

LDIR#001

ABORTION

Introduced: 3/20/69
Referred: Health, Welfare
and Education and Judiciary

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY SACKETT

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 312

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to therapeutic abortions."

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 * Section 1. AS 18 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

9 CHAPTER 27. THERAPEUTIC ABORTIONS.

10 Sec. 18.27.010. LIMITATIONS. No person may terminate, attempt to
11 terminate, or assist in termination or attempt of a human pregnancy
12 otherwise than by birth, except that a physician licensed under AS 08.-
13 64 may terminate, attempt to terminate, or assist in termination or
14 attempt of a human pregnancy if the act takes place in a hospital
15 licensed under ch. 20 of this title and if a therapeutic abortion board
16 provided for in this chapter gives unanimous approval and if the follow-
17 ing condition exists:

18 (1) a woman pregnant with child requests the termination of
19 the pregnancy; or if the woman is under the age of 18 years, then at
20 her request and the request of either her husband, or if unmarried, at
21 the request of a parent or legal guardian; and

22 (2) continuation of the pregnancy, in the opinion of the
23 board provided for in this chapter is likely to result in the death of
24 the woman; or the serious permanent impairment of the physical health
25 of the woman; or the serious permanent impairment of the mental health
26 of the woman as confirmed in writing under the signature of a doctor of
27 medicine licensed under AS 08.64 and specializing in psychiatry; or the
28 birth of a child with grave and permanent physical deformity or mental
29 retardation or the pregnancy resulted from criminal rape as defined by

JOURNAL
SUPPLEMENT

SENATE JOURNAL SUPPLEMENT NO. 4

February 11, 1976

MAJORITY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
HEALTH, WELFARE AND EDUCATION

REGARDING SENATE BILL 411

As members of the Committee on Health, Welfare and Education, we recommend that SB 411 be passed, with amendments, and be subject to the approval of Alaskans at a referendum.

At times, and with due respect to all interested Alaskans, we believe that both sides to this dispute about abortions have tended to overstate their cause. Some of the proponents of liberalized abortion laws insist that the State has no legitimate interest in the question of abortions, that a patient's husband (whose potential parentage and posterity may be at stake) should not be consulted, and, generally, that one should be free to do with one's body what one pleases. The argument is fallacious--unless the State is to legalize the use of all drugs, stop efforts to discourage suicide or combat alcoholism, and repeal every law regarding sexual conduct.

Although sharing many of their misgivings, we believe that some opponents of SB 411, especially those who insist that the bill "legalizes murder", also overstate the matter. The assertion about "murder" begs the questions of when life begins. It avoids the fact that the taking of human life is sanctioned or justified by law and custom in many situations accepted in our culture. The question of the sanctity of human life must be approached, if possible, by a broad overview that exercises every conscience upon all situations--not in a piecemeal fashion that focuses narrowly on the abortion issue.

Besides, a recent federal court decision in the District of Columbia, now awaiting review by the Supreme Court of the United States, casts doubt upon the constitutionality of existing state laws against abortion. If the decision is affirmed, the present statute would probably fall completely in a test case, or be an absolute "dead letter" without a test case.

Introduced: 1/26/70
Referred: Health, Welfare
and Education and Judic-
iary

1 IN THE SENATE

BY RADER

2 SENATE BILL NO. 411

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to abortions."

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 * Section 1. AS 11.15.060 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

9 Sec. 11.15.060. ABORTION. (a) A person, not a physician, who
10 provides to a woman, or procures a woman to take, a drug, medicine, or
11 substance, or uses any instrument or other means whatever upon a woman
12 with intent to induce an abortion of a woman is punishable by imprison-
13 ment for not less than one year nor more than five years. For purposes of
14 this section it shall not be necessary to prove that the woman was in
15 fact pregnant, nor that an artificial interruption of pregnancy occurred.

16 (b) A physician who provides to a woman, or procures a woman to
17 take, a drug, medicine, or substance, or uses any instrument or other
18 means whatever upon a woman, with intent to induce an abortion of a
19 woman after the 20th week of gestation without the express authorization
20 of the therapeutic abortion committee of the hospital at which the
21 abortion is to be performed, or a physician who provides to a woman,
22 or procures a woman to take, a drug, medicine, or substance, or uses
23 any instrument or other means whatever upon a woman, with intent to
24 induce an abortion of a woman after the 20th week of gestation in any
25 place other than a hospital is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction
26 is punishable by imprisonment for a period of not less than three, nor
27 more than five years.

28 (1) A physician may terminate a woman's pregnancy if the
29 therapeutic abortion committee of the hospital at which the abortion is

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS TO
SENATE BILL NO. 411

"An Act relating to Abortions"

by Senator John Rader

Existing Law

Despite whatever arguments may exist as to the meaning of the present law, in Alaska medical doctors are reluctant to perform therapeutic abortions. This is understandable, for if they perform a therapeutic abortion and if a court should later find the fact adjudge it unlawful, the physician is guilty of manslaughter and is punishable accordingly. (AS 11.15.060). Additionally, it is grounds for revocation of the doctor's license to practice medicine. [AS 08.54.33c(3A)].

Under present law, a doctor may perform a therapeutic abortion only if "the action is necessary to preserve the life of the mother". (See AS 11.15.060.) This ignores the right of a woman to adequate medical treatment for a serious threat to her mental or physical health. It may force a doctor to delay taking action until the woman is in such serious trouble as to represent imminent danger to her very existence.

Archaic laws not attuned to the moral conscience of doctors and their patients force women out of the hospitals, away from reputable doctors and into the hands of less skilled persons willing to risk a criminal conviction.

Because most abortions are illegally performed, statistics are hard to come by. According to the published report of a conference held in 1967 under the sponsorship of the Harvard Divinity School and the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation, The Terrible Choice: The Abortion Dilemma, it is variously estimated that there are from 160,000 to 1,200,000 illegal abortions performed every year in the United States.

No one knows how many women die as a result of illegal abortions. The conference "reached a consensus that a total of 500 abortion deaths per year would be a reasonable figure." (page vi, supra)

The existing law forces another unanticipated result. The Harvard Divinity School-Joseph Kennedy Conference, supra page 45 observed:

"We have already noted that the poor get fewer abortions than the rich. Yet when it comes to dying from abortions, the discrepancy in the quality of the abortions performed can be seen in death statistics. Thus, between 1961 and 1962, for every 10,000 live births in New York City, 1.0 white women, 4.7 Puerto Rican women, and 8.0 Negro women died from abortions."

The subject of abortion involves deeply held religious, ethical, moral and humanitarian principles. When does life begin? When is a fetus a child? When does an embryo with the potential

Hayden

JOURNAL
SUPPLEMENT

HOUSE - SUPPLEMENT NO. 11

April 1, 1970

"Judiciary Committee Report

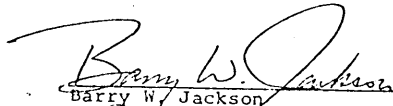
on

CS for HOUSE BILL NO. 776

Taking into account the fact that Alaskan courts have interpreted the prohibition of AS 11.15.060 against criminal abortions as not applying to the artificial interruption of a pregnancy before the quickening of the fetus, this bill prohibits all abortions by persons other than physicians licensed in this state and it treats abortions by these licensed physicians as a matter of the practice of medicine.

The committee substitute adds a section to the physician's licensure chapter and makes clear that this is a matter of medical practice. This new section sets out certain requirements: the physician must be licensed; the woman's consent must be knowledgeable; she must be a domiciliary of the state or physically present in the state for at least 60 days immediately before the abortion, as evidenced by her affidavit; the abortion must be performed in a facility which conforms to acceptable standards of organized medicine and hospitals; and, if the woman is an unmarried minor, the consent of her parent or guardian or the Department of Health and Welfare is required. The inclusion of guardian and the department is intended to cover those cases in which the department or a guardian has legal custody of the minor, or in which the parents are dead or have abandoned her, or in which she is an emancipated minor.

The committee notes with approval and attaches to this report a memorandum by Legislative Counsel Hayden Kaden, dealing with current abortion law in Alaska and other states.


Barry W. Jackson
Chairman
House Judiciary Committee "

Introduced: 3/6/70
Referred: Judiciary

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, WELFARE
AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 776

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the artificial interruption of
7 pregnancy."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. The legislature takes notice of the fact that the Alaska
10 courts have interpreted the prohibition of AS 11.15.060 against criminal
11 abortions as not applying to the artificial interruption of a pregnancy be-
12 fore the quickening of the fetus, at approximately the 20th week of preg-
13 nancy, whether performed by a physician or any other person. In recognition
14 of this fact the legislature, through this Act, intends to prohibit the
15 performance of abortions at any stage of pregnancy by persons who are not
16 licensed physicians. It is the further intent of the legislature and the
17 purpose of this Act to recognize that the artificial interruption of a
18 pregnancy by a physician licensed in this state, with the consent of the
19 woman, is a matter of the practice of medicine and is not subject to the
20 criminal laws of this state.

21 * Sec. 2. AS 11.15.060 is amended to read:

22 Sec. 11.15.060. ABORTION. A person, except a physician licensed
23 in the state, who administers to a pregnant woman [PREGNANT WITH A
24 CHILD] any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, or who uses an instru-
25 ment or other means, with intent to interrupt the pregnancy [DESTROY
26 THE CHILD, UNLESS THE ACTION IS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE LIFE OF THE
27 MOTHER,] is [, IF THE DEATH OF THE CHILD OR MOTHER IS THEREBY PRODUCED,
28 guilty of a felony [MANSLAUGHTER], and is punishable [ACCORDINGLY] by
29 imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years.

Introduced: 3/6/70
Referred: Judiciary and
Health, Welfare & Educa-
tion

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST

2 SENATE BILL NO. 527

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to abortions."

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 * Section 1. AS 11.15.060 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

9 (b) An abortion may be performed in this state provided, (1) the
10 abortion is performed by a licensed physician or surgeon; (2) the
11 abortion is performed in a hospital licensed by the Department of Health
12 and Welfare or operated by the federal government or an agency of the
13 federal government; and (3) the woman upon whom the abortion is to be
14 performed is domiciled in the state or has been physically present in
15 the state for 90 days immediately preceding the abortion. The affidavit
16 of the woman shall be considered as prima facie evidence of her compli-
17 ance with this requirement. Abortion in this section means an operation
18 to terminate the pregnancy of a nonviable fetus. Nothing in this
19 section shall require any hospital or person to participate in an
20 abortion, nor shall any hospital or person be liable for refusing to
21 participate in an abortion.
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LAWS OF ALASKA

1970

Source

CSSB 527 (HWE)

Chapter No.

103

AN ACT

Relating to abortions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. AS 11.15.060 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

Sec. 11.15.060. ABORTIONS. (a) No abortion may be performed in this state unless (1) the abortion is performed by a physician or surgeon licensed by the State Medical Board under AS 08.64.200; (2) the abortion is performed in a hospital or other facility approved for the purpose by the Department of Health and Welfare or a hospital operated by the federal government or an agency of the federal government; (3) consent has been received from the parent or guardian of an unmarried woman less than 18 years of age; and (4) the woman is domiciled or physically present in the state for 30 days before the abortion. "Abortion" in this section means an operation or procedure to terminate the pregnancy of a nonviable fetus. Nothing in this section requires a hospital or person to participate in an abortion, nor is a hospital or person liable for refusing to participate in an abortion under this section.

(b) A person who knowingly violates a provision of (a) of this section, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both.

* Sec. 2. AS 08.64 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 08.64.105. REGULATION OF ABORTION PROCEDURES. The State Medical Board shall adopt regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions of AS 11.15.060 and

JOURNAL
SUPPLEMENT

SENATE JOURNAL SUPPLEMENT NO. 10

March 25, 1970

Report by members of the Senate Judiciary
Committee voting "do pass" in support of
Judiciary Committee Substitute for Senate
Bill 527, an Act relating to Abortions

CSSB 527 is basically patterned on the Hawaiian statute with two significant changes.

First, the Hawaiian statute requires that a woman be a resident for a specified time in order to be eligible for an abortion. There is no such requirement in CSSB 527. We feel that this represents a significant improvement on the Hawaiian statute in that the rights of a woman should not be dependent upon such an irrelevant fact as residency.

Second, CSSB 527 gives to the State Medical Board the authority to promulgate rules and regulations governing the ethical conduct of doctors as their practice may relate to abortions, as well as set the standards for the care and treatment of patients.

CSSB 527 was introduced by the Senate Judiciary Committee at the request of Senator John Rader after the defeat of CSSB 411. CSSB 527 is significantly different. The most important changes are as follows:

- (1) The period during which an abortion may be performed as a matter of medicine between the woman and her doctor as defined in CSSB 527 is that period of a pregnancy during which there is a "nonviable fetus", i.e. the bill would permit the termination of a pregnancy of a fetus which could not sustain life outside or independently of the woman's support system. This is generally considered to be approximately the 26th week of pregnancy.
- (2) Because of the extension of time within which abortions can be performed as a matter of medicine, there is no compelling reason for the existence of a hospital board to authorize abortions in the later stages, i.e. for the period between 16 weeks as provided in CSSB 411 and 26 weeks as provided in CSSB 527.
- (3) CSSB 527, following the pattern of Hawaii, does not provide for abortions subsequent to viability, i.e. after 26 weeks. The legislative history of the Hawaiian bill indicates that it was considered unnecessary due to the fact that after viability we are dealing with premature births and not abortions as a practical matter.
- (4) CSSB 411 as amended required "consultation with the husband," if "available". We feel that the question of

Houder

JOURNAL
SUPPLEMENT

HOUSE - SUPPLEMENT NO. 12

April 9, 1970

"Judiciary Committee Report

on

CS for SENATE BILL NO. 527 (HWE)

Under existing law, AS 11.15.060, it would appear that any person may perform an abortion on a pregnant woman at any time during her pregnancy if the action is necessary to preserve her life. According to the only interpretations of the Alaska statute by Alaska courts, an abortion can also be performed on a pregnant woman for any reason during the period before the "quickening" of the unborn child (State v. Boswell, 60-109, Superior Court, 4th Jud. Dist., 1961). The Alaska Attorney General's office affirmed this interpretation in an informal opinion to Representative John Sackett, April 25, 1969. It was stated further that "quickening" normally occurs at approximately the fourth month of pregnancy. One could thus conclude that an abortion could be legally performed on a woman by any person before the fourth month of the woman's pregnancy.

However, the Oregon Supreme Court reached a different conclusion when interpreting the Oregon statute on which Alaska's law is based. It stated in State v. Atwood, 102 P. 295 (1909), and again in State v. Auslund, 167 P. 1019 (1917), that "pregnant with child" designates the fetus throughout the period of gestation. These decisions, when taken in light of the fact that the Alaska Supreme Court has never ruled on the issue, would make a physician in Alaska understandably reluctant to perform a therapeutic abortion before "quickening". If a physician should perform such a therapeutic abortion he risks being indicted for manslaughter.

Another factor to consider in determining the present state of Alaska's abortion statute is its possible unconstitutionality, in light of the recent California Supreme Court opinion and the opinions of two United States District Courts striking down the abortion statutes of California, the District of Columbia, and Wisconsin, respectively. (See the discussion in the House Journal Supplement No. 11, April 1, 1970.) If it is unconstitutional, Alaska has no law on abortion.

The Senate Health, Welfare and Education Committee Substitute for SB-527, which recently passed the Senate, repeals our present criminal abortion statute and reenacts it to prohibit abortions unless performed under certain conditions.

CSSB-527 (HWE) provides that no abortion shall be performed in this state unless:

JOURNAL
SUPPLEMENT

HOUSE - SUPPLEMENT NO. 13

April 15, 1970

"Second Judiciary Committee Report

on

CS for SENATE BILL NO. 527 (HWE)

During the debate on CSSB-527 on the floor of the House of Representatives, Representative Borer questioned the construction of the sentence, "Abortion in this section means an operation or procedure to terminate the pregnancy of a nonviable fetus." He said that since there can be no such thing as a pregnant fetus, the passage of the bill containing that language would mean that there would, in effect, be no abortion law in Alaska at all.

In response to this statement, Representative Kay said, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, that Representative Borer's interpretation of the sentence was not the proper construction of it, nor was it the committee's or the legislature's intent that it be so construed.

The provisions of CSSB-527 were modeled generally after Hawaii's recently passed abortion law. The definition of abortion at issue here was modeled particularly after the Hawaiian Act, which said: "Abortion shall mean an operation to intentionally terminate the pregnancy of a nonviable fetus." The same subsection stated further that "the termination of a pregnancy of a viable fetus is not included in this Act." The conference committee report on the Hawaiian bill reiterated this language on page seven in the following manner: "The bill has been amended to define abortion as the intentional termination of a pregnancy of a nonviable fetus and such definition excludes the intentional termination of a pregnancy of a viable fetus in order to allow the medical profession the legal protection it is entitled to in such cases." The Judiciary Committee report on CSSB-527 (HWE) reflects the same interpretation of the questioned language.

Taken alone, the words "pregnancy of a nonviable fetus" are meaningless, as Representative Borer pointed out. However, in the context of the whole sentence the meaning is quite clear. What is being stated is that an abortion is the termination of the nonviable fetus which is within a pregnant woman's body and the existence of which in her body is described by the term "pregnancy". Or, stated differently, "an abortion is an operation to terminate a pregnancy by terminating the nonviable fetus." Or, "an abortion is an operation to terminate a pregnancy of its fetus."

April 17, 1970

SB
423

Yeas: 20

Bejich, Blodgett, Bradshaw,
Eutrovich, Christiansen, Engstrom,
Hageland, Hammond, Josephson,
Koslosky, Lewis, Merdes, Miller,
Palmer, V. Phillips, Poland, Rader,
Thomas, Ziegler and B. Phillips

Nays: 0

And so, SENATE BILL NO. 423 passed the Senate

SENATE BILL NO. 423 was referred to the Secretary for
enrollment.

The President stated that without objection the Senate
would revert to

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR (Cont'd)

CSSB
527
(HWE)

April 17, 1970

The Honorable Brad Phillips
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. President:

I have today exercised my veto power over Committee Substitute
for Senate Bill 527 entitled "An Act Relating to Abortions."

Many have suggested that I allow the bill to become law without
my signature. I cannot accept that advice when legislation
involving the fundamental right to life is involved. The bill
would have become just as much law as if I had signed it.

I do not agree with those who say that the Governor should not
allow his own personal convictions to enter into his conduct of
State business. In my view, any man who does not follow his
personal convictions in conducting State business is not worthy
of the office of Governor.

It has always been my understanding of our constitutions,
Federal and State, that the proper function of government is
the protection of life and liberty. Yet we are concerned here
with legislation which removes all protection of the law from
the life of an unborn child.

The bill is seriously deficient in that if it becomes law, no
Alaskan Statute would specifically make criminal any abortion
of a viable fetus. The bill would repeal our existing abortion
law which does make such an abortion illegal, but it would sub-
stitute language which refers only to abortions of nonviable
fetuses. Thus enacted, the bill would not itself sustain a
prosecution for the abortion of a viable fetus.

April 17, 1970

SENATE JOURNAL

793

CSSB
527
(HWE)

There are additional aspects of the bill which raise other
possible problems but I'll not base my veto on legal weaknesses
of the bill.

The central issue is the right to life. If we can reason that
we must leave no stone unturned to protect the innocence of a
person indicted for a crime or the rights of a convicted
criminal, how then can we remove the protection of the law
from the most innocent and defenseless form of human life.

Undoubtedly, the argument over whether the fetus is viable or
nonviable was a key point in the passage of Committee Substitute
for Senate Bill 527. The viability of the fetus should not be
the determining factor of the right to live since life indeed
exists in a nonviable fetus.

Heartbeat can be detected by fetal electrocardiograph and other
instrumentation by eight to ten weeks. Sex is identifiable at
approximately the same point in time as are brain waves at the
capability of receiving impulses.

Courts in other jurisdictions have consistently given recognition
of the constitutional rights of the child in the womb to pro-
tection. Under existing law, those rights are protected in
Alaska today. CSSB 527 would remove that protection.

The majority of courts hold that the child need not be viable
at the time of an injury in order to recover damages as a
legal person in the law of torts. Court recoveries have been
allowed for injury to a fetus who was only one month old at the
time of injury.

I believe that the State must continue to refuse to delegate to
any individual the right to decide who shall live. It is the
duty and responsibility to protect everyone's right to life
and liberty, including unborn children.

Humans may decide to avoid conception but only God decides when
a life is formed. The one phenomenon that best proves the
existence of God is the creation of life itself. My personal
reservations on the provisions of CSSB 527 are so great that I
have vetoed it.

Sincerely yours,

Keith H. Miller
Keith H. Miller
Governor

The President requested that the Majority Leader arrange a
meeting with the House to consider the two veto Messages
from the Governor (HOUSE BILL NO. 1, am, and COMMITTEE
SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 527) and suggested a joint
session at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday, April 22, 1970.

CSSB
527

Introduced: 4/24/70
Referred: Judiciary

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 852

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

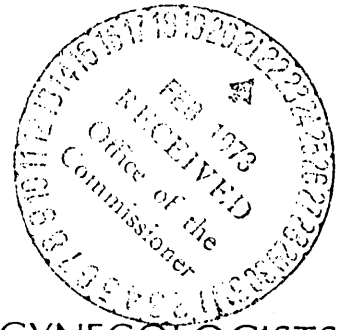
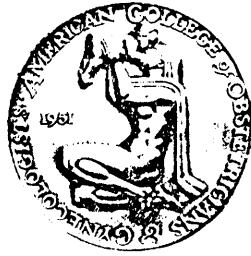
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act protecting a viable, unborn child from
7 offenses against the person."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 11.15 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 11.15.340. PERSON DEFINED. In this chapter, unless the
11 context otherwise requires, "person" includes a viable, unborn child;
12 and a viable, unborn child may be the victim of an offense against the
13 person.



THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS

Statement on Abortion, February 10, 1973

In view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on abortion the following statement is issued by the Executive Committee of The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Abortion is a surgical procedure. For its performance, adequate facilities, equipment and personnel are required to assure the highest standards of patient care.

First trimester abortions (up to 12 weeks gestational age) should be performed in a hospital or in a facility that offers the basic safeguards provided by hospital admission and has immediate hospital back-up. Such a facility should be accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals or licensed by a state or province.

Abortions beyond the first trimester should be performed in a hospital.

Facilities for the performance of first trimester abortions should include appropriate surgical, anesthetic and resuscitation equipment. In addition, the following should be provided:

1. Verification of the diagnosis and duration of pregnancy.
2. Pre-operative instructions and counselling.
3. Recorded pre-operative history and physical examination, particularly directed to identification of pre-existing or concurrent illnesses or drug sensitivities that may have a bearing on the operative procedures or the anesthesia.
4. Laboratory procedures as usually required for a hospital admission, including blood type and Rh factor.