

## **Appendix D: Family Planning Information**

It is important that your video contains only correct FP information. Check your facts using this chart from *Family Planning: A Global Handbook for Providers*. For more information go to <https://www.fphandbook.org>.

# Do You Know Your Family Planning Choices?

Your family planning provider can help. Please ask!

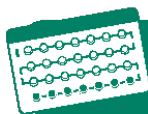
Updated to include World Health Organization guidance through

2017



## Contraceptive Implants

- One or two small rods or capsules placed under the skin of a woman's upper arm. Little to do once implants are in place.
- Very effective for 3 to 5 years, depending on which implant.
- Can be used at any age and whether or not a woman has had children.
- A woman can have a trained provider take out the implants at any time. Then she can become pregnant with no delay.
- Unexpected light bleeding or spotting may occur, or monthly bleeding may stop. Not harmful.
- Safe during breastfeeding.



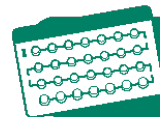
## Combined Oral Contraceptives

- Effective and reversible without delay.
- Take one pill every day and start new packs on time for greatest effectiveness.
- Unexpected bleeding or spotting may occur, especially at first. Not harmful. Monthly bleeding becomes lighter and more regular after a few months.
- Some women have mild headaches, weight change, upset stomach, especially at first. These often go away.
- Safe for nearly every woman. Serious complications are very rare.
- Can be used at any age and whether or not a woman has had children.
- Help prevent menstrual cramps, heavy bleeding, anemia (low blood iron), and other conditions.



## Intrauterine Device (IUD)

- Small, flexible device with either copper or hormone, placed inside the womb.
- Very effective, reversible, long-term. Copper TCu-380A IUD can be used at least 12 years. Hormonal LNG-IUD can be used for 3 or 5 years.
- Can be inserted right after childbirth, as well as at other times.
- Some pain during insertion. With copper IUD monthly bleeding may be heavier and longer, especially at first. With LNG-IUD no heavier bleeding and helps prevent anemia.
- Serious complications are rare. Pelvic infection occasionally occurs if a woman has certain sexually transmitted infections when the IUD is inserted.
- Can come out on its own, especially at first.
- A woman can become pregnant with no delay after the IUD is removed.



## Progestin-Only Oral Contraceptives

- Good choice for breastfeeding mothers who want pills.
- Very effective during breastfeeding and reversible without delay.
- Take one pill every day for greatest effectiveness.
- If not breastfeeding, spotting and unexpected light bleeding are common. Not harmful.

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## Injectable Contraceptives

- Effective and safe.
- One injection every 3 months (13 weeks) with DMPA, every 2 months with NETEN. Come back as much as 4 weeks late for DMPA, or 2 weeks late for NET-EN, and still get next injection.
- May be able to get injections outside the clinic, in the community.
- Spotting and irregular bleeding often occur in the first several months, then often monthly bleeding stops. Gradual weight gain, mild headaches. Not harmful.
- Private. Others cannot tell that a woman is using it.
- Can be used at any age and whether or not a woman has had children.
- When injections stop, a woman can become pregnant again. After 3-month injections it may take a few more months.
- Safe during breastfeeding, beginning 6 weeks after childbirth.
- Monthly injectables may be available. With monthly injectables such as Cyclo-Fem, monthly bleeding usually becomes lighter and shorter or less frequent. Spotting and unexpected bleeding can occur.



## Diaphragm With Spermicide

- Woman places diaphragm deep in vagina each time before sex. Can do this ahead of time.
- Effective if used correctly every time.
- Woman must have an internal examination to get diaphragm of correct size.
- Bladder infection is more common.



## Condoms

- Help prevent pregnancy and some sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS, when used correctly every time.
- For protection from STIs/HIV, some couples use condoms along with other family planning methods.
- Easy to use with a little practice.
- Effective if used correctly every time. Often not used every time, however.
- Some people object that condoms interrupt sex, reduce sensation, or embarrass them. Talking with partner can help.

### Emergency Contraceptive Pills

- Help prevent pregnancy when taken within 5 days after unprotected sex or a mistake with a family planning method.
- Safe for all women.
- They do not disrupt pregnancy or harm the baby if a woman is already pregnant.
- Regular family planning methods are more effective. Please consider starting another method now.

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## Vasectomy

- Meant to be permanent. For men who are sure that they will not want more children. Think carefully before deciding.
- Use another method for the first 3 months, until the vasectomy starts to work.
- Very effective after 3 months (but not 100% effective).
- Safe, simple, convenient surgery. Done in a few minutes. Pain is blocked.
- Pain, swelling, or bruising can last a few days. A few men have lasting pain.
- No effect on sexual ability or feelings.



## Female Sterilization

- Help prevent pregnancy and some sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS, when used correctly every time.
- For protection from STIs/HIV, some couples use condoms along with other family planning methods.
- Easy to use with a little practice.
- Effective if used correctly every time. Often not used every time, however.
- Some people object that condoms interrupt sex, reduce sensation, or embarrass them. Talking with partner can help.



## LAM (Lactational Amenorrhea Method)

- A family planning method based on fully or nearly fully breastfeeding, for up to 6 months after childbirth.
- A breastfeeding woman uses LAM when:
  - Her baby gets little or no food or drink except breast milk, and she breastfeeds often, both day and night, and
  - Monthly bleeding has not returned, and
  - Her baby is less than 6 months old.
- Before she can no longer use LAM a woman should plan for another method



## Fertility Awareness Methods

Including Standard Days Method

- A woman learns to tell the fertile time of her monthly cycle.
- During the fertile time a couple avoids vaginal sex, or they use another method such as condoms.
- Can be effective if used correctly. Usually only somewhat effective, however.
- Requires partner's cooperation.
- No physical side effects.
- Certain methods may be hard to use during fever or vaginal infection, after childbirth, or while breastfeeding.

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## Comparing Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods

### More effective

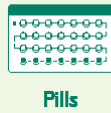
Less than 1 pregnancy per 100 women in one year



### How to make your method more effective:

**Implants, IUD, female sterilization:** After procedure, little or nothing to do or remember

**Vasectomy:** Use another method for first 3 months



**Injectables:** Get repeat injections on time

**Lactational Amenorrhea Method (for 6 months):** Breastfeed often, day and night

**Pills:** Take a pill each day

**Patch, ring:** Keep in place, change on time



**Condoms, diaphragm:** Use correctly every time you have sex

**Fertility awareness methods:** Abstain or use condoms on fertile days. Standard Days Method and Two Day Method may be easiest to use.

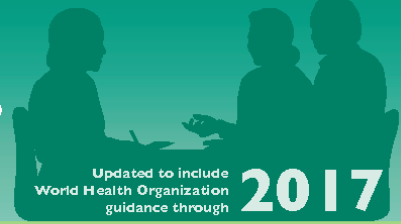
### Less effective



**Withdrawal, spermicides:** Use correctly every time you have sex

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## Some Methods Are Not Advised If You Have Certain Health Conditions

Condition	Methods Not Advised
Smoke cigarettes and also age 35 or older	Combined oral contraceptive pills (COCs). If you smoke heavily, monthly injectables.
Known high blood pressure	COCs, monthly injectables. If severe high blood pressure, 2- and 3-month injectables.
Fully or nearly fully breastfeeding in first 6 months	COCs, monthly injectables
Breastfeeding in first 6 weeks	2- and 3-month injectables
First 21 days after childbirth, not breastfeeding	COCs, monthly injectables. (COCs and monthly breastfeeding injectables not advised for first 6 weeks after delivery if there are special reasons that you might develop blood clot in a deep vein (YTE). These clots are more likely for several months following the birth of a child.) Wait until 6 weeks after childbirth to fit diaphragm correctly.
Certain uncommon serious diseases of the heart, blood vessels, or liver, or breast cancer	COCs, injectables, POPs, implants. Ask your provider.
Migraine headaches (a type of severe headache)	COCs, monthly injectables. Ask your provider.
Migraine aura (sometimes see a growing bright spot in one eye), at any age	COCs, monthly injectables. Ask your provider.
Gall bladder disease	COCs. Ask your provider.
Certain uncommon conditions of female organs	IUD. Ask your provider.
Sexually transmitted infections of the cervix or very high individual risk of getting those infections; pelvic inflammatory disease (PID); or untreated AIDS	IUD. Use condoms even if also using another method. Women with HIV, including women with AIDS and those on treatment, can generally use any family planning method they choose. (This includes the IUD for a woman with actual AIDS if she is on treatment and doing well.)
Known pregnancy	No method needed.

**Note: Also consult national standards for specific guidance.**

**For more information** about these family planning methods, health care providers can consult *Family Planning: A Global Handbook for Providers*. Healthcare providers can obtain the handbook and more copies of this wall chart from K4Health, Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs (JHCCP), 111 Market Place, Suite 310, Baltimore, Maryland 21202, USA; email [orders@jhuccp.org](mailto:orders@jhuccp.org). This chart updates and replaces previously published editions. This wall chart was made possible by support from the United States Agency for International Development, Global, GH/PRH/PEC, under the terms of Cooperative Agreement AID-OAA-A-13-00068. Revision © 2016, Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs



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