

# Contraception

(March 2023)

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## Rationale

Contraception can be accomplished through a variety of methods. Ideally, education about contraception should be provided to both partners.

## Causal Conditions

(list not exhaustive)

- Nonpermanent contraception
  - a. Hormonal
  - b. Nonhormonal
  - c. Other (e.g., natural method)
- Permanent contraception
  - a. Male sterilization
  - b. Female sterilization
- Emergency contraception

## Key Objectives

Given a patient who presents with a need or request for contraception, the candidate will discuss the available treatment options and initiate an appropriate management plan.

## Enabling Objectives

Given the patient requesting or requiring contraception, the candidate will

- list and interpret critical clinical findings, including those based on

- a. a general and sexual history, including risk factors for complications; and
- b. results of an appropriate physical examination;
- list and interpret critical clinical investigations, including sampling for cultures, a Papanicolaou test, a sexually transmitted infection (STI) screen, and a pregnancy test when appropriate; and
- construct an effective initial management and prevention plan, including
  - a. discussing the various contraception options with the patient, including
    1. risks of failure;
    2. potential complications and contraindications for each method;
    3. protection against STIs; and
    4. drug interactions associated with each method; and
  - b. discussing emergency contraceptives as backup when needed.