**Title**: The changing face of abortion in Mexico

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**Objective**: The objective of this study is to analyze how abortion characteristics of women attended in the formal health system have changed over time in Mexico, where legal changes have occurred in some states and where access to information, accompaniment and medications for medical abortion have been increasingly available.

**Methods**: We examined health system official records from 2000 up to October 2022, for all types of abortions (ICD-10 codes O00-O08) including legal abortions (Z303). We analyzed separately pathological pregnancies (ectopic and molar: O00-O01) and complicated cases (O03 a O07 with a 4th digit 0,1,2,3,5,6,7, 8 and all O08 category). Our primary outcomes were: number and rates of all abortions attended; number and proportion of complicated abortions by year and by type of complications.

**Results**: Between 2000-2022, 2,355.226 women were attended for abortion, 2,014.184 (85.5%) with no complications. Proportion of complicated cases nearly halved over time (9.85% in 2000 to 5.4% in 2022) with changes in types and distribution of specific complications. Most complications were unspecified and proportion decreased over time (7.1% to 3.4%); pathological cases nearly doubled (4.8% to 9%); hemorrhagic complications increased (0.24% to 1.2%), while infectious cases declined (2.25% to 0.76%). Traumatic complications were consistently under 0.05%.

**Conclusions**: Between 2000-2022 in Mexico, we observe a decline in abortion hospitalizations with significant decrease in complications, specifically the most severe ones; accuracy of registration improved. Both legalization of abortion but particularly increased access to information, accompaniment and pills for medical abortion are probably contributing to increased safety of the procedure.