

CONTRACEPTION OPTIONS FOR WOMEN WITH HIGH RISK HEALTH CONDITIONS

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DISCI OSURES

The University of Utah Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology receives funding for industry clinical trials from Medicines360, Sebela, and Femasys

Dr. Gawron does not report any conflicts of interest



OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- 1. Review unintended pregnancy rates and chronic disease prevalence
- 2. Discuss components of contraceptive counseling
- 3. Apply the CDC Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use

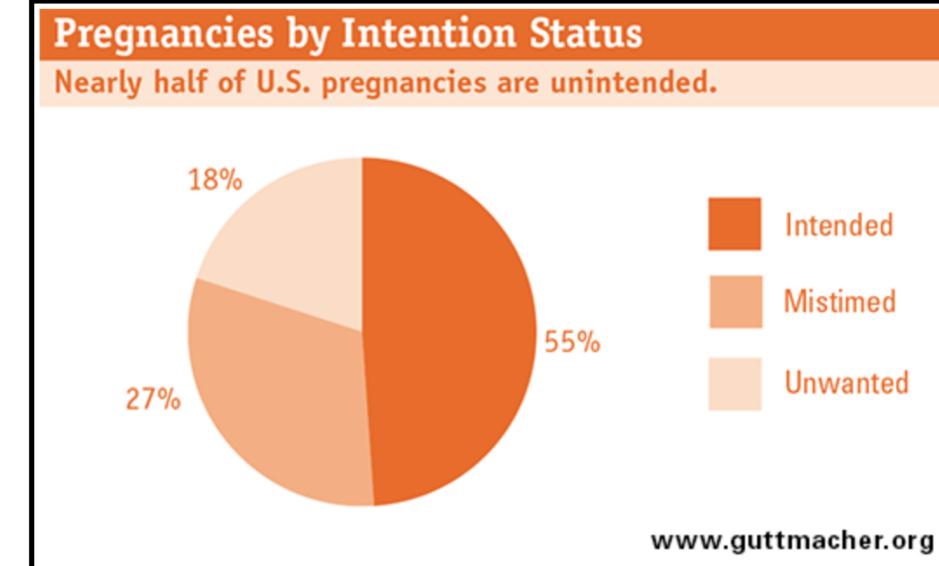


REPRODUCTIVE PLANNING





REPRODUCTIVE PLANNING





CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Breast cancer Complicated valvular heart disease Cystic fibrosis Complicated diabetes Endometrial or ovarian cancer Epilepsy HTN Bariatric surgery HIV/AIDS Ischemic heart disease

Malignant liver tumors Peripartum cardiomyopathy **Schistosomiasis** Cirrhosis Sickle Cell Solid organ Tx Stroke Lupus Thrombogenic mutations TB GTD



Kurtis KM, et al. CDC MEC 2016

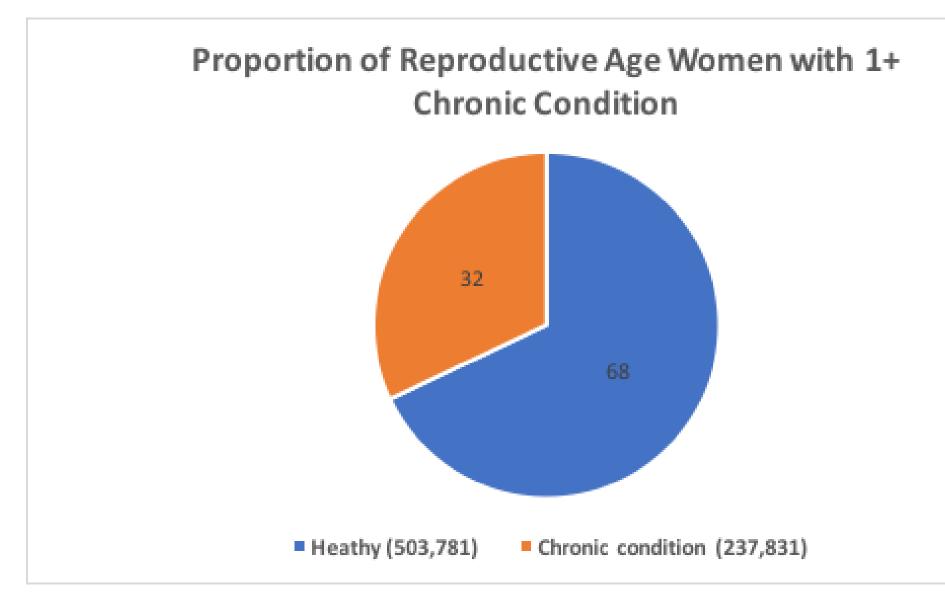
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Depression Substance use Obesity Rheumatoid arthritis IBD Asthma Thyroid Dx

Kurtis KM, et al. CDC MEC 2016

CHRONIC DISEASE PREVALENCE





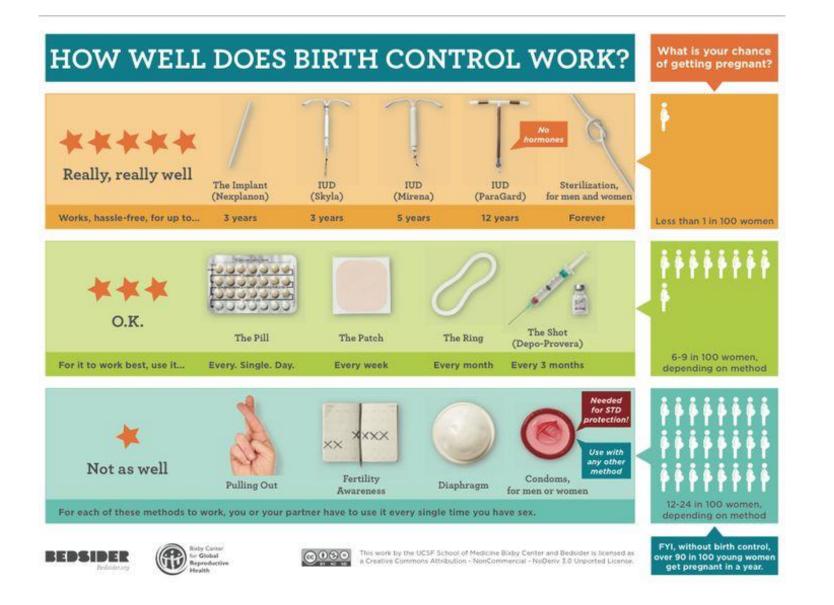
Gawron LM, et al. JGIM 2019

CONTRACEPTIVE COUNSELING

- Risk benefit discussion of contraceptive vs pregnancy risks in setting of individual condition and treatments
 - Efficacy
 - Safety
 - Acceptability
 - Non-contraceptive benefits
 - Adherence
 - Reproductive timing
 - Partner
 - Availability
 - Insurance
 - Provider training



EFFICACY



- Implant —
- Nexplanon[®] 68mg ENG, 3y Non-hormonal IUD
 - Paragard[®] 380mm² copper, 10y
- Hormonal IUDs
 - Liletta[®] 52mg LNG, 5y
 - Mirena[®] 52mg LNG, 5y

 - Skyla[®] 13.5mg LNG, 3y



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• Kyleena[®] 19.5mg LNG, 5y

Progestin

Estrogen

Ovarian and pituitary inhibition

Thickening of cervical mucus Ovarian and pituitary inhibition

Thinning of/increase in cervical mucus

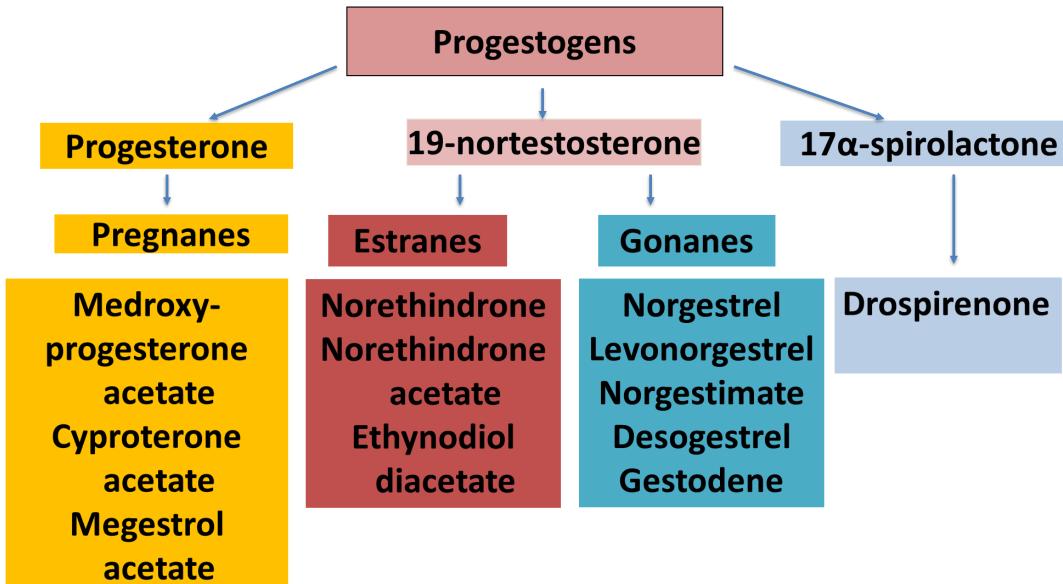
Endometrial atrophy/transformation

Cycle control

Endometrial proliferation

Cycle control







	<u>Rate*</u>	<u>RR</u>
Baseline	0.5 -1	1.0
COC	1-3	2-3
Pregnancy	6	6-12

*10,000 Reproductive Age Women Per Year •



Wilks et al, Annals Pharmaco. 2003:37;912

- Systematic review on thrombosis risk and progestin methods
- No increase in VTE/CVA/AMI with implants, IUDs, or POPs
- DMPA (3 studies)
 - Smokers and thrombophilia -> increased VTE risk
 - H/O VTE -> non-significant increased risk recurrence
 - Healthy users -> increased VTE risk
 - Progestins for therapeutic indications -> increased VTE
 - No overall increase in venous or arterial events



CONTRACEPTIVE SAFETY

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

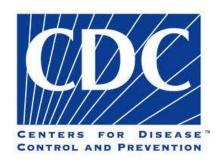
CDC > MMWR

U.S. Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use, 2016

Recommendations and Reports / July 29, 2016 / 65(3);1-104



• Evidence-based guidance on the contraceptive safety for women with specific characteristics and medical conditions



- Modified by the CDC from the WHO MEC
- New medical diagnoses added-IBD, bariatric surgery, solid organ transplant, etc.



US Medical Eligibility Criteria (US MEC)

Category 1: No restriction for the use of the contraceptive method

Category 2: Advantages generally outweigh the theoretical or proven risks

Category 3: Theoretical or proven risks usually outweigh the advantages

Category 4: Unacceptable health risk if the contraceptive method is used



CASE

38yo G3P3 with HTN X6y diagnosed in pregnancy presents for COC refill

- Non-smoker
- Desires regular bleeding cycles
- Lisinopril
- BP today 142/90
- BMI 38
- Elevated LDL





Condition	Sub-Condition	Cu-IUD		LNG-IUD		Implant		DMPA		
			C		C		С			
Hypertension	a) Adequately controlled hypertension		1*	1*		1*		2*		
	 b) Elevated blood pressure levels (properly taken measurements) 									
	i) Systolic 140-159 or diastolic 90-99		1*		1*		1*		2*	
	ii) Systolic ≥160 or diastolic ≥100[±]		1*		2*		2*		3*	
	c) Vascular disease		1*		2*		2*		3*	

- Estrogen stimulates angiotensinogen and increases activation of the renin-angiotensin system
- Average increase in BP by 8/6
- Link b/w HTN and subsequent MI, PVD and ischemic stroke in COC users-but low prevalence
- Concern for DMPA lipid profile changes



12013 CHI 3* 1* 1* 3* 2* 4* 7*



Efficacy How bad would a pregnancy be?

Acceptability No other method regulates bleeding

Availability





What can she use? Anything- a 3 is not a 4

What would you recommend? If CHC, then consider ring If willing to switch, recommend LARC and Paragard would allow cycling



TAKE HOME POINTS

- Hormonal contraceptives have differential risks based on type, potency and delivery method-use the CDC MEC!
- Efficacy is an important counseling point, but the best method is the one a woman can/will use
- Consider non-contraceptive, disease-related benefits
- Collaborate with partner for complex contraception care



SERVING THE PATIENT'S NEEDS

Family Planning Faculty and Fellows are available for consultation appointments in the Contraception for High Risk Patients (CHiRP) Clinic

This service provides consultation and provision of contraception for patients with complex medical problems and those with complications associated with contraception





FAMILY PLANNING DIVISION PROVIDERS



DAVE TUROK, MD, MPH CHIEF, DIVISION OF FAMILY PLANNING



LORI GAWRON, MD, MPH ASSISTANT PROFESSOR





JENNIFER KAISER, MD ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

JESSICA LEWIS-CAPORAL, NP NURSE PRACTITIONER





KATHRYN FAY, MD FELLOW

SERVING THE PATIENT'S NEEDS

Contraception for High Risk Patients (CHiRP) Clinic

Appointments scheduled in **OB/GYN**, Clinic with

- Family Planning Fellow
- Family Planning NP

Consults available: Monday and Friday

Women of childbearing age with the following conditions may benefit from the care provided in this specialty clinic:

- Seizure disorder
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Solid organ transplant
- Dialysis
- Bleeding or Clotting Disorder
- Cardiovascular or Pulmonary Disease
- Cancer
- Rheumatological disease



EPIC REFERRAL ORDER IMPROVEMENT

AMB Referral to	OB/GYN							✓ <u>A</u> ccept	🗙 <u>C</u> ancel
Class:	Referral	,o							^
Provider Specialty:	OBSTETR	IC: O							
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Referral:	Location	n/POS:		Q		From:		P	
		To:		Q.	9	# of Visits: 1			
	Expiratior	n Date:	2/1/2020 苗			□ o	verride restrictions		
RefType:	Referral I	nt 🔎	Referral Intern	al Referral Out	tgoing				
Referral Reason:		Q	Location Ac	cess Wait Time	Insurance Benefits	Patient Preference	Provider Request	Establish Referral L	lines
Referral Priority:	Routine	ò	Routine Urg	gent Patient W	ill Schedule				
What are you the patient for	-		e Prenatal Care nal Pap Smear		'Annual/Pap Comp Chronic Vaginal Infec	lex Contraception (C	CHIRP)		
Comments:	€ ete €	in ai	22+	«Insert SmartText»		4 🎫			
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THANK YOU!



