

Injectable Contraception - Depo-Provera

This form of preventing pregnancy works extremely well. It is convenient and private. A shot every 3 months offers long-acting, secure protection.

Quick Start

If you are reasonably sure you could not be pregnant you can have the shot today. You and your provider will discuss your current risk of pregnancy. If it is more than 7 days after your last period you will want to return for a pregnancy test at the end of your first month using this method.

Next

Another way to get started with injectable contraception is to wait until you get your next period and then come in for your first shot. Some women prefer to have their period before using the shot to assure themselves they are not pregnant.

The shot is given in your arm. This contraceptive also comes in a form for women who wish to give their own injections.

Every 3 Months

You need to get a new shot every 3 months. If you don't you will risk an unplanned pregnancy. Remembering to return for your shots turns out to be a very common problem. Some things women do to help remember to come back in three months include marking your calendar, setting an alarm in your phone, putting a sign on the refrigerator, enlisting the help of someone else or linking the date to a holiday or important event.

Managing Irregular Periods

The hormone in the shot is progesterone. It changes conditions in the uterus. After getting the injection most women will see their period change. It is not unusual to have irregular spotting after the first and even the second injection. By one year 60 % of women have stopped having a period completely. These changes are safe but can be unsettling if you are not prepared. These changes are not permanent.

If these changes are concerning, if you are bleeding heavily, or in pain, please talk with us.

When Am I Protected?

You will need to use a back-up contraception for 7 days after getting your first injection. After that, if you have a shot every 12 weeks, you are well protected against unplanned pregnancy. If it has been more than 14 weeks since your last shot you are at risk of unplanned pregnancy without another form of contraceptive. It is a good idea to have condoms and/or emergency contraceptive at home if needed.

Return to Fertility

When you stop taking the shot your body must readjust hormones back to your natural pattern. This may mean that you have irregular periods for several months. Typically a woman does not begin to ovulate regularly (and therefore get pregnant) for 9 to 12 months after stopping an injectable contraceptive.

Side Effects

The most common side effect is an unpredictable change in your period. Even though most women stop having this side effect in 3 to 6 months, many women find this distressing. Talk to us about this if you are bothered by the changes in your period.

Weight: in very large trials in many countries women taking Depo did not gain more weight than women who were not on Depo. However, it is clear that some women using Depo experience significant weight changes. We cannot predict who will gain weight. Watch your weight and if you are concerned, please talk with us.

Allergic Reactions are a rare side effect. As a precaution we make you stay 15 minutes after your shot. If your shot is itching, red, hot, or bothered, come and see us!

Depression/Mood: It is clear that for some women Depo makes mood problems stronger. If you are feeling depressed or experiencing serious mood changes, please come and talk to us.

WARNINGS

Depo Provera contains a synthetic form of progesterone. All birth control methods that contain progesterones raise a woman's risk of having a blood clot. A blood clot can occur in your head, heart, legs or lungs. This is a very serious potential risk of hormone contraception.

If you experience a severe headache, difficulty breathing, pain in your legs, severe pain in your abdomen, chest, back or jaw: seek medical attention and remember to mention that you are using a hormone contraception.

The risk of getting a blood clot is significantly higher for women who are pregnant or have just given birth. When you think about the risk of a clot remember that Depo Provera is keeping you from getting pregnant.

Effect on bones: Studies show that women taking this contraceptive lose bone mass during the time they are taking the shot. Bone mass returns to normal when women stop. Studies also show that women using injectable contraception Do Not have more broken bones. After 2 years on this method the FDA recommends discussing alternative forms of contraception. The World Health Organization disagrees and says women may use this method as long as they like.

For complete information about this contraceptive, read your package insert.

For more information or if you have more questions, talk to one of our nurses.

Nurse Advice Line is 831-459-2951.

Depo Provera does not protect you against sexually transmitted infections. You must still practice safer sex and get regular STI testing.