LARC Services for Teens and Young Adults in Publicly Funded Clinics

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Unintended pregnancy rates have increased overall

	2001	2006
% of pregnancies unintended	48%	49%
15-19	82%	82%
20-24	59%	64%
Unintended pregnancy rate	50	52
15-19	67	60
20-24	101	107

Factors driving (changes in) unintended pregnancy

- Sexual activity
- Fecundity
- Contraceptive use
- Desire for pregnancy
- Population composition

What are LARC methods?

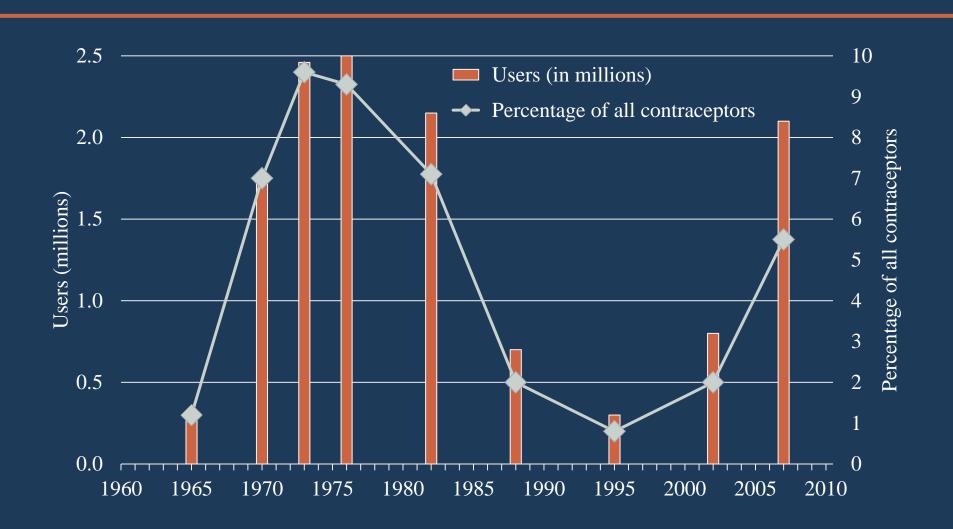
- Defined as a method that requires less than monthly administration
- Typically includes IUDs, implants, sometimes
 Depo
- Other characteristics
 - Limited user intervention = high compliance
 - High efficacy
 - High continuation rates (80%)
 - Few side effects



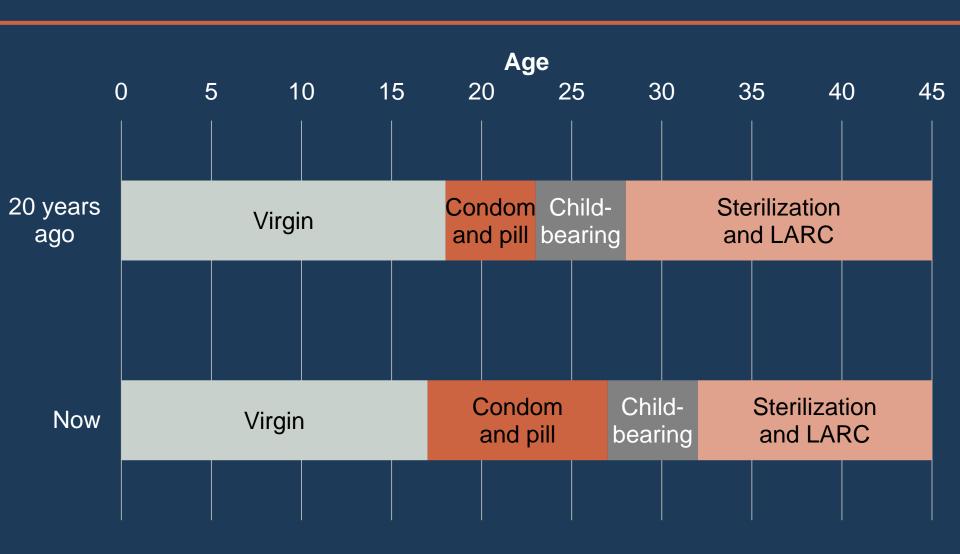
Why focus on LARC methods?

- Persistent high rates of unintended pregnancy
- Evidence that inserting LARC methods postabortion reduces repeat abortion rates
- High proportion of unintended pregnancies are due to incorrect or inconsistent method use rather than method failure
- LARC methods have high efficacy, high continuation rates, high satisfaction, and rapid return to fertility after removal

IUD use in the United States, 1965–2008



What *might* be happening as childbearing shifts later?



Evidence on LARC methods and young women

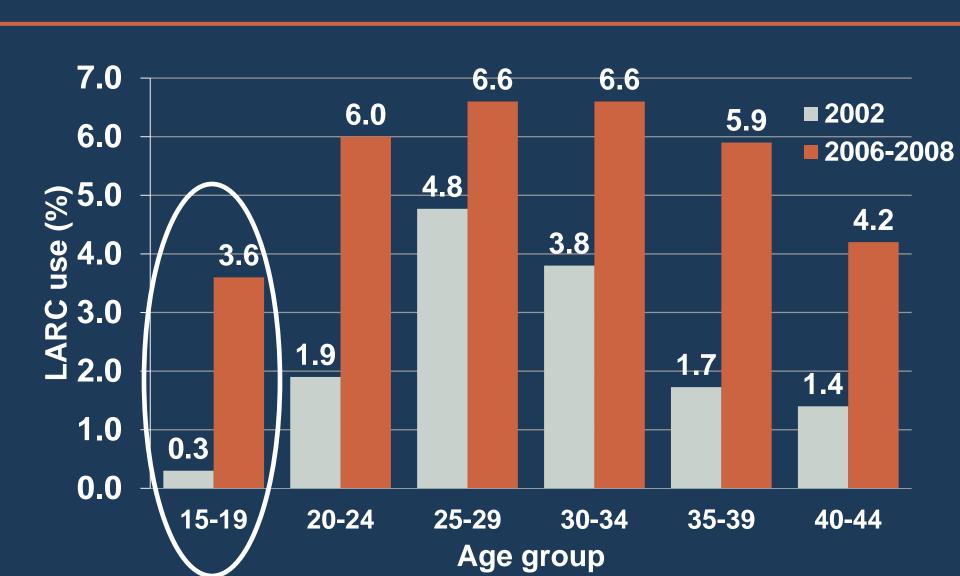


- ACOG 1992: IUD "especially suited" for older, parous, monogamous women
- ACOG 2005: IUD "should be considered for all women who seek a reliable, reversible contraceptive"
- ACOG 2007: IUDs "should be considered first-line choices for both nulliparous and parous adolescents"

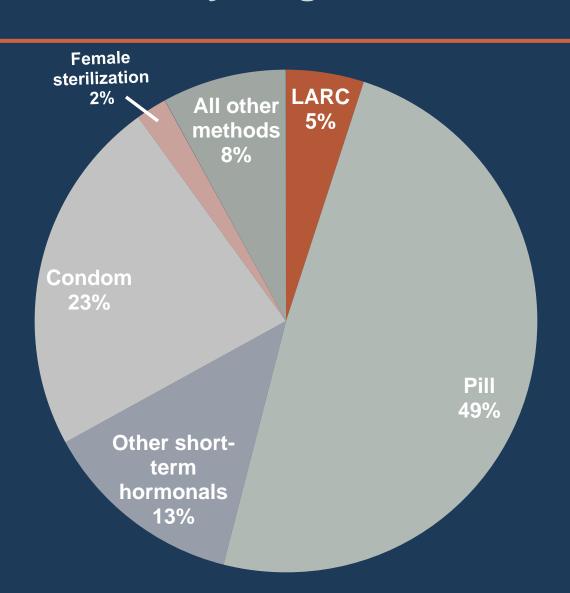
Clinical Guidelines for IUD Use in Nulliparous Women

- Mirena and Paragard are effective and safe
- IUDs have comparable or higher continuation rates compared to other methods
- IUDs do not increase risk of PID or infertility.
 Mirena may reduce risk
- Due to expulsion rates and bleeding profile,
 Mirena may be better tolerated than Paragard
- Insertion of an IUD may be more challenging in nulliparous women

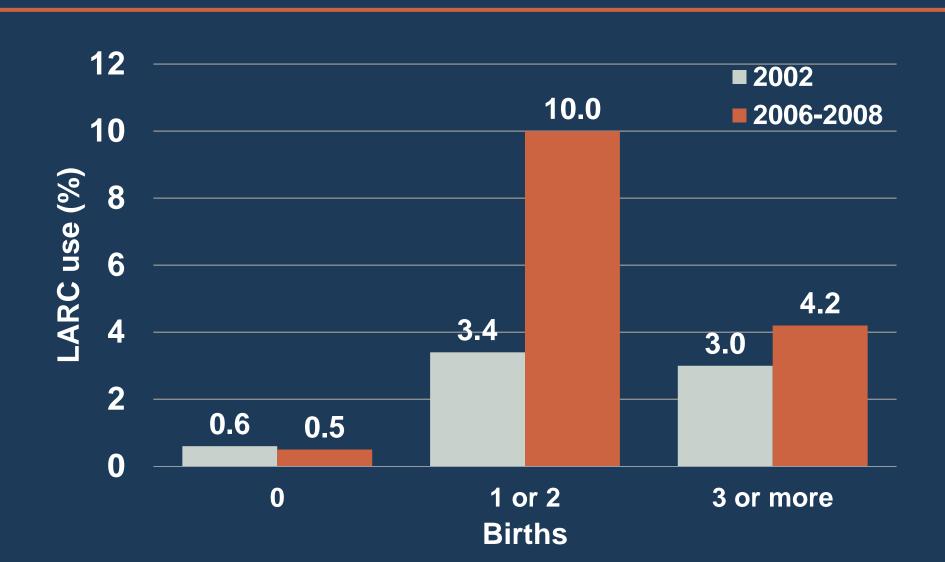
Since 2002, LARC use has increased within all age groups



But LARC methods are still unpopular among adolescent and young adult contraceptors



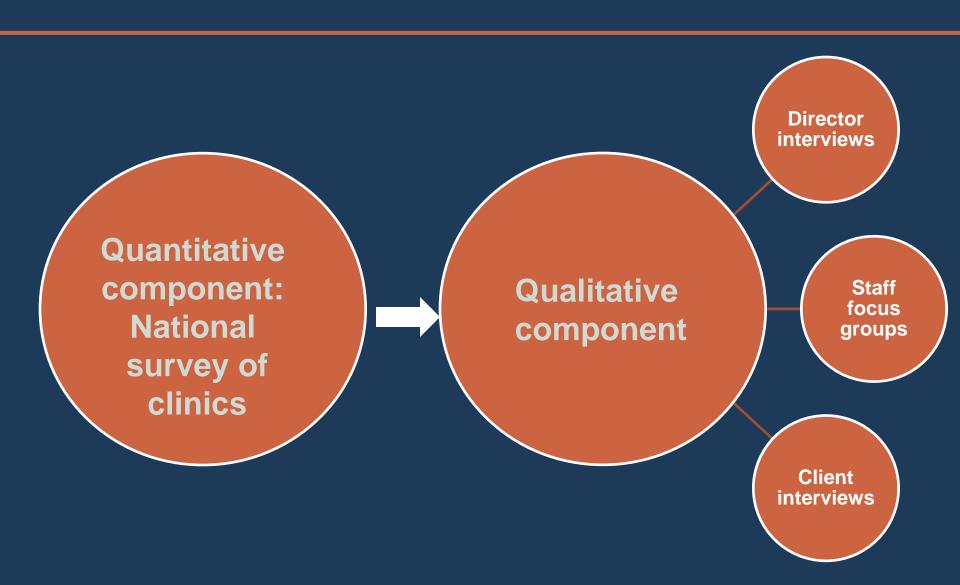
Women who have had 1 or 2 births are most likely group to use LARC



Goal of Guttmacher study

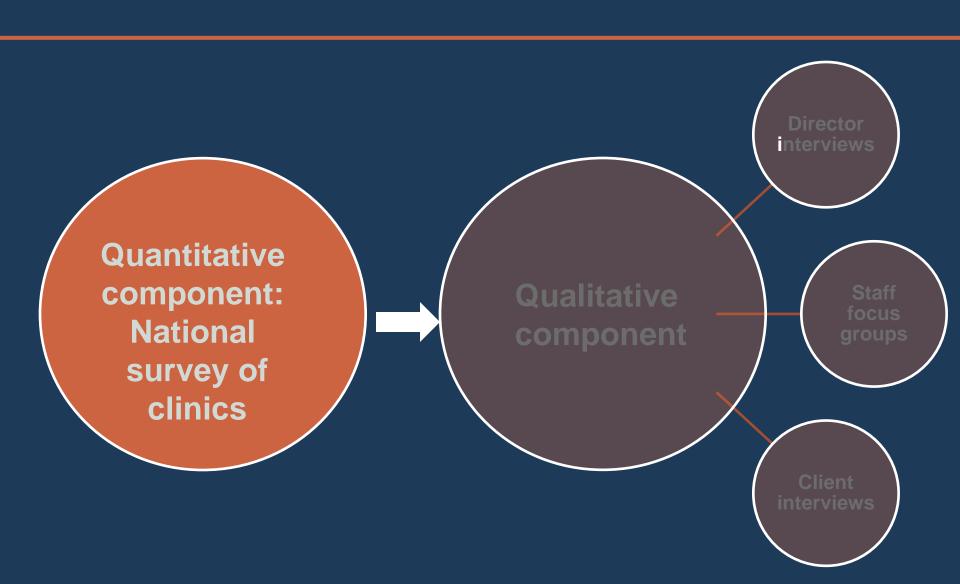
- To what extent is the provision of LARC methods integrated into services for adolescents and young adults?
 - Key barriers
 - Effective strategies

Mixed-method Approach





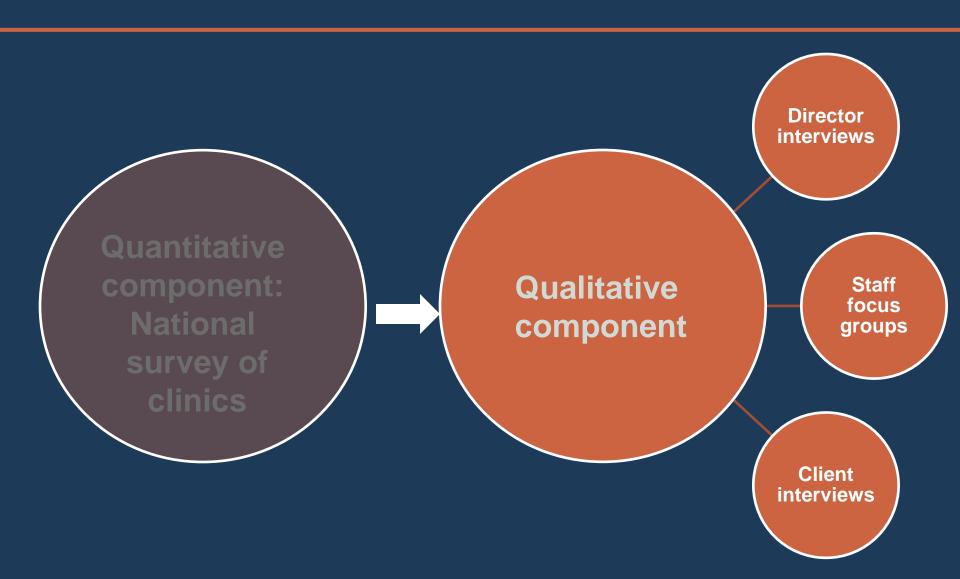
Mixed-method approach



Mixed-method approach: Quantitative survey of clinics

- Look at outreach efforts and services tailored to adolescents and young adults
- Examine provision of LARC methods
 - Staff knowledge and training
 - Practice and protocols
 - Use, availability and costs
 - Interest in increased access
 - Barriers

Mixed-method approach



Mixed-method approach: Qualitative component (coming soon)

- Identify Title X grantees with high and low LARC utilization among young women
- Grantees helped to identify clinic sites
- Conducted interviews/focus groups with
 - Clinic directors (N = 20)
 - Clinic staff (6 FGDs)
 - Clients (N = 48)

Key issues for directors and clinic staff

- Clinic approaches to reaching/serving adolescents, young adults generally
- Provision of LARC methods:
 - Attitudes
 - Workforce/training issues and needs
 - Counseling practices
 - Perceptions of patient attitudes and knowledge
 - Barriers and opportunities

Key issues for clients

- Clients' priorities re locating, choosing, and accessing services
- LARC methods:
 - Attitudes
 - Knowledge
 - Experience
 - Interest
 - Concerns
 - Perceived stigma

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Thank you

www.guttmacher.org

