

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM UKMEC 2009

Conditions for which there has been a classification change for one or more methods or a major modification to the condition description are highlighted. Conditions that do not appear below remain unchanged.

Cu-IUD = Copper-bearing intrauterine device; LNG-IUS = Levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system; IMP = Progestogen-only implant; DMPA = Progestogen-only injectable: depot medroxyprogesterone acetate; POP = Progestogen-only pill; CHC = Combined hormonal contraception

CONDITION	Cu-IUD	LNG-IUS	IMP	DMPA	POP	CHC
I = Initiation, C = Continuation						

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY

Breastfeeding						
a) 0 to <6 weeks	See below		1	2	1	4
b) ≥6 weeks to <6 months (primarily breastfeeding)			1	1	1	2
c) ≥6 months			1	1	1	1
Postpartum (in non-breastfeeding women)						
a) 0 to <3 weeks						
(i) With other risk factors for VTE	See below		1	2	1	4
(ii) Without other risk factors			1	2	1	3
b) 3 to <6 weeks						
(i) With other risk factors for VTE	See below		1	2	1	3
(ii) Without other risk factors			1	1	1	2
c) ≥6 weeks			1	1	1	1
Postpartum (in breastfeeding or non breastfeeding women, including post caesarean section)						
a) 0 to <48 hours	1	1	See above			
b) 48 hours to <4 weeks	3	3				
c) ≥4 weeks	1	1				
d) Postpartum sepsis	4	4				

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Category 4	A condition which represents an unacceptable health risk if the method is used

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History of bariatric surgery								
a) With <30 kg/m ² BMI	1	1	1	1	1	1		
b) With ≥30–34 kg/m ² BMI	1	1	1	1	1	2		
c) With ≥35 kg/m ² BMI	1	1	1	1	1	3		
Organ transplant								
a) Complicated: graft failure (acute or chronic), rejection, cardiac allograft vasculopathy	I	C	I	C	2	2	2	3
	3	2	3	2				
b) Uncomplicated	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (CVD)								
Multiple risk factors for cardiovascular disease (such as smoking, diabetes, hypertension, obesity and dyslipidaemias)	1	2	2	3	2	3		
Known dyslipidaemias	1	2	2	2	2	2		
Cardiomyopathy								
a) Normal cardiac function	1	1	1	1	1	2		
b) Impaired cardiac function	2	2	2	2	2	4		

Cardiac arrhythmias								
a) Atrial fibrillation	1	2	2	2	2	4		
b) Known long QT syndrome	I	C	I	C	1	2	1	2
	3	1	3	1				
NEUROLOGICAL CONDITIONS								
Idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH)	1	1	1	1	1	2		

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Epilepsy	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taking anti-epileptic drugs	<p>Certain anti-epileptic drugs have the potential to affect the bioavailability of steroid hormones in hormonal contraception. In addition, hormonal contraception may affect the levels of certain anti-epileptic drugs with potential adverse effects.</p> <p>For up-to-date information on the potential drug interactions between hormonal contraception and anti-epileptic drugs, please refer to the online drug interaction checker available on Stockley's Interaction Checker website.¹¹</p>					

BREAST AND REPRODUCTIVE TRACT CONDITIONS

Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD)								
a) Undetectable hCG levels	1	1	1	1	1	1		
b) Decreasing hCG levels	3	3	1	1	1	1		
c) Persistently elevated hCG levels or malignant disease	4	4	1	1	1	1		
Cervical cancer								
a) Awaiting treatment	I	C	I	C	2	2	1	2
	4	2	4	2				
b) Radical trachelectomy	3	3	2	2	1	2		
Breast conditions								
a) Undiagnosed mass/breast symptoms	1	2	2	2	2	I	C	
						3	2	
b) Benign breast conditions	1	1	1	1	1	1		
c) Family history of breast cancer	1	1	1	1	1	1		
d) Carriers of known gene mutations associated with breast cancer (e.g. BRCA1/BRCA2)	1	2	2	2	2	3		
e) Breast cancer								
(i) Current breast cancer	1	4	4	4	4	4		
(ii) Past breast cancer	1	3	3	3	3	3		

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Ovarian cancer	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)								
a) Chlamydial infection (current)	I	C	I	C				
(i) Symptomatic	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
(ii) Asymptomatic	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
b) Purulent cervicitis or gonorrhoea (current)	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
c) Other current STIs (excluding HIV and hepatitis)	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
d) Vaginitis (including <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> and bacterial vaginosis) (current)	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
e) Increased risk for STIs	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
HIV INFECTION								
HIV Infection								
a) High risk of HIV infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
b) HIV infected								
(i) CD4 count ≥ 200 cells/mm ³	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
(ii) CD4 count < 200 cells/mm ³	I	C	I	C	1	1	1	1
	3	2	3	2				
c) Taking antiretroviral (ARV) drugs	<p>Certain ARV drugs have the potential to affect the bioavailability of steroid hormones in hormonal contraception.</p> <p>For up-to-date information on the potential drug interactions between hormonal contraception and ARV drugs, please refer to the online HIV drugs interaction checker.¹⁰</p>							

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ENDOCRINE CONDITIONS

Diabetes							
a) History of gestational disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
b) Non-vascular disease							
(i) Non-insulin dependent	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
(ii) Insulin-dependent	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
c) Nephropathy/retinopathy/neuropathy	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
d) Other vascular disease	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
Viral hepatitis							
a) Acute or flare	1	1	1	1	1	I	C
						3	2
b) Carrier	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
c) Chronic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

RHEUMATIC DISEASES

Rheumatoid arthritis	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)							
a) No antiphospholipid antibodies	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
b) Positive antiphospholipid antibodies	1	2	2	2	2	2	4
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DRUG INTERACTIONS

Taking medication	See section on drug interactions with hormonal contraception.
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