

Birth Control Method Options

Most Effective

Moderately Effective

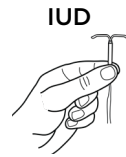
Least Effective



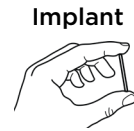
Female Sterilization



Male Sterilization



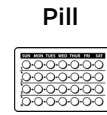
IUD



Implant



Injectables



Pill



Patch



Ring



Diaphragm



Male Condom



Female Condom



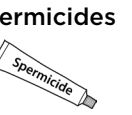
Withdrawal



Sponge



Fertility Awareness Based Methods



Spermicides

	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization	IUD	Implant	Injectables	Pill	Patch	Ring	Diaphragm	Male Condom	Female Condom	Withdrawal	Sponge	Fertility Awareness Based Methods	Spermicides	
Risk of pregnancy*	.5 out of 100	.15 out of 100	LNG: .2 out of 100 CopperT: .8 out of 100	.05 out of 100	4 out of 100	8 out of 100	9 out of 100	9 out of 100	12 out of 100	13 out of 100	21 out of 100	20 out of 100	12-24 out of 100	24 out of 100	28 out of 100	
How the method is used	Surgical procedure		Placement inside uterus	Placement into upper arm	Shot in arm, hip or under the skin	Take a pill	Put a patch on skin	Put a ring in vagina	Use with spermicide and put in vagina	Put over penis	Put inside vagina	Pull penis out of the vagina before ejaculation	Put inside vagina	Monitor fertility signs. Abstain or use condoms on fertile days.	Put inside vagina	
How often the method is used	Permanent		Lasts up to 3-12 years	Lasts up to 3 years	Every 3 months	Every day at the same time	Each week	Each month	Every time you have sex						Daily	Every time you have sex
Menstrual side effects	None		LNG: Spotting, lighter or no periods CopperT: Heavier periods	Spotting, lighter or no periods	Spotting, lighter or no periods	Can cause spotting for the first few months. Periods may become lighter.			None							
Other possible side effects to discuss	Pain, bleeding, infection		Some pain with placement		May cause appetite increase/weight gain	May have nausea and breast tenderness for the first few months.			Allergic reaction, irritation			None	Allergic reaction, irritation	None	Allergic reaction, irritation	
Other considerations	Provides permanent protection against an unintended pregnancy.		LNG: No estrogen. May reduce cramps. CopperT: No hormones. May cause more cramps.	No estrogen	No estrogen. May reduce menstrual cramps.	Some client's may report improvement in acne. May reduce menstrual cramps and anemia. Lowers risk of ovarian and uterine cancer.			No hormones	No hormones. No prescription necessary.		No hormones. Nothing to buy.	No hormones. No prescription necessary.	No hormones. Can increase awareness and understanding of a woman's fertility signs.	No hormones. No prescription necessary.	

Counsel all clients about the use of condoms to reduce the risk of STDs, including HIV infection.

*The number of women out of every 100 who have an unintended pregnancy within the first year of typical use of each method.

Other Methods of Birth Control: (1) Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) is a highly effective, temporary method of contraception; and (2) Emergency Contraception: emergency contraceptive pills or a copper IUD after unprotected intercourse substantially reduces risk of pregnancy. Reference for effectiveness rates: Trussell J. Contraceptive failure in the United States. Contraception 2011; 83: 397-404. Sundaram A. Contraceptive failure in the United States. Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2017;49:7-16 Other references available on www.fpntc.org.