the FDA imposed strict [safety limits](#) on who could prescribe and distribute it—only specially certified physicians and only as part of three

mandatory in-person appointments with the patient getting the drug.

The doctors also had to be capable of performing [emergency surgery](#) to stop excess bleeding and an abortion procedure if the drug didn't end the pregnancy.

Over the years, the FDA reaffirmed mifepristone's safety and repeatedly eased restrictions, culminating in a 2021 decision doing away with any in-person requirements and allowing the pill to be sent through the mail.

How often are there serious problems?

Abortion opponents say the more lax restrictions resulted in many more "emergency complications." But that argument lumps together women experiencing a range of issues with mifepristone—from the drug not working to people who may simply have questions or concerns but don't require medical care.

OB-GYNs say a tiny fraction of patients suffer "major" or "serious" adverse events after taking mifepristone.

A legal brief by a group of medical organizations including the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists says, "When used in medication abortion, major adverse events—significant infection, excessive blood loss, or hospitalization—occur in less than 0.32% of patients, according to a highly regarded study with more than 50,000 patients."

The definition that scientists generally use for [serious adverse events](#) includes blood transfusions, major surgery, hospital admissions and death, said Ushma Upadhyay, one of the authors of that [2015 study](#). She added, "The hospital admission is a catch-all for the very serious but more rare events such as major infection."

The prescribing information included in the packaging for mifepristone tablets lists slightly different statistics for what it calls "serious adverse reactions." It cites ranges for how frequently various complications occur: 0.03% to 0.5% for transfusion; 0.2% for sepsis and 0.04% to 0.6% for hospitalization related to medication abortions. The ranges reflect findings across various relevant studies, experts said.

Why do patients go to the emergency room?

Mifepristone's labeling also lists a complication that most medical groups don't consider a serious or major adverse event: ER visits, which ranged from 2.9% to 4.6%. The current FDA label lists going to the ER as an option if patients experience prolonged heavy bleeding, severe abdominal pain or a sustained fever.

But ER visits don't always reflect big problems, doctors told The Associated Press.

Some people may go there after a medication abortion because they want to be checked out or have questions but don't have a doctor, said Upadhyay, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco. Others, she said, "don't want to go to their primary care provider about their abortion" because of stigma.

A [study she co-authored](#) in 2018 found that slightly more than half of patients who visited the ER because of abortions received only observational care. Some, Upadhyay said, "don't receive any treatment."

How effective is the pill?

Mifepristone results in a completed abortion 97.4% of the time, according to U.S. studies cited in the FDA label.

But in 2.6% of cases, a surgical intervention is needed. And 0.7% of the time, the pregnancy continues.

That's compared to a procedural abortion in a clinic, where the chance of the procedure failing to end a pregnancy "is extremely, extremely low," probably less than 0.1%, said Dr. Pratima Gupta, a board member for the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

"Any time a procedural abortion is done, the clinicians ensure that it was a complete abortion" by examining the tissue that is removed or performing an ultrasound during or after the procedure, she said.

Gupta, who has done abortion procedures for more than 20 years, said there are "very few complications from abortion—any kind of abortion, medication or procedural abortion." A [recent study](#) suggests that's just as true for medication abortions that happen in a clinic, a doctor's office or at home with the help of telehealth.

How does mifepristone's safety and effectiveness compare to other drugs?

The FDA makes drug approval decisions on a case-by-case basis, weighing effectiveness, safety and other factors.

No drug is 100% effective, and many common medications don't work for a significant portion of patients.

Antidepressants typically help between 40% and 60% of people with depression. New antibiotics approved by the FDA often resolve about 70% of infections.

Since 2000, roughly 6 million patients have taken mifepristone,

according to the FDA. A 2021 review of agency records looking for deaths that were likely related to the drug identified 13, or .00027% of patients.

Medical organizations supporting [mifepristone](#)'s availability say the drug's safety—given the rate of deaths—compares to "ibuprofen, which more than 30 million Americans take in any given day."

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