

Recommended Actions After Late or Missed Combined Oral Contraceptives

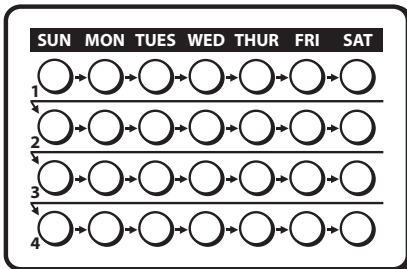
If one hormonal pill is late: (<24 hours since a pill should have been taken)

If one hormonal pill has been missed: (24 to <48 hours since a pill should have been taken)

If two or more consecutive hormonal pills have been missed: (≥48 hours since a pill should have been taken)

- Take the late or missed pill as soon as possible.
- Continue taking the remaining pills at the usual time (even if it means taking two pills on the same day).
- No additional contraceptive protection is needed.
- Emergency contraception is not usually needed but can be considered (with the exception of UPA) if hormonal pills were missed earlier in the cycle or in the last week of the previous cycle.

- Take the most recent missed pill as soon as possible (any other missed pills should be discarded).
- Continue taking the remaining pills at the usual time (even if it means taking two pills on the same day).
- Use back-up contraception (e.g., condoms) or avoid sexual intercourse until hormonal pills have been taken for 7 consecutive days.
- If pills were missed in the last week of hormonal pills (e.g., days 15-21 for 28-day pill packs):
 - Omit the hormone-free interval by finishing the hormonal pills in the current pack and starting a new pack the next day.
 - If unable to start a new pack immediately, use back-up contraception (e.g., condoms) or avoid sexual intercourse until hormonal pills from a new pack have been taken for 7 consecutive days.
- Emergency contraception should be considered (with the exception of UPA) if hormonal pills were missed during the first week and unprotected sexual intercourse occurred in the previous 5 days.
- Emergency contraception may also be considered (with the exception of UPA) at other times as appropriate.



Abbreviation: UPA = ulipristal acetate

Source: For full recommendations and updates, see the U.S. Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use webpage at <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/unintendedpregnancy/usspr.htm>

Recommended Actions After Delayed Application or Detachment* With Combined Hormonal Patch

Delayed application or detachment for <48 hours since a patch should have been applied or reattached

- Apply a new patch as soon as possible. (If detachment occurred <24 hours since the patch was applied, try to reapply the patch or replace with a new patch.)
- Keep the same patch change day.
- No additional contraceptive protection is needed.
- Emergency contraception is not usually needed but can be considered (with the exception of UPA) if delayed application or detachment occurred earlier in the cycle or in the last week of the previous cycle.

**If detachment takes place but the woman is unsure when detachment occurred, consider the patch to have been detached for ≥48 hours since a patch should have been applied or reattached.*

Delayed application or detachment for ≥48 hours since a patch should have been applied or reattached

- Apply a new patch as soon as possible.
- Keep the same patch change day.
- Use back-up contraception (e.g., condoms) or avoid sexual intercourse until a patch has been worn for 7 consecutive days.
- If the delayed application or detachment occurred in the third patch week:
 - Omit the hormone-free week by finishing the third week of patch use (keeping the same patch change day) and starting a new patch immediately.
 - If unable to start a new patch immediately, use back-up contraception (e.g., condoms) or avoid sexual intercourse until a new patch has been worn for 7 consecutive days.
- Emergency contraception should be considered (with the exception of UPA) if the delayed application or detachment occurred within the first week of patch use and unprotected sexual intercourse occurred in the previous 5 days.
- Emergency contraception may also be considered (with the exception of UPA) at other times as appropriate.

Recommended Actions After Delayed Insertion or Reinsertion* With Combined Vaginal Ring

Delayed insertion of a new ring or delayed reinsertion of a current ring for <48 hours since a ring should have been inserted

- Insert ring as soon as possible.
- Keep the ring in until the scheduled ring removal day.
- No additional contraceptive protection is needed.
- Emergency contraception is not usually needed but can be considered (with the exception of UPA) if delayed insertion or reinsertion occurred earlier in the cycle or in the last week of the previous cycle.

**If removal takes place but the woman is unsure of how long the ring has been removed, consider the ring to have been removed for ≥48 hours since a ring should have been inserted or reinserted.*

Delayed insertion of a new ring or delayed reinsertion for ≥48 hours since a ring should have been inserted

- Insert ring as soon as possible.
- Keep the ring in until the scheduled ring removal day.
- Use back-up contraception (e.g., condoms) or avoid sexual intercourse until a ring has been worn for 7 consecutive days.
- If the ring removal occurred in the third week of ring use:
 - Omit the hormone-free week by finishing the third week of ring use and starting a new ring immediately.
 - If unable to start a new ring immediately, use back-up contraception (e.g., condoms) or avoid sexual intercourse until a new ring has been worn for 7 consecutive days.
- Emergency contraception should be considered (with the exception of UPA) if the delayed insertion or reinsertion occurred within the first week of ring use and unprotected sexual intercourse occurred in the previous 5 days.
- Emergency contraception may also be considered (with the exception of UPA) at other times as appropriate.

Abbreviation: UPA = ulipristal acetate

Source: For full recommendations and updates, see the U.S. Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use webpage at <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/unintendedpregnancy/usspr.htm>.