

CONTRACEPTIVE IMPLANT

The etonorgestrel (ENG)-releasing subdermal implant is a small plastic rod that is four centimeters in length and contains 68 milligrams of the progestin ENG. The implant is a long-acting reversible contraceptive method that is effective for three years. It must be inserted and removed by a trained provider and does not contain estrogen.



MECHANISM OF ACTION

The contraceptive implant works by inhibiting ovulation. The implant releases a tiny dosage of ENG per day: 60 to 70 micrograms in the first year, 35 to 45 micrograms in second year, and 25 to 30 micrograms in the third year. The hormonal response prevents egg release and thickens the cervical mucus which inhibits sperm movement and viability. It is possible that contraceptive implants might alter the endometrium, but evidence is insufficient to confirm implantation is prevented by this method.

METHOD EFFECTIVENESS

99.85	MALE STERILIZATION
99.8	HORMONAL IUD
99.5	FEMALE STERILIZATION
99.2	COPPER IUD
94	INJECTABLE
91	PILL
82	MALE CONDOM
78	WITHDRAWAL
5	NO METHOD

99.95%

IMPLANT

Note: Method effectiveness is the percent of women NOT experiencing pregnancy within the first year of use of each methods

It's a common misconception that implants:



...MOVE THROUGHOUT THE BODY

RESEARCH SHOWS expulsion or migration is rare, especially if inserted correctly. Most migrations are less than two centimeters from place of insertion.

...INCREASE THE RISK OF ECTOPIC PREGNANCY

RESEARCH SHOWS the rate of pregnancy is extremely low. Where studies found pregnancies, only 2.3% were ectopic.



...CAUSE INFERTILITY

RESEARCH SHOWS upon removal, women promptly return to their previous state of fertility. Approximately 37%-86% of women report a desired pregnancy within the first year.

...ARE NOT SAFE FOR YOUTH

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION deems contraception appropriate for youth and states no medical reason to deny contraception based solely on age.

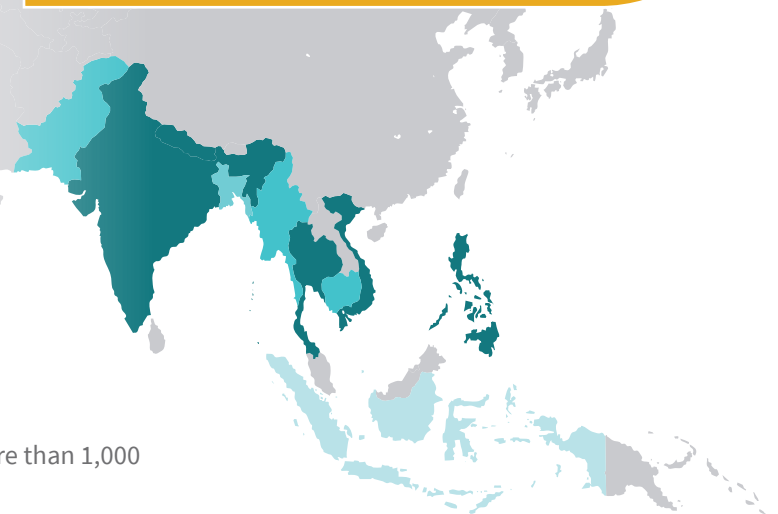


Implant Use in South Asia

Approximately 2.4 million women are using implants in South Asia. Implants are the newest government-supported method in the Philippines and uptake is increasing.

NUMBER OF WOMEN USING IMPLANTS (IN THOUSANDS)

Less than 10
 10-100
 100-1,000
 More than 1,000



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SOURCES

Amy Stoddard, Colleen McNicholas, and Jeffrey Peipert, “Efficacy and Safety of Long-Acting Reversible Contraception,” *Drugs* 71, no. 8 (2011): 969-80; and World Health Organization (WHO) Department of Reproductive Health and Research (WHO/RHR) and Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Programs (CCP), Knowledge for Health Project, “Family Planning: A Global Handbook for Providers (2011 update),” (Baltimore and Geneva: USAID, 2011).

Roberto Rivera, Irene Jacobson, and David Grimes, “The Mechanism of Action of Hormonal Contraceptives and Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices,” *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 181, no. 5 (1999): 1263-69.

Hanan Ismail, Diana Mansour, and Madan Singh, “Migration of Implanon®,” *Journal of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care* 32, no. 3 (2006): 157-59.

Diana Mansour et al., “Fertility After Discontinuation of Contraception: A Comprehensive Review of the Literature,” *Contraception* 84, no. 5 (2011): 465-77.

Rebecca Callahan et al., “Ectopic Pregnancy With Use of Progestin-Only Injectables and Contraceptive Implants: A Systematic Review,” *Contraception* 92, no. 6 (2015): 514-22.

Amy Stoddard, Colleen McNicholas, and Jeffrey Peipert, “Efficacy and Safety of Long-Acting Reversible Contraception.”

WHO, *Medical Eligibility for Contraception Use, 5th Edition* (Geneva: WHO, 2015).

Method Effectiveness

Note: Estimates are based on a typical couple’s use of the method. Estimates for perfect use of the method are higher.

Source: Robert Hatcher et al., ed. *Contraceptive Technology*, 20th edition (New York: Ardent Media, 2011).

Number of Women Using Implants

Sources: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2014, Indonesia DHS 2012, Myanmar DHS 2015-16, Thailand DHS 1987, Timor-Leste DHS 2009-10, Vietnam DHS 2002, Bangladesh DHS 2011, India DHS 2005-06, Maldives DHS 2009, Nepal DHS 2011, and Pakistan DHS 2012-13.