



Figure 2. Advice for women missing combined oral contraceptives (from FFPRHC)⁹

Method of contraception	Indications for emergency contraception
<i>Combined pills (21 active tablets)</i>	missed pills – see Figure 2 indicated if there has been a failed barrier method or UPSI during short-term antibiotic use or in the 7 days after antibiotic treatment is completed indicated if there has been a failed barrier method or UPSI during, or in the 28 days following, the use of liver enzyme-inducing drugs
<i>Progestogen-only pill (POP)</i>	indicated if 1 or more POPs have been missed or taken more than 3 hours late and UPSI has occurred in the 2 days following this; the POP should be continued with additional barrier contraception until pills have been taken correctly on 2 consecutive days. indicated if there has been a failed barrier method or UPSI during, or in the 28 days following, the use of liver enzyme inducers
<i>IUD</i>	if complete or partial expulsion is identified or mid-cycle removal of the IUD is deemed necessary, EC should be considered
<i>Medroxyprogesterone acetate</i>	indicated if the contraceptive injection is late (more than 14 weeks from the previous injection) and UPSI has occurred
<i>Progestogen-only implants</i>	indicated if there has been a failed barrier method or UPSI during, or in the 28 days following, the use of liver enzyme-inducing drugs

Table 1. Recommendations for EC use with potential failures of various contraceptive methods (adapted from FFPRHC)³