



Emergency Contraception (EC)

No contraceptive method, aside from abstinence, is 100% effective – condoms may be used incorrectly and pills are sometimes missed. Sometimes sex is unplanned. There are other times when a woman is forced to have sex, protected or unprotected, as in the case of rape or sexual assault. In these instances, there is a window when a woman can prevent an unintended pregnancy after sexual intercourse. ^{1,7}

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION (EC): THE FACTS

- EC is now available over-the-counter (OTC) for females and males 18 and older; ²
- **EC** is also available by prescription from health care providers, health centers, and other women's health and family planning centers for females younger than 18; ^{4,6,9}
- **EC** is a concentrated dose of hormones found in daily birth control pills; 8,9,
- **EC** is a safe, effective method that has been used by many women throughout the world to prevent unintended pregnancies; ^{7,9}
- **EC** can prevent pregnancy after unprotected vaginal intercourse; ^{2,7}
- **EC** is also called the "morning-after" pill or Plan B; ^{2,7,8}
- EC prevents pregnancy by delaying or inhibiting ovulation, inhibiting fertilization, or preventing implantation; 1,6,8,9
- **EC** will not interrupt, terminate or harm an already implanted fertilized egg; ^{1,4,6}
- EC should not replace correct and consistent use of condoms and contraception. 1,8

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION (EC): THE RESEARCH

- EC pills work best when taken as soon as possible after unprotected intercourse; 4,6
- EC pills reduce the risk of pregnancy by up to 89% if taken within 72 hours; 9
- **EC** could prevent roughly half of the unintended pregnancies in the United States with widespread use and awareness; ^{4,5}
- **EC** is meant for emergencies only;
- **EC** is not as effective as the correct and consistent use of condoms and contraception; 1,2,4,9
- **EC** offers no protection against HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. ^{2,4,9}

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION (EC): THE SUPPORT

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP): "Education and counseling about emergency contraception should be a part of the annual preventive health care visit for all teen and young adult patients when sexuality issues are addressed." ⁴

American Medical Association (AMA): "Health care professionals should be encouraged to play a more active role in providing education about emergency contraception, including access and informed consent issues, by discussing it as part of routine family planning and contraceptive counseling; information about emergency contraception is part of the comprehensive information to be provided as part of the emergency treatment of sexual assault victims." ³

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG): "ACOG and other organizations have estimated that greater access to emergency contraceptives could cut the United States unintended pregnancy and abortion rates in half." ⁵

Sources.

- 1. US Department of Health and Human Services, National Women's Health Information Center, November 2002, retrieved February 2006 (http://www.womenshealth.gov/faq/ econtraceb.htm)
- 2. Office of Population Research, Princeton University, January 2006, retrieved February 2006 (http:// ec.princeton.edu)
- 3. American Medical Association, Policy Number H-75.985, Access to Emergency Contraception, retrieved February 2006 (http://www.amaassn.org/)
- 4. American Academy of Pediatrics, Policy Statement on Emergency Contraception, October 2005, retrieved February 2006 (http://www. aap.org/)
- 5. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Statement of ACOG President on EC study, January 2005, retrieved February 2006 (http://www. acog.org/)
- 6. Healthy Teen Network, Policy Statement on Emergency Contraception for Adolescents, January 2006, retrieved January 2006 (www.noappp.org)
- 7. Advocates for Youth, Emergency Contraception: A Safe & Effective Contraceptive Option for Teens, 2005, retrieved December 2005 (www. advocates for youth.org)
- 8. The Henry I. Kaiser Family Foundation, Women's Health Policy Facts, November 2005, retrieved February 2006 (www.kff.org)
- 9. Back Up your Birth Control with EC, retrieved February 2006 (www. backupyourbirthcontrol.org)
- 10. Society for Adolescent Medicine. $Provision \ of emergency \ contraception$ to adolescents: position paper of the Society for Adolescent Medicine. Journal of Adolescent Health 2004, 35:66-70.

Key Points about Emergency Contraception(EC)

- **EC** is a safe, effective method to prevent unintended pregnancy. ^{7,9}
- **EC** is available over-the-counter for adults 18 and older. ⁴
- **EC** contains concentrated doses of the same hormones found in daily birth control pills. 8,9
- 4. **EC** prevents pregnancy by delaying or inhibiting ovulation, inhibiting fertilization or preventing implantation. EC will not interrupt, terminate or harm an already implanted fertilized egg. 1,4,6,8,9
- **EC** is also called the Morning After Pill or Plan B. ^{2,7,8}
- **EC** can reduce the risk of pregnancy by up to 85% when taken within the first 72 hours following unprotected intercourse. 1,4,9
- **EC** should NOT replace consistent and correct contraceptive use. ^{1,2,4,8,9}
- **EC** should be provided as a part of the emergency treatment of sexual assault survivors. 4
- 9. **EC** offers NO protection against HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. 2,4,9
- 10. **EC** is meant for EMERGENCIES ONLY.

When you should consider taking **Emergency Contraceptive Pills**

- Neither you or your partner used birth control
- You realized you missed taking your birth control for two or more days
- The condom broke or slipped off
- You were raped or sexually assaulted

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