Combined Hormonal Contraceptives – CON 8

DEFINITION

Combined hormonal contraceptives (CHCs) contain both estrogen and progestin to reduce the risk of pregnancy primarily by suppressing ovulation and thickening cervical mucus. Combined oral contraceptive pill, vaginal ring delivery system and transdermal patch are all combined contraceptives.

SUBJECTIVE

Should include:

- 1. LMP
- 2. Medical, sexual, and contraceptive use history (initial or update) as appropriate

OBJECTIVE

Should include: B/P

1. Height, weight and BMI

May include:

1. Age-appropriate physical exam as indicated

Must exclude:

1. Any method-specific Category 4 conditions from the CDC MEC table

LABORATORY

May include:

- 1. Pap smear, as indicated
- 2. STD screening, as indicated
- 3. Urine pregnancy test, as indicated
- 4. Other lab work, as indicated

ASSESSMENT

Candidate of combined contraceptives

PLAN

- 1. Establish reasonable certainty that the patient is not pregnant
 - a. In situations in which the clinician is uncertain whether the patient might be pregnant, the benefits of starting the implant, DMPA injection, CHCs and progestin-only pills likely exceed any risk
 - b. Consider the need if a pregnancy test is indicated in 2-4 weeks following initiation of the method
- 2. Prescribe combined contraceptives, including dosage, # cycles, and directions for use
- 3. Anticipatory guidance may be provided to the patient regarding potential side effects, such as bleeding irregularities (breakthrough bleeding) and menstrual changes. Encourage the patient to inform the clinician of problematic/bothersome bleeding to discuss management

CLIENT EDUCATION

- 1. Provide client education handout(s). Review manufacturer's inserts. Review risk vs. benefits, complications, and danger signs. Review the danger signs "ACHES" mnemonic and when the patient is to seek immediate medical emergency care. See additional protocols for instructions on combined OCPs, contraceptive rings or patches as appropriate
- 2. Patient education may include instructions for use, timing of initiation, need for back-up contraception, switching from another contraceptive method, side effects, continuous cycling options, and expected bleeding profiles
- 3. Data show conflicting reports on the risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE) with transdermal patch use. Regardless, the risk of VTE with patch use is still far below the risk of VTE during pregnancy

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- 4. The risk of blood clots may be higher in pills containing greater than 35mcg of estrogen
- 5. Educate clients of clinical trials suggesting that transdermal patches may be less effective in women with body weight > 198 lbs. than in women with lower body weights
- 6. ECP reviewed
- 7. Review safer sex education, if appropriate
- 8. Recommend to the client to RTC annually, prn for problems or as indicated per individual plan

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