

# Title: Oral Contraceptives (pharmacology E posters)

Author: Hawi Matewos.

Ph. no. : +919912704718.

Email ID: [hawimatewos@gmail.com](mailto:hawimatewos@gmail.com).

College: KL University ,Deemed to be university estd.u/s.3 of the UGC Act ,1956

(NAAC Accredited "A" Grade University )

KONERU LAKSHMAIAH EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Address: Green Fields, Vadesswaram

Guided by: Dr. prasanna Kumar.





## Introduction

- When choosing the most appropriate contraceptive method many things has to be considered.
- This element include safety, effectiveness, availability (accessibility and affordability), acceptability.

- Def: Oral contraceptive are the type of drug that are taken by mouth to control child birth.

There are two things of pills

- “Active Pills” which refer to one containing hormone and are physically therapeutic.
- “Inactive pills” or Placebo refer to the one that doesn't contain hormone and are not physically therapeutic.

- In choosing the contraception the protection from risk of HIV and some other STDs should also be considered.
- Hormonal contraceptive and IUDs can be very effective in preventing pregnancy but they do not protect from HIV and STDs, instead using male condom is more effective for preventing HIV and STDs.

- All the pill pack had 21 days of active pills and 7 inactive pills which in sum equals to 28 days forming the monthly menstrual cycle. There are two options for the pill dose
  1. Low dose pill: This pill have 35  $\mu$ g or less of estrogen, they are generally called “low dose”.  
e.g. Drospirenone and ethinyl estradiol (Yasmin)
  2. Ultra low dose: The pill have 20 $\mu$ g of estrogen or less. Some of example are:-
    - Levonorgesterol and ethinyl estradiol (Alesse)

## Method

There are two kinds of methods for oral contraceptive .

- Combined oral contraceptives
- Progesterone only pills
- ❖ Most popular and effective method with 99% - 99.5% success rate

Estrogen	Progestin	Name
Ethinyl estradiol (30µg)	Norgestrel (300µg)	MALA D
Ethinyl estradiol (30µg)	Lvonorgestrel (150µg)	OVRAL L
Ethinyl estradiol (30µg)	Desgestrel (150µg)	Desogen

### 1. Combined oral contraceptives:

- also called “the pill”.
- It contains both estrogen and progestin.
- Prescribed by doctor.
- Taken at the same time each day
- ❖ DON'T TAKE if: you are
- Older than 35 years
- Smoking
- Have history of blood clots
- Have breast cancer
- ❖ Typical use failure rate: 7%



### 2. Progesterone only pill:

- also called “mini pill”.
- It contain only progestin hormone.
- Prescribed by doctor.
- Taken at the same time each day.
- Optional for women who cant take estrogen.
- Typical use failure rate : 7%.





Result:

### Contraceptive scenario in India

Contraceptive method	Knowledge among eligible population(%)	Ever use (%)	Current use(%)
Any method	99	55.1	48.2
For all modern method	98.9	49.3	42.8
Combined oral pills	79.5	8.4	2.1
IUDs	70.6	5.6	1.6
Condoms	71	7.9	3.1
Female sterilization	98.2	34.2	34.2
Male sterilization	89.3	2	1.9
Natural method	48.9	11.8	5

Oral contraceptive pills (OCPs) are an important contraceptive method in India due to provision of OCPs by frontline health workers. Despite the availability of community-based distribution of OCPs, OCP use in India remains low, at **8.6 percent** of modern method use among married women using contraception (IIPS and ICF, 2017).

# Conclusion

## Most women can safely use OC pills

You should NOT use the pill if you:

pregnant



BOTH smoke cigarettes AND are 35 or older



Breast feeding



Have blood pressure



Have diabetes

Had stroke or heart attack

Give birth in the last 3 weeks



Ever had breast cancer



Have sever headache



Take medicine for tuberculosis, seizure, or HIV/AIDS.

## Reference

- [https://www.medicinenet.com/oral\\_contraceptives\\_birth\\_control\\_pills/article.htm](https://www.medicinenet.com/oral_contraceptives_birth_control_pills/article.htm)
- <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle>
- <https://www.pharmatutor.org/articles/review-on-oral-contraceptives-cocp-pharmacology>