



Advantages

- A very effective form of contraception if used correctly.
- Available in many different varieties, so most people can find one that suits them.
- Can make bleeding lighter, more predictable and less painful.
- Allows a person to choose the timing of their bleed or not to have a bleed at all.
- May relieve premenstrual syndrome (PMS).
- Can improve acne.
- Can reduce the chance of getting cysts or cancer of the ovaries, and cancer of the lining of the uterus.

Is there anything else I need to know?

- You should arrange to have your blood pressure checked at least once a year while you are taking the pill.
- All people with a cervix who are older than 25, whether they are taking the pill or not, should have regular cervical screening tests.
- If the pill does not suit you, there are many other contraceptive methods available including Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives or the Progestogen-Only Pill.
- Consider regular testing for sexually transmissible infections (STIs) if you are only using the COCP and no barrier method i.e. condoms or dams.

References

Contraception: An Australian Clinical Practice Handbook. 4th edition. Ashfield (NSW): Family Planning New South Wales, Family Planning Victoria and True Relationships and Reproductive Health; 2016.

FSRH Clinical Guideline: Combined Hormonal Contraception. London: The Faculty of Sexual & Reproductive Healthcare; 2019.

SHQ is on Whadjuk land. We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country across Australia.



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Disadvantages

- Does not protect against STIs. Condoms and dams are the best protection.
- You may experience:**
 - • sore breasts
 - • spotting or bleeding like a period when you don't expect it
 - • nausea (some people find it helpful to take the pill at night rather than in the morning)
 - • mood changes including irritability and feeling depressed
 - • chloasma (brown patches on your face)
 - • a change in sex drive
 - • an increased risk of developing a blood clot (rare). Drink plenty of water and move around regularly during long flights.

Although the pill does have some side effects and possible risks, these problems usually disappear after the first two or three months on the pill.

If any of these symptoms persist or if you have any concerns, discuss these with your health professional. Often a change of pill may be all that is needed. Few people actually have serious health problems related to taking it.



Combined Oral Contraceptive Pill (COCP)



This information is designed to be used in consultation with your health professional

What is it?

The COCP or 'the pill' is a contraceptive method used to:

- Prevent pregnancy
- Control menstruation
- Improve acne



The COCP contains both of the hormones oestrogen and progestogen. There are many different brands of pills available, with different doses of these two hormones.

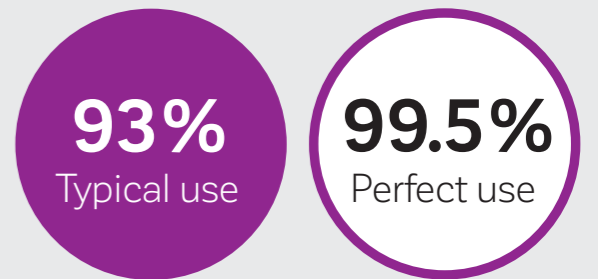
Pills that contain hormones are known as the active pills. Pill packets also contain between 2-7 inactive pills.

How does it work?

The pill works by:

- preventing the body from releasing an egg every month
- thickening mucus in the cervix to prevent sperm from getting into the uterus
- changing the lining of the uterus, making it difficult for a fertilised egg to implant.

How effective is it at preventing pregnancy?



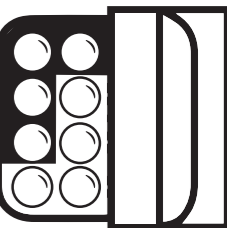
The pill is most effective if you take it correctly and consistently (99.5%). Taking the pill irregularly (i.e. missing pills) will make it less effective at preventing pregnancy (93%).

How do I start it?

You will need to take a pill every day to effectively protect against pregnancy.

The pill comes in monthly packages and can be started at any time during the month. If you start taking a hormone (active) pill within the first five days of a menstrual period, pregnancy protection begins straight away.

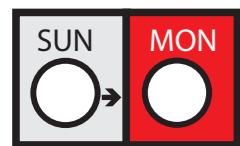
If you start the pill at any other time, it takes seven days to work. If there is any unprotected sex before the pill begins to work, you may want to consider emergency contraception. It is advisable to do a pregnancy test a month after starting the pill.



How do I take it?



To help you remember to take the pill, try to make it a part of your daily routine. You can take the pill up to 24 hours after your regular time and still be protected from pregnancy.



There are two different ways you can take the pill:

With a break

Some pill packets are taken in cycles of hormone (active) pills followed by a break. Most pills are packaged with inactive pills to mark out the break. This break allows a bleed to occur (often called a withdrawal bleed).



Without a break

If you do not want to have a withdrawal bleed, you can safely take the hormone (active) pills continuously without a break for several months. This method improves the effectiveness of the pill.



Who can take it?

The COCP is suitable for most people, but there may be health risks for some.

The pill may be unsuitable for people who:

- have ever had a blood clot, stroke or heart attack
- have severe liver disease
- have abnormal vaginal bleeding, the cause of which is unknown
- have migraines with aura (visual changes or abnormal sensations before the headache begins)
- are over 35 and a smoker.

A health professional needs to know if you:

- have, or have a family history of, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, gallstones, diabetes, or any blood disorder
- are breast feeding
- are a smoker (as those who smoke are more at risk of developing a blood clot)
- have had cancer of the breast or of the uterus
- plan to have surgery.

What if I miss a hormone (active) pill?

If you take a pill from the hormone (active) section of the pack more than 24 hours late, it will not work as well at preventing pregnancy.

If you miss a pill:

- take it as soon as you remember, and take hormone (active) pills continuously for at least seven days, even if this means skipping the inactive pills if they were due to be taken sooner
- visit a chemist or health professional about emergency contraception
- use condoms or don't have vaginal sex for seven days.



What if I start to bleed when I am taking the hormone (active) pills?

If you have any unexpected bleeding when you are taking the hormone (active) pills, don't stop taking the pill. Occasionally spot bleeding can occur, or even bleeding like a period during the first two months of taking the pill, but this usually settles. See your health professional if unexpected bleeding continues.



What if I don't get a withdrawal bleed when I am taking the inactive pills?

If you miss a withdrawal bleed and have followed all the pill packaging instructions, it is very unlikely that you are pregnant. However, you should take a home pregnancy test (available from pharmacies and supermarkets) and see your health professional if you have any concerns.



Can I get pregnant on the pill?

Your chance of getting pregnant on the pill is greater if you:

- are more than 24 hours late taking a hormone (active) pill
- take herbal medications with ingredients such as St John's Wort. It is important to let your health professional know any medication you are taking.
- have severe vomiting or diarrhoea
- take prescribed medications such as anti-epileptic drugs and those used to treat tuberculosis



If you think you may be pregnant, see your health professional as soon as possible.

How do I access it?

You can access the pill in consultation with your health professional, who will give you a script. You may then need to take the script to the chemist.



In addition to your health professional, SHQ also offers appointments for contraceptive advice, and can provide you with a script to access the pill.



To make a contraception appointment at SHQ, please phone our clinic on 9227 6177

