

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE CONTRAINDICATIONS AND CONSENT TO RECEIVE ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES

Alternative methods of contraception must be considered if strong contraindications exist

Absolute Contraindications: If you have had any of these or a history thereof, oral contraceptives should not be used.

- a. Heart attack, stroke, history of coronary artery disease or history of blood clots
- b. Tumors of the liver or impaired liver function
- c. Known or suspected cancer of the breast or reproductive system
- d. Known or suspected pregnancy

Strong Contraindications: If any of the below listed conditions exist, it would be extremely important to weigh the risks and benefits of the use of oral contraceptives:

- a. Severe headaches
- b. Hypertension (High blood pressure)
- c. Diabetes or strong family history of diabetes
- d. Gallbladder disease including having your gallbladder removed
- e. Acute mononucleosis
- f. Sickle cell disease
- g. Undiagnosed abnormal vaginal bleeding

Other Contraindications: Consider when using or starting oral contraceptives:

Weight gain of 10 pounds or more when on the pill
Failure to have established regular menstrual cycles
Fertility and/or ovulation problems
Unreliable at following pill instructions or taking pills correctly

Problems that will need careful observation: If pills are started and these conditions exist, they will need to be observed for worsening or improvement:

Depression
Hypertension (High blood pressure)
Hair loss related to pregnancy, or a history of this
Asthma, epilepsy, fibroid tumor, acne, varicose veins
Hepatitis with liver function normal for at least one year

BENEFITS OF ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES

Oral contraceptives do have certain protective benefits. Listed below are some of the beneficial effects of the birth control pill:

Some protection against ovarian cancer and endometrial cancer
Decreases the risk of ectopic pregnancy and spontaneous miscarriage
Decreases menstrual flow; prevents iron deficiency (anemia)
25% decrease in ovarian cysts
Decreases risk of fibroid tumors of the breast
Decreases menstrual abnormalities such as irregular periods
Pill usage is safer than pregnancy. It is found **not** to increase the risk of breast or cervical cancer

-OVER-

WARNINGS:

If you are having surgery, be sure to inform your doctor you are taking oral contraceptives. Also if you will be immobilized for any length of time inform your health care provider of your oral contraceptive prescription.

If you need a long leg cast or sustain a major injury to your leg, tell your doctor you are taking oral contraceptives.

If you are 40 years old or older, discuss use with your health care provider

If you smoke, discuss oral contraceptive use with your health care provider. Consider smoking cessation. Smoking has been indicated to increase cardiovascular disease.

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE DANGER SIGNALS – REMEMBER THESE

- Severe headache
- Blurred Vision
- Chest Pain
- Abdominal Pain
- Leg pain

These could all mean you are having serious problems with oral contraceptives. **GO TO AN EMERGENCY ROOM IMMEDIATELY.**

CONSENT:

I have read over and had explanation of the above listed information and have been given the opportunity to ask questions. I fully understand its contents in relation to my choice of oral contraceptives, and voluntarily give consent for this method.

Date: _____

Client Signature _____

Witness: _____

CLIENT ID _____

