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# LARC definition and types

- LARC : Long Acting Reversible Contraception
- · A contraceptive method administered less frequently than once per month
- LARC methods available in Australia
  - Etonogestrel implant (Implanon NXT<sup>™</sup>)
  - o Levonorgestrel Intrauterine System (Mirena™)
  - Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate injection (Depo-Provera<sup>™</sup> or Depo-Ralovera<sup>™</sup>)
  - Copper Intrauterine devices
    - Copper T380 IUD
    - Load-Cu 375
- With typical use, LARCs have >99% effectiveness at preventing pregnancy



## Contraceptive use in Australia: Australian Survey of Health and Relationships 2001/2 vs 2012/3

Method	% use in 2001/2	% use in 2012/13
Oral contraceptives	36	33
Condoms	23	30
Vasectomy	19	14
Tubal ligation	11	6
Withdrawal	2	1
EC ever use	23	34
Implant	1	6
IUDs	1	5
DMPA	2	1
All LARCs	4	12
Richters J et al, Contraception 2016 www.fpnsw.org.au   talkline 1300 658 886   shop clinical services & information   education & training   research   interr Family Rewing ISW is a not-for-profit organisation funded by the NSW Memory of Health	family, planning nsw.	

# Cost is a barrier to LARCs

- 63% of the key informants surveyed in the US identified cost as the main barrier to LARC uptake. (Foster et al, 2015)
- In the CHOICE project, when cost was removed, majority of the women chose LARCs. (Secura et al, 2010)
- Economic modelling studies in Norway (Henry et al, 2015), United Kingdom (Mavranezouli et al, 2008) and Canada (Black et al, 2015) all show that LARCs are cost-effective compared to other methods





# **Methodology : Economic modelling**

- Two principal changes in LARC adoption
  - 1. Increasing LARC uptake to international LARC adoption benchmark rates (from 12% to 15%) for women using the oral contraceptive pill
  - 2. Achieving 15% LARC adoption among women at risk of pregnancy and not using any prescribed contraception

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## Inputs and assumptions

- Costs were taken from Medicare data
  - MBS (GP consults, LARC insertion & removal rates)
  - PBS (costs of contraceptives)
- · Choice of LARC method in line with current mix of LARC use
- · Discontinuation rates based on published estimates
- Costs associated with unplanned pregnancy
  - Management of miscarriage
- Abortion services





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	Life cycle	Annualised over life of product*	Effectiveness (typical use (%))
Oral Contraceptive pill	Scripts provided for one year	274.93	94 to 99
Etonogestrel implant	3	148.8	>99
Hormone releasing IUD	5	96.7	>99
Contraceptive injection	3 months	307.69	91
Copper IUD	10	36.15	>99

### Average costs of contraception to the user

\*includes initial cost for first year and discontinuation cost

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# Costs and benefits over 5 years: switching from the pill to a LARC

		Net cost (negative values indicate savings)	Net benefit from avoided unplanned pregnancy
		\$m	\$m
	Consumer	-93.0	2.1
	Government	24.9	2.7
	Total	-68.0	4.8



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# Total net contraceptive cost: adopting a LARC for those with no previous contraception

	Net cost	Net benefit from avoided unplnned pregnancy
	\$m	\$m
Consumer	2.4	8.7
Government	15.2	11.3
Total	17.6	20.0

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# Sensitivity analyses

- Explored the impact of varying assumptions
  - Discontinuation rates
  - Miscarriage rates among unplanned pregnancies
- · Little impact on overall results



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### Conclusion

- Women who switch from an oral contraceptive pill to a LARC would realise annual cost savings of, on average, \$114 to \$157.
- Women at risk of pregnancy but not using any prescribed contraception would face costs in adopting a LARC (\$36 to \$194 per year).
  - The average benefit for these women from avoided termination and miscarriages (\$121 to \$185 per year) offsets these costs.



# Conclusion

- This analysis shows that LARC use in Australia is cost-effective both to the consumer and to the government.
- These results can be used to support women in making an informed decision about the contraceptive method that is right for them.
- This analysis can support advocacy efforts on policies to increase the accessibility of LARCs.





### **Reference List**

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