



the
MORNING
AFTER PILL

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SO, YOU HAD UNPROTECTED
SEX, AND THOUGHTS ARE
RACING THROUGH YOUR HEAD...

*What if I'm pregnant? What if he has an STD and
gave it to me? What if...?*

The “what if” questions can be scary.

You've probably heard about the morning-after pill. Some call it "emergency contraception." Now you need more information, and soon, because one of your "what ifs"—pregnancy—is a real possibility.

WHAT IS THE MORNING-AFTER PILL?

The morning-after pill isn't a single drug. There are two drugs that are used as emergency contraception:

1. Plan B One-Step®

- It's a drug intended to be taken as soon as possible within the first 72 hours after unprotected sex or contraceptive failure (for instance, if a condom tears) to prevent pregnancy.
- It contains a high dose of a progesterone (levonorgestrel) that is found in many kinds of birth control pills.
- At the dosage found in Plan B One-Step, levonorgestrel may work on rare occasion to prevent an embryo from implanting in the uterus.¹
- It is often referred to by the brand name that started it all—Plan B®.
- It's also available in generic forms.

2. ella®

- This drug is supposed to be taken as soon as possible within 5 days of unprotected sex or contraceptive failure.
- ella is the trade name of the drug ulipristal acetate.
- It is chemically related to mifepristone (RU-486), the "abortion pill," and works by a similar mechanism of action.²

YOU SHOULD KNOW:

It is not possible for a woman to get pregnant about 26 days a month. Many of the days when women take the morning-after pill, it is impossible to get pregnant anyway. This fact makes "effectiveness" statistics for emergency contraception look much better than they really are.³

HOW DO THEY WORK?

Depending on where you are in your menstrual cycle, morning-after pill drugs could affect you in one of several ways:

1. Plan B One-Step®

- It may prevent ovulation: The egg will not be released to meet the sperm—so fertilization, sometimes known as conception, can't occur.
- It may affect the lining of your fallopian tubes so that sperm cannot reach the egg. This also prevents fertilization.
- It may irritate the lining of your uterus. If an egg has already been released and fertilized by the sperm, this irritation could make it harder for the embryo to implant in your uterus.⁴

2. ella®

- It may prevent ovulation: The egg will not be released to meet the sperm—so fertilization can't occur.
- It also acts to block progesterone, a hormone produced by the ovaries which helps a woman's body sustain a pregnancy. This reduces the chances that an embryo would successfully survive and grow in the uterus.

ARE THERE SIDE EFFECTS?

Yes. You may experience several short-term side effects when taking Plan B One-Step®.

These include:

- nausea and vomiting
- irregular and unpredictable menstrual periods
- cramping and abdominal pain—which might also be the sign of an “ectopic pregnancy” (see next question)
- fatigue
- headache
- dizziness
- breast tenderness⁵

Possible side effects for ella® include:

- nausea and vomiting
- irregular bleeding or spotting
- cramping and abdominal pain—which might also be the sign of an ectopic pregnancy (see next question)
- fatigue
- headache
- dizziness

YOU SHOULD KNOW:

The cramping and abdominal pain that may result from the use of a morning-after pill can mask the symptoms of an ectopic pregnancy, which requires emergency care.

WHAT IS AN ECTOPIC PREGNANCY? AND WHY DOES IT MATTER??

- This is a potentially life-threatening condition in which a fertilized egg implants outside of the uterus—most often in the fallopian tubes.
- The morning-after pill won’t end an ectopic pregnancy.
- If you have severe abdominal pain three to five weeks after using the morning-after pill, or if you miss your next menstrual period, you should see your health-care professional to rule out a pregnancy (either ectopic or within the uterus).
- An embryo growing in a fallopian tube will require emergency care.⁷



YOU SHOULD KNOW:

After the sperm penetrates and fertilizes the egg, 46 human chromosomes come together in a one-of-a-kind genetic design that determines a person's eye and hair color, gender, skin tone, height and even the intricate swirl of the fingerprints.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I USE EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION AFTER FERTILIZATION?

- The high dose of levonorgestrel found in Plan B One-Step® may irritate the lining of your uterus. That irritation may keep the embryo inside you from implanting, ending its life.
- With ella®, the drug blocks progesterone, a hormone that helps your body maintain a pregnancy. While an embryo may have already been created, ella can keep it from implanting in your uterus and being sustained by your body, ending its life.
- If either of these happens, an abortion will occur, because each human life begins as an embryo.⁸

SO, HOW CAN I KNOW IF AN EGG HAS BEEN FERTILIZED?

- That's the problem—you can't know.
- But we do know that sperm can reach the fallopian tubes mere minutes after intercourse, and if an egg has already been released, fertilization could occur.
- So, by the time you wake up on the "morning after," a new human life may have already begun.
- If that's the case, using emergency contraception might cause a very early abortion.

YOU SHOULD KNOW:

The morning-after pill can't guarantee that you won't get pregnant, nor does it protect you from HIV/AIDS or other sexually-transmitted infections or diseases.

THINK CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU USE EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION, AND MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND THE SIDE EFFECTS AND RISKS.

End Notes:

- ¹ FDA Prescribing and Label Information for Plan B[®] One-Step; Rev July 2009; www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2009/021998lbl.pdf
- ² FDA Prescribing and Label Information for ella[®]; Rev March 2015; http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2015/022474s007lbl.pdf
- ³ ELLA, An Introduction. American Association of Pro-Life Obstetricians & Gynecologists; <http://www.aaplog.org/get-involved/letters-to-members/ella-an-introduction/>
- ⁴ FDA Prescribing and Label Information for Plan B[®] One-Step; Rev July 2009; See endnote 1
- ⁵ FDA Prescribing and Label Information for Plan B[®] One-Step; Rev July 2009; See endnote 1
- ⁶ FDA Prescribing and Label Information for ella[®]; Rev March 2015; See endnote 2
- ⁷ FDA Prescribing and Label Information for Plan B[®] One-Step; Rev July 2009; See endnote 1
- ⁸ Keith L. Moore and T.V.N Persaud, *The Developing Human: Clinically Oriented Embryology*, 6th Edition (Philadelphia, PA: Saunders, 1998), pp. 2-3.
- ⁹ L. Speroff and M.A. Fritz, *Clinical Gynecological Endocrinology and Infertility*, 7th Edition (Baltimore, MD: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005), p. 235.



DO YOU KNOW THE DIFFERENCE?

*Sometimes, these pills get confused**

THE ABORTION PILL

An abortion method used to terminate an early pregnancy.

Medications are Mifeprex[®] (mifepristone) and Cytotec[®] (misoprostol).

Must be taken within 70 days of when your last menstrual period began.

Pills must be prescribed by a health care professional. At least two visits to your provider are needed, possibly more.

Will not prevent sexually transmitted infections or diseases.

THE MORNING-AFTER PILL

A method used to prevent pregnancy. It may cause a very early abortion if fertilization has already occurred.

Medications are Plan B One-Step[®] (levonorgestrel) and ella[®] (ulipristal acetate).

Plan B One-Step[®] must be taken within 72 hours after unprotected sex; ella[®] must be taken within 5 days after unprotected sex.

Plan B One-Step[®] may be purchased without a prescription. A prescription is required for the purchase of ella[®].

Will not prevent sexually transmitted infections or diseases.

* The choices offered a woman experiencing an unplanned pregnancy can be overwhelming. That's why we want to ensure we provide factual medical information. We also desire for her to receive trustworthy counsel regarding the lasting significance of the decision she will make for herself and the life growing in her womb.



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