LARCS in nulliparous women and adolescents Dr Richelle Douglas Medical Director SHQ

OBJECTIVES

- Acceptability
- Options
- Risks/ benefits
- Dispelling the myths!



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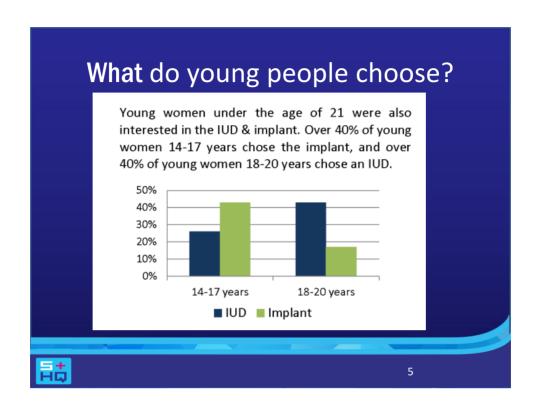


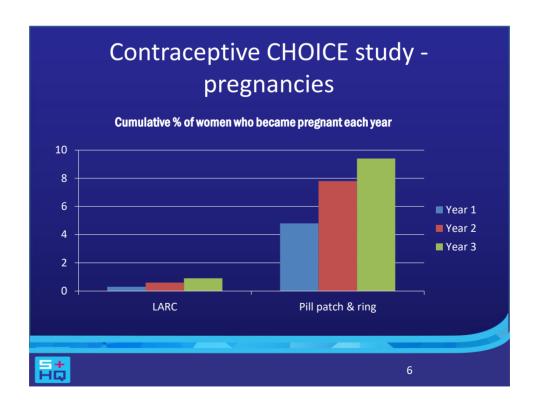
Why do we care?

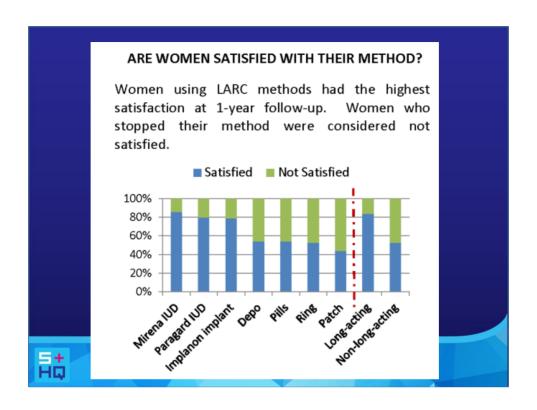
- 50% pregnancies in Australia are unintended
- Teenage fertility rate of 87 births per 1000 in some rural & remote areas
- The estimated abortion rate at 19 per 1000 women
- The Netherlands abortion rate of 8.7 per 1000 women



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Options Available To Young Women & Nulliparous Women

- ALL!
- IUDs: progestogen IUD and copper IUD
- Contraceptive implant
- Depo-injection
- LARCs are first-line methods
- NO INCREASE in complications with LARCs



Is PID risk increased in adolescents and nullips with an IUD?

- Exclude Chlamydia & gonorrhoea at time of insertion
- Risk of PID is only at time of insertion
- Presence of IUD doesn't increase later PID risk
- Overall rate PID 1.6 per 1000 women-years
- PID < 1-2% patients with IUD regardless of IUD type or age



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Are IUDs too painful for nullips?

- Pain?
 - Studies quote average pain for nulliparous women from 3-7/10 at insertion (similar to multiparous women)
 - Recent US study suggests 20% young nulliparous women have moderate-severe pain a week later
 - Same study 83% satisfied or very satisfied with IUD



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The etonogestrel contraceptive implant

Explaining bleeding with progestogenonly LARCs

- Provide accurate information about expected bleeding patterns
- Emphasise that troublesome bleeding is likely to improve with time
- Be proactive in offering management advice for troublesome bleeding
 - Actively encourage review of troublesome bleeding



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Hormonal Injection

- 3 monthly
- Discreet
- 50% amenorrhoea 12 months, 75% ongoing
- Bone density: use second-line in <18 or >45, theoretical risk only
- Bone density changes reverse when stopped



What about Condoms?

- No change in condom use among LARC users
- Condom use still employed, negotiation and separate factors identified











