

HOW WELL DOES BIRTH CONTROL WORK?

What is your chance of getting pregnant?



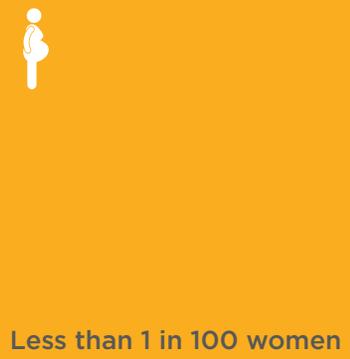
Really, really well



No hormones

The Implant (Nexplanon) IUD (Skyla) IUD (Mirena) IUD (ParaGard) Sterilization, for men and women

Works, hassle-free, for up to... 3 years 3 years 5 years 12 years Forever



O.K.



The Pill The Patch The Ring The Shot (Depo-Provera)

For it to work best, use it... Every. Single. Day. Every week Every month Every 3 months



Not as well



Pulling Out Fertility Awareness Diaphragm Condoms, for men or women

Needed for STD protection!

Use with any other method

For each of these methods to work, you or your partner have to use it every single time you have sex.



FYI, without birth control, over 90 in 100 young women get pregnant in a year.



Summary Chart of U.S. Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use



Updated June 2012. This summary sheet only contains a subset of the recommendations from the US MEC. For complete guidance, see: <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/unintendedpregnancy/USMEC.htm>

Most contraceptive methods do not protect against sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Consistent and correct use of the male latex condom reduces the risk of STIs and HIV.

Key:	
1	No restriction (method can be used)
2	Advantages generally outweigh theoretical or proven risks
3	Theoretical or proven risks usually outweigh the advantages
4	Unacceptable health risk (method not to be used)

Condition	Sub-condition	Combined pill, patch, ring		Progestin-only pill		Injection		Implant		LNG-IUD		Copper-IUD	
		I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Age	Menarche to <40=1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Menarche to <18=1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Menarche to <20=2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Anatomic abnormalities	a) Distorted uterine cavity									4	4	4	4
	b) Other abnormalities									2	2	2	2
Anemias	a) Thalassemia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	b) Sickle cell disease‡	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	c) Iron-deficiency anemia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Benign ovarian tumors	(including cysts)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breast disease	a) Undiagnosed mass	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2	2	2	2
	b) Benign breast disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	c) Family history of cancer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	d) Breast cancer‡												
	i) current	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Breastfeeding (see also Postpartum)	a) < 1 month postpartum	3*	3*	3*	3*	3*	3*	3*	3*				
	b) 1 month or more postpartum	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*				
Cervical cancer	Awaiting treatment	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
Cervical ectropion		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cirrhosis	a) Mild (compensated)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	b) Severe‡ (decompensated)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) /Pulmonary embolism (PE)	a) History of DVT/PE, not on anticoagulant therapy												
	i) higher risk for recurrent DVT/PE	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2
	ii) lower risk for recurrent DVT/PE	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
	b) Acute DVT/PE	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2
	c) DVT/PE and established on anticoagulant therapy for at least 3 months												
	i) higher risk for recurrent DVT/PE	4*	4*	4*	4*	4*	4*	4*	4*	2	2	2	2
	ii) lower risk for recurrent DVT/PE	3*	3*	3*	3*	3*	3*	3*	3*	2	2	2	2
	d) Family history (first-degree relatives)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
	e) Major surgery												
	(i) with prolonged immobilization	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2
(ii) without prolonged immobilization	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Depressive disorders		1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
		1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
Diabetes mellitus (DM)	a) History of gestational DM only	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	b) Non-vascular disease												

Condition	Sub-condition	Combined pill, patch, ring		Progestin-only pill		Injection		Implant		LNG-IUD		Copper-IUD	
		I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Diabetes mellitus (cont.)	(i) non-insulin dependent	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	(ii) insulin dependent‡	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	c) Nephropathy/ retinopathy/ neuropathy‡	3/4*	3/4*	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	d) Other vascular disease or diabetes of >20 years' duration‡	3/4*	3/4*	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Endometrial cancer‡		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
Endometrial hyperplasia		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Endometriosis		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy‡	(see also Drug Interactions)	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1	1	1	1
Gallbladder disease	a) Symptomatic												
	(i) treated by cholecystectomy	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	(ii) medically treated	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gestational trophoblastic disease	a) Decreasing or undetectable β-hCG levels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
	b) Persistently elevated β-hCG levels or malignant disease‡	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
Headaches	a) Non-migrainous	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
	b) Migraine												
	i) without aura, age <35	2*	2*	1*	1*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*
	ii) without aura, age ≥35	3*	3*	1*	1*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*
History of bariatric surgery‡	(iii) with aura, any age	4*	4*	2*	2*	3*	3*	2*	2*	3*	3*	3*	3*
	a) Restrictive procedures	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	b) Malabsorptive procedures	COCs: 3 P/R: 1	COCs: 3 P/R: 1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
History of cholestasis	a) Pregnancy-related	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	b) Past COC-related	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
History of high blood pressure during pregnancy		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
History of pelvic surgery		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
HIV	High risk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
	HIV infected (see also Drug Interactions)‡	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	2	2	2	2
	AIDS (see also Drug Interactions) ‡	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	3	3	3	3
	Clinically well on therapy	If on treatment, see Drug Interactions									2	2	2
Hyperlipidemias		2/3*	2/3*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*
Hypertension	a) Adequately controlled hypertension	3*	3*	1*	1*	2*	2*	2*	2*	1*	1*	1*	1*
	b) Elevated blood pressure levels (properly taken measurements)												
	(i) systolic 140-159 or diastolic 90-99	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
(ii) systolic ≥160 or diastolic ≥100‡	4	4	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	
c) Vascular disease	4	4	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	

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		I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Inflammatory bowel disease	(Ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease)	2/3*		2		2		1		1		1	
Ischemic heart disease‡	Current and history of	4		2	3	3		2	3	2	3	1	
Liver tumors	a) Benign												
	i) Focal nodular hyperplasia	2		2		2		2		2		1	
	ii) Hepatocellular adenoma‡	4		3		3		3		3		1	
	b) Malignant‡	4		3		3		3		3		1	
Malaria		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Multiple risk factors for arterial cardiovascular disease	(such as older age, smoking, diabetes and hypertension)	3/4*		2*		3*		2*		2		1	
Obesity	a) ≥30 kg/m ² body mass index (BMI)	2		1		1		1		1		1	
	b) Menarche to <18 years and ≥30 kg/m ² BMI	2		1		2		1		1		1	
Ovarian cancer‡		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Parity	a) Nulliparous	1		1		1		1		2		2	
	b) Parous	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Past ectopic pregnancy		1		2		1		1		1		1	
Pelvic inflammatory disease	a) Past, (assuming no current risk factors of STIs)												
	(i) with subsequent pregnancy	1		1		1		1		1	1	1	1
	(ii) without subsequent pregnancy	1		1		1		2		2	2	2	2
	b) Current	1		1		1		4		2*		4	2*
Peripartum cardiomyopathy‡	a) Normal or mildly impaired cardiac function												
	(i) <6 months	4		1		1		1		2		2	
	(ii) ≥6 months	3		1		1		1		2		2	
	b) Moderately or severely impaired cardiac function	4		2		2		2		2		2	
Postabortion	a) First trimester	1*		1*		1*		1*		1*		1*	
	b) Second trimester	1*		1*		1*		2		2		2	
	c) Immediately post-septic abortion	1*		1*		1*		4		4		4	
Postpartum (see also Breastfeeding)	a) <21 days	4		1		1							
	b) 21 days to 42 days												
	(i) with other risk factors for VTE	3*		1		1		1					
	(ii) without other risk factors for VTE	2		1		1		1					
	c) ≥42 days	1		1		1		1					
Postpartum (in breastfeeding or non-breastfeeding women, including post-caesarean section)	a) <10 minutes after delivery of the placenta							2				1	
	b) 10 minutes after delivery of the placenta to <4 weeks							2				2	
	c) ≥4 weeks							1				1	
	d) Puerperal sepsis							4				4	
Pregnancy			NA*		NA*		NA*		NA*		4*	4*	
Rheumatoid arthritis	a) On immunosuppressive therapy	2		1		2/3*		1		2	1	2	1
	b) Not on immunosuppressive therapy	2		1		2		1		1		1	
Schistosomiasis	a) Uncomplicated	1		1		1		1		1		1	
	b) Fibrosis of the liver‡	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Severe dysmenorrhea		1		1		1		1		1		2	
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)	a) Current purulent cervicitis or chlamydial infection or gonorrhea	1		1		1		1		4	2*	4	2*
	b) Other STIs (excluding HIV and hepatitis)	1		1		1		1		2	2	2	2

Condition	Sub-condition	Combined pill, patch, ring		Progestin-only pill		Injection		Implant		LNG-IUD		Copper-IUD	
		I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Sexually transmitted infections (cont.)	c) Vaginitis (including trichomonas vaginalis and bacterial vaginosis)	1		1		1		1		2	2	2	2
	d) Increased risk of STIs	1		1		1		1		2/3*	2	2/3*	2
Smoking	a) Age <35	2		1		1		1		1		1	
	b) Age ≥35, <15 cigarettes/day	3		1		1		1		1		1	
	c) Age ≥35, ≥15 cigarettes/day	4		1		1		1		1		1	
Solid organ transplantation‡	a) Complicated	4		2		2		2		3	2	3	2
	b) Uncomplicated	2*		2		2		2		2		2	
Stroke‡	History of cerebrovascular accident	4	2	3		3		2	3	2		1	
Superficial venous thrombosis	a) Varicose veins	1		1		1		1		1		1	
	b) Superficial thrombophlebitis	2		1		1		1		1		1	
Systemic lupus erythematosus‡	a) Positive (or unknown) antiphospholipid antibodies	4		3		3	3	3		3		1	1
	b) Severe thrombocytopenia	2		2		3	2	2		2*		3*	2*
	c) Immunosuppressive treatment	2		2		2	2	2		2		2	1
	d) None of the above	2		2		2	2	2		2		1	1
Thrombogenic mutations‡		4*		2*		2*		2*		2*		1*	
Thyroid disorders	Simple goiter/hyperthyroid/hypothyroid	1		1		1		1		1		1	
	a) Non-pelvic	1*		1*		1*		1*		1		1	
Tuberculosis‡ (see also Drug Interactions)	b) Pelvic	1*		1*		1*		1*		4	3	4	3
	Unexplained vaginal bleeding before evaluation	2*		2*		3*		3*		4*	2*	4*	2*
Uterine fibroids		1		1		1		1		2		2	
Valvular heart disease	a) Uncomplicated	2		1		1		1		1		1	
	b) Complicated‡	4		1		1		1		1		1	
Vaginal bleeding patterns	a) Irregular pattern without heavy bleeding	1		2		2		2		1	1	1	
	b) Heavy or prolonged bleeding	1*		2*		2*		2*		1*	2*	2*	
Viral hepatitis	a) Acute or flare	3/4*	2	1		1		1		1		1	
	b) Carrier/Chronic	1	1	1		1		1		1		1	

Drug Interactions

Antiretroviral therapy	a) Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors	1*		1		1		1		2/3*	2*	2/3*	2*
	b) Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors	2*		2*		1		2*		2/3*	2*	2/3*	2*
	c) Ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitors	3*		3*		1		2*		2/3*	2*	2/3*	2*
Anticonvulsant therapy	a) Certain anticonvulsants (phenytoin, carbamazepine, barbiturates, primidone, topiramate, oxcarbazepine)	3*		3*		1		2*		1		1	
	b) Lamotrigine	3*		1		1		1		1		1	
Antimicrobial therapy	a) Broad spectrum antibiotics	1		1		1		1		1		1	
	b) Antifungals	1		1		1		1		1		1	
	c) Antiparasitics	1		1		1		1		1		1	
	d) Rifampicin or rifabutin therapy	3*		3*		1		2*		1		1	

I = initiation of contraceptive method; C = continuation of contraceptive method; NA = Not applicable
 * Please see the complete guidance for a clarification to this classification: www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/unintendedpregnancy/USMEC.htm
 ‡ Condition that exposes a woman to increased risk as a result of unintended pregnancy.

OOPS! EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION: BIRTH CONTROL THAT WORKS *AFTER* SEX

Types of emergency contraception	How well does it work?	How soon do I have to use it?	How do I use it?	Where can I get it?
 <p>ParaGard IUD</p>	<p>Almost 100% effective</p> 	<p>Within 5 days</p> 	<p>It's placed in the uterus by a doctor or nurse</p>  Keeps working as super effective birth control.	<p>From a doctor, nurse, or at a clinic</p>  Say it's for EC so you are scheduled quickly.
 <p>Ella</p>	  Less effective if over 195 pounds. Try an IUD.	<p>ASAP</p>  Works better the sooner you take it, up to 5 days.	<p>Take the pill as soon as you get it</p>  Remember to use it every time you have unprotected sex.	<p>From a doctor, nurse, or at a clinic</p>  Get an extra pack for future emergencies.
 <p>Plan B One-Step or a generic</p>	  Less effective if over 165 pounds. Try ella or an IUD.	<p>ASAP</p>  Works better the sooner you take it, up to 3 days.	<p>Take the pill as soon as you get it</p>  Remember to use it every time you have unprotected sex.	<p>At a pharmacy, no prescription needed</p>  Get an extra pack for future emergencies.

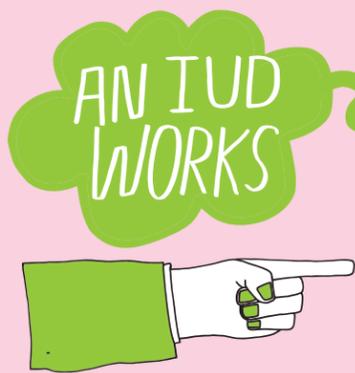
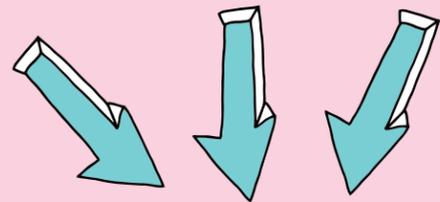
→ NEED BIRTH CONTROL ←

THAT WORKS AFTER UNPROTECTED SEX?

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED AN IUD?

IT'S THE MOST EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION (EC).

IUD?



100% OF THE TIME



UP TO 85% OF THE TIME

KEEP USING IT AS SUPER EFFECTIVE BIRTH CONTROL.

★ NO HORMONES & TOTALLY PRIVATE. ★



YOU MAY BE ABLE TO GET ONE FOR



FREE



YOUR DOCTOR OR NURSE PLACES AN IUD INSIDE THE UTERUS. IT'S QUICK— LESS THAN 10 MINUTES.

INTERESTED? Ask your Healthcare Provider for details.