# **Long-Acting Reversible Birth Control Methods**



This decision aid is to help you and your health care provider talk about methods of birth control and choose what's right for you. Most people can safely use these methods. Your health care provider can tell you whether these methods are safe for you.

	IMPLANT	HORMONAL IUD	COPPER IUD
How is it used?	A health gave provider puts a flevible device the	A health save provider puts a small. T shaped	A health care provider puts a small. T shaped
How is it used?	A health care provider puts a flexible device the size of a matchstick under the skin of your arm <sup>1</sup>	A health care provider puts a small, T-shaped, plastic device in your uterus <sup>1</sup>	A health care provider puts a small, T-shaped plastic and copper device in your uterus <sup>1</sup>
How often?	Every 3 years <sup>1</sup>	Every 3 to 5 years (depends on the brand) <sup>1</sup>	Every 10 years <sup>1</sup>
How does it work?	Releases progestin <sup>1</sup>	Releases progestin <sup>1</sup>	Releases copper <sup>2</sup>
When does it start working?	Immediately or after 7 days (depends on when you get the implant) <sup>3</sup>	Immediately or after 7 days (depends on when you get the IUD) <sup>3</sup>	Immediately <sup>3</sup>
How many people become pregnant in the first year?			
Not always following the instructions:	Fewer than 1 in 100 people <sup>4</sup>	Fewer than 1 in 100 people <sup>4</sup>	Fewer than 1 in 100 people <sup>4</sup>
Always following the instructions:	Fewer than 1 in 100 people <sup>4</sup>	Fewer than 1 in 100 people <sup>4</sup>	Fewer than 1 in 100 people <sup>4</sup>
What are some of the side effects?			
Unscheduled spotting or bleeding?	Possible, may or may not improve over time <sup>1,3</sup>	Possible, usually improves over time <sup>1,3</sup>	Possible, usually improves over time <sup>1,3</sup>
Heavy or prolonged bleeding?	Possible <sup>3</sup>		Possible, usually improves over time <sup>1,3</sup>
More painful periods?			Possible, usually improves over time <sup>1</sup>
Fewer or no periods?	Possible <sup>1,3</sup>	Possible <sup>3</sup>	
Other side effects (e.g., nausea, headaches, breast tenderness, mood changes or depression)?	Possible <sup>1</sup>	Possible <sup>1</sup>	
Device comes out?		Possible <sup>1</sup>	Possible <sup>1</sup>
Does it protect against sexually transmitted infections (STIs)?	No <sup>5</sup>	No <sup>5</sup>	No <sup>5</sup>



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### Supporting Document

Version: 1.1

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The authors do not stand to gain or lose anything by the birth control choices people make after using this decision aid

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#### Notes:

- This decision aid includes a statement about the general safety of the birth control methods described. The *U.S. Medical Eligibility Criteria* for Contraceptive Use<sup>6</sup> and published updates<sup>7,8</sup> provide guidance on who can safely use each birth control method and may be used to facilitate the provision of individualized information on method safety.
- For the Implant, 12-month typical-use and perfect-use effectiveness data are for Implanon®. For the Hormonal IUD, 12-month typical-use and perfect-use effectiveness data are for Mirena®. For the Copper IUD, 12-month typical-use and perfect-use effectiveness data are for ParaGard®.
- To enhance comprehension, 12-month typical-use and perfect-use effectiveness data are displayed both using raw numbers ("X in 100 people") and using a visual aid based on the following:

Less than 1%: 000000000

1% to 9%: 000000000

10% to 19%: 00000000

20% to 29%: 000000000

### Information Sources:

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