

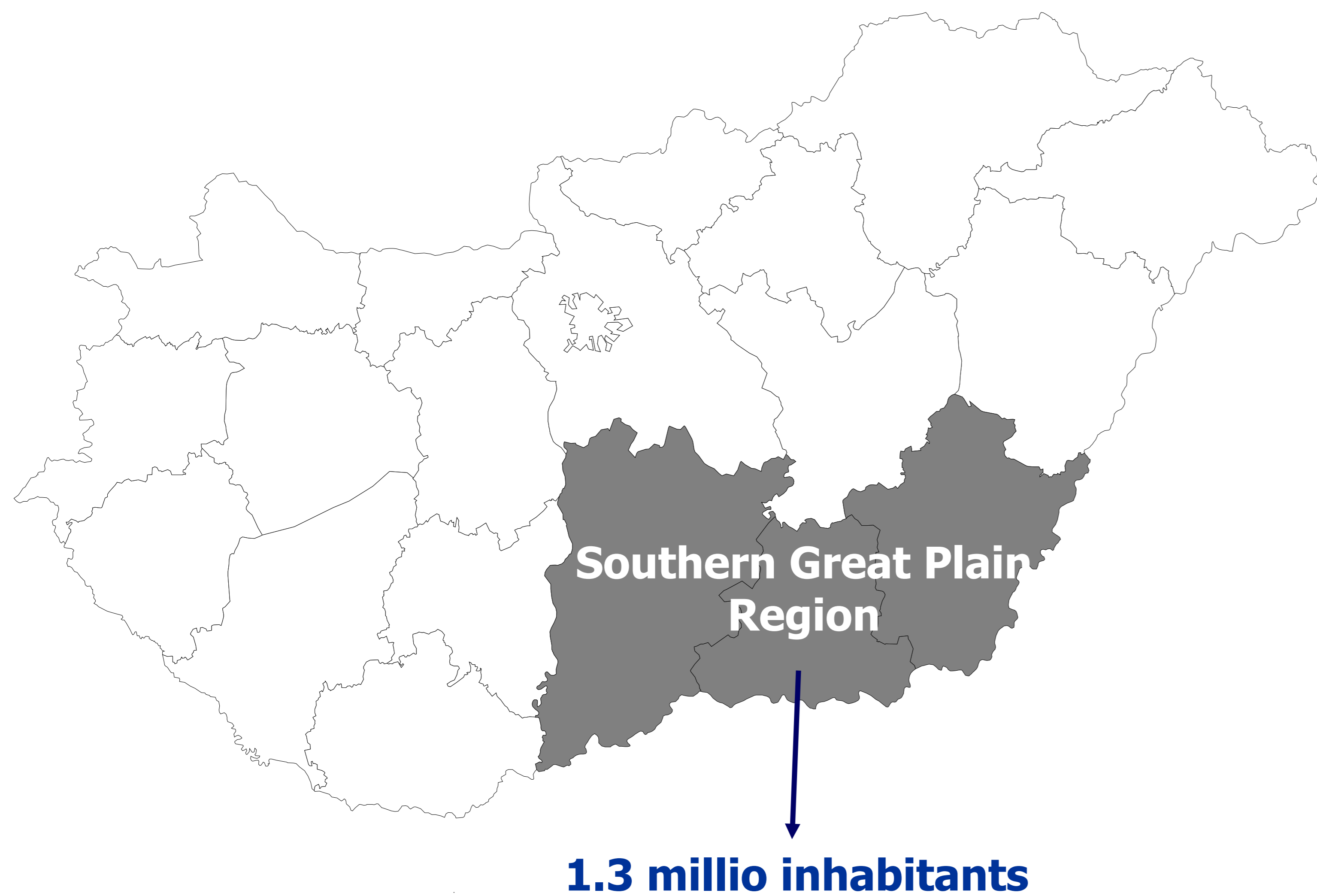


Regional use of emergency contraceptive pills (ECP) over a four-year period

Zsafia Ulakcsai¹, Melinda Vanya², Maria Matuz¹, Ria Benko¹,
Gyongyver Soos¹, Gyorgy Bartfai²

¹Department of Clinical Pharmacy, University of Szeged, Hungary Szikra str 8. Szeged H-6725

²Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Szeged, Hungary Semmelweis str. 1 Szeged, H-6725



Objectives

To quantify and describe pattern of emergency contraceptive pill (ECP) use in the Hungarian Southern Great Plain region.

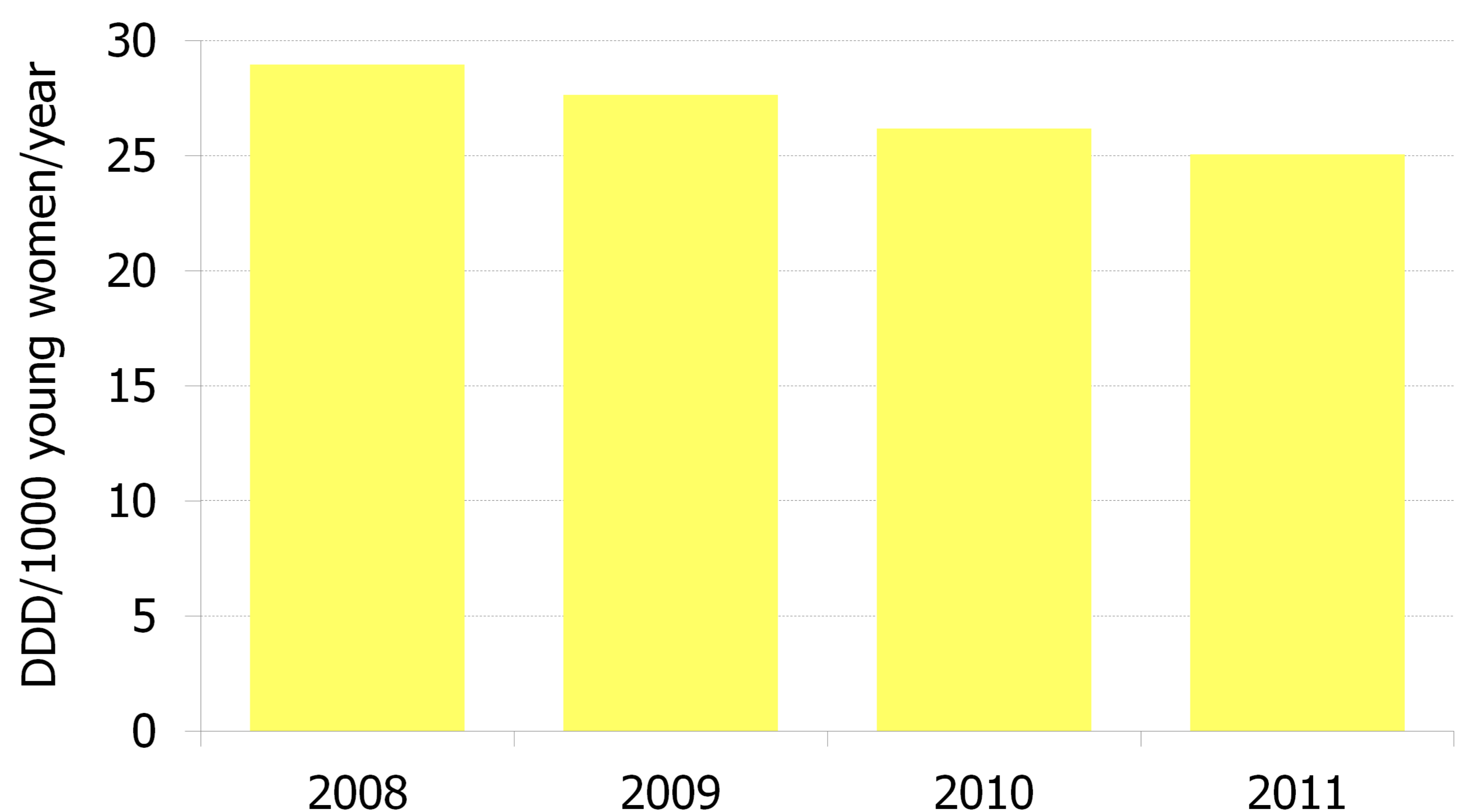
Methods

In Hungary ECPs are prescription only medicines (POM) available only in pharmacies. Crude (package-level) consumption data of ECPs is based on wholesaler's distribution data and derived from the IMS Health database. The study period was between 2008 and 2011, in the Southern Great Plain region (inhabitants:~ 1 330 000). We used the WHO defined DDDs (defined-daily-dose) as a technical unit to quantify ECP use and standardized the usage data for the regional women population aged 15-39 years. (DDD/1000 young women/year=DTWY). As the WHO defined DDDs are equal to the amount of active substance in one ECP package, practically 1 DDD corresponds to one preventable event.

Results

Three ECPs were available in the Hungarian ambulatory care, one containing ulipristal –acetate and two products levonorgestrel. Their total consumption has decreased gradually in the four-year of assessment from 29.0 DTWY in 2008 to 25.1 in 2011. This means that, 2,5 % of the young female population used ECP once in 2011. The single dose levonorgestrel has become the most popular, its use increased from 11, 5 DTWY in 2008 to 15,5 DTWY in 2011 with the parallel decrease of the double dose levonorgestrel –only product (from 17.5 to 7.9 DTWY). After its marketing in 2009 ulipristal-acetate use gradually reached 1,7 DTWY in 2011. The two levonorgestrel-only products represented 93% of total ECP use in 2011.

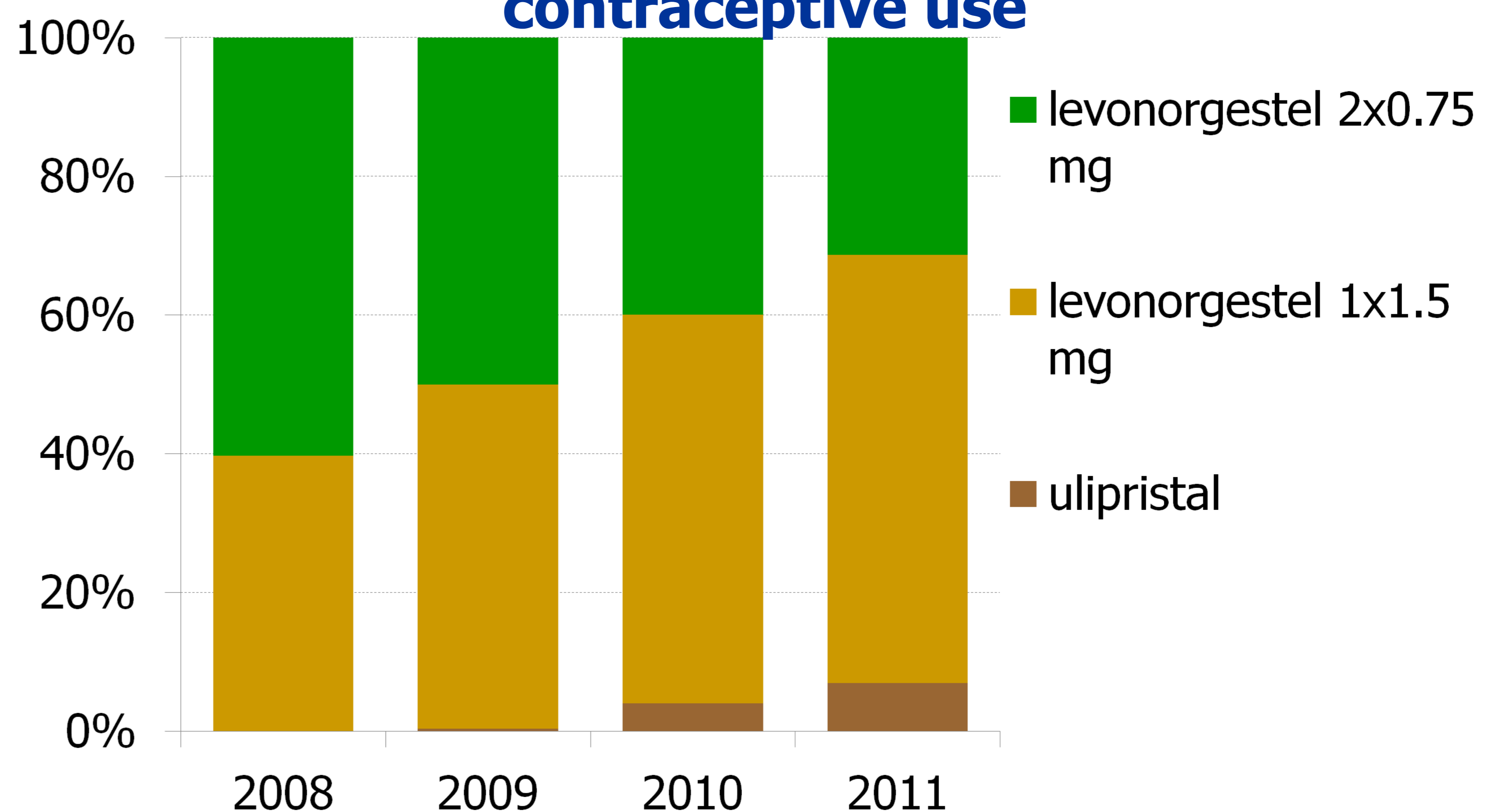
Figure 1. Total consumption of emergency contraceptives



Conclusions

A significant decrease in the use of ECP has occurred between 2008 and 2011. The pattern of use also changed in favour of the single dose levonorgestrel-only pill and ulipristal containing pill.

Figure 2. Distribution of emergency contraceptive use



6725 Szeged, Szikra u. 8. matuz@clph.szote.u-szeged.hu



This project was partially funded by TÁMOP-4.2.1/B-09/1/KONV-2010-0005 grant.

P121

First global conference on contraception, reproductive and sexual health

Copenhagen, Denmark 22/05/2013 - 25/05/2013