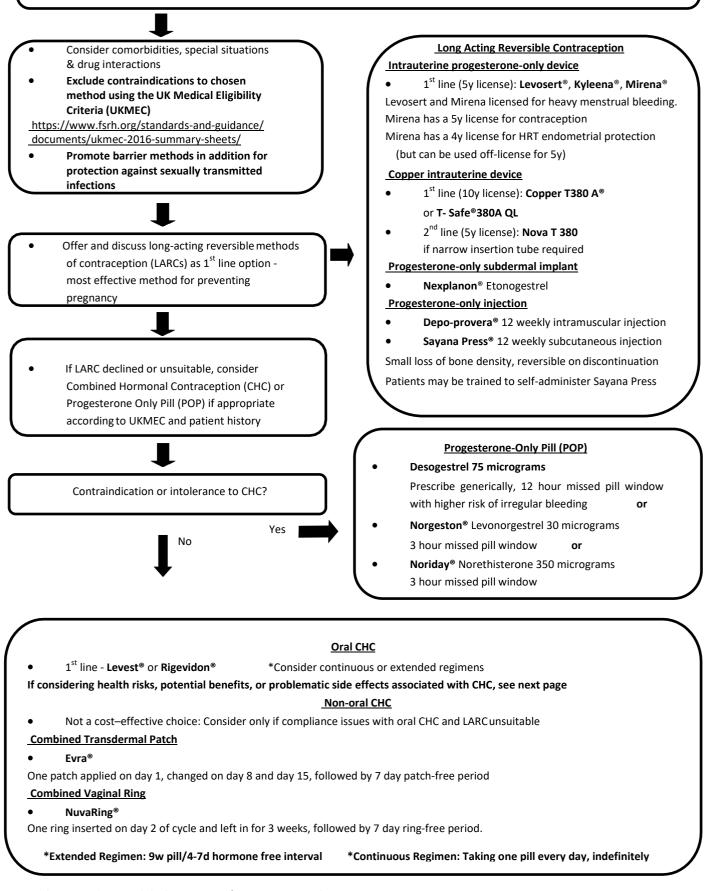


Surrey and North West Sussex Area Prescribing Committee (APC)

East Surrey, North West Surrey, Surrey Heath, Surrey Downs CCG, Guildford & Waverley, Crawley and Horsham & Mid Sussex

Contraceptive Prescribing in Primary Care: A Quick Reference Guide to be used in conjunction with Clinical Knowledge Summary

- History: Take full history (family, sexual, gynaecological including cervical smear, social, medication, previous contraception)
- Check: Blood pressure, weight and Body Mass Index
- Exclude: Sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy if necessary



For hormone doses and the latest costs of contraceptives, please see MIMS: https://www.mims.co.uk/table-contraceptives/contraception/article/1090752

If considering non-contraceptive health benefits:

- Heavy Menstrual Bleeding: 1st line is 52mg levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system, for alternative medical management see NICE Guideline NG88
- Acne: If no improvement with 2nd generation CHC (e.g. Levest or Rigevidon), try 3rd generation progestogen such as Gedarel® 30/150 or Millinette®30/75
- Can use Co-cyprindiol for the treatment of acne, but switched to an alternative lower risk CHC when acne has improved
 Perimenopausal symptoms: May be improved by CHC (e.g. Levest or Rigevidon), consider an extended* or continuous* regimen, but only use if age under 50yrs. Lucette®(contains 3mg drospirenone) should be considered 1st line
- Endometriosis: options are Levest[®] or progesterone only methods, switch to extended* regimen if not helpful
- Polycystic ovary syndrome: Consider 52mg levonorgestrel-releasing IUS or Levest[®]

*Extended Regimen: 9w pill/4-7d hormone free interval *Continuous Regimen: Taking one pill every day, indefinitely

If considering associated health risks of combined hormonal contraceptives:

- Endometrial, Ovarian and Colorectal Cancer: Reduced risk in women who have ever taken oral contraceptives
- Cervical Cancer: Small increased risk if used >5y
- **Breast Cancer:** Increased risk with higher oestrogen, UKMEC 3 for gene mutation carrier, no restriction for positive family history
- Choose low oestrogen CHC, e.g. Loestrin 20[®] or Gedarel[®] 20/150, which contain 20mcg ethinylestradiol
- VTE: Usual 1st line is Levest[®] as levonorgestrel, norethisterone and norgestimate have lower risks
- Inherited thrombophilia: UKMEC 4

Consider switching based on side effects:

- Headaches: If migraine with aura STOP! Consider extended / continuous* regimen or changing to 20mcg ethinylestradiol containing CHC e.g. Loestrin 20[®] or Gedarel[®] 20/150
- Unscheduled / break through bleeding: Likely to settle with time, rule out other causes, increasing oestrogen / 2nd generation progestogen helps, e.g. Cilique®
- Mood change: consider extended / continuous regimen, or change of progestogen, e.g. Lucette[®] (contains 3mg drospirenone)
- Breast tenderness / nausea : consider 20mcg ethinylestradiol containing CHC e.g. Loestrin 20® or Gedarel® 20/150
- Weight gain: there is no evidence of a causal association between the CHC & weight gain

Emergency Contraception

- For guidance please refer to https://www.fsrh.org/standards-and-guidance/documents/ceu-clinical-guidanceemergency- contraception-march-2017/
- Available emergency contraceptives in the UK are copper intrauterine device, levonorgestrel, ulipristal acetate <u>Switching between methods</u>
- For guidance please refer to https://www.fsrh.org/documents/fsrh-ceu-switching-document-feb-2019

Approved by: Surrey & North West Sussex Area Prescribing Committee (APC)

Development date: October 2019

Review Date: October 2022



Abbreviations

UKMECUK Medical Eligibility CriteriaHRTHormone replacement therapyLARCLong acting reversible contraceptiveCHCCombined hormonal contraceptivePOPProgesterone only pill

For hormone doses and the latest costs of contraceptives, please see MIMS: https://www.mims.co.uk/table-contraceptives/contraception/article/1090752