

Summary Chart of U.S. Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use



Condition	Sub-Condition	Cu-IUD			LNG-IUD			Implant			DMPA			POP			CHC		
		I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Age		Menarche to <20 yrs: 2			Menarche to <20 yrs: 2			Menarche to <18 yrs: 1			Menarche to <18 yrs: 2			Menarche to <18 yrs: 1			Menarche to <40 yrs: 1		
		≥20 yrs: 1			≥20 yrs: 1			18-45 yrs: 1			18-45 yrs: 1			18-45 yrs: 1			≥40 yrs: 2		
Anatomical abnormalities	a) Distorted uterine cavity	4			4														
		2			2														
Anemias	a) Thalassemia	2			1			1			1			1			1		
	b) Sickle cell disease [†]	2			1			1			1			1			2		
Benign ovarian tumors	(including cysts)	1			1			1			1			1			1		
		1			2			2*			2*			2*			2*		
Breast disease	a) Undiagnosed mass	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	b) Benign breast disease	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	c) Family history of cancer	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	d) Breast cancer [†]																		
Breastfeeding	i) Current	1			4			4			4			4			4		
	ii) Past and no evidence of current disease for 5 years	1			3			3			3			3			3		
	a) <21 days postpartum							2*			2*			2*			4*		
	b) 21 to <30 days postpartum							2*			2*			2*			3*		
	i) With other risk factors for VTE							2*			2*			2*			3*		
	ii) Without other risk factors for VTE							2*			2*			2*			3*		
	c) 30-42 days postpartum							1*			1*			1*			3*		
	i) With other risk factors for VTE							1*			1*			1*			2*		
	ii) Without other risk factors for VTE							1*			1*			1*			2*		
	d) >42 days postpartum	4			2			4			2			2			2		
Cervical cancer	Awaiting treatment	1			1			1			1			1			1		
Cervical ectropion		1			1			1			1			1			1		
Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia		1			2			2			2			2			2		
Cirrhosis	a) Mild (compensated)	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	b) Severe [†] (decompensated)	1*			3			3			3			3			4		
Cystic fibrosis [†]	a) History of DVT/PE, not receiving anticoagulant therapy	1			1*			1*			2*			2*			1*		
	b) Deep venous thrombosis (DVT)/pulmonary embolism (PE)	1			2			2			2			2			4		
	i) Higher risk for recurrent DVT/PE	1			2			2			2			2			3		
	ii) Lower risk for recurrent DVT/PE	2			2			2			2			2			4		
	a) DVT/PE and established anticoagulant therapy for at least 3 months	2			2			2			2			2			2		
	b) Higher risk for recurrent DVT/PE	2			2			2			2			2			4*		
	ii) Lower risk for recurrent DVT/PE	2			2			2			2			2			3*		
	d) Family history (first-degree relatives)	1			1			1			1			1			2		
Depressive disorders	e) Major surgery	1			2			2			2			2			4		
	i) With prolonged immobilization	1			1			1			1			1			2		
	ii) Without prolonged immobilization	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	f) Minor surgery without immobilization	1*			1*			1*			1*			1*			1*		

Key:
1 No restriction (method can be used)
2 Advantages generally outweigh theoretical or proven risks
3 Theoretical or proven risks usually outweigh the advantages
4 Unacceptable health risk (method not to be used)

Condition	Sub-Condition	Cu-IUD			LNG-IUD			Implant			DMPA			POP			CHC		
		I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Diabetes	a) History of gestational disease	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	b) Nonvascular disease	1			2			2			2			2			2		
	i) Non-insulin dependent	1			2			2			2			2			2		
	ii) Insulin dependent	1			2			2			3			2			3/4*		
	c) Nephropathy/retinopathy/neuropathy [†]	1			2			2			3			2			3/4*		
	d) Other vascular disease or diabetes of >20 years' duration [†]	1			2			2			3			2			3/4*		
Dysmenorrhea	Severe	2			1			1			1			1			1		
		4			2			4			2			1			1		
Endometrial cancer [†]		1			1			1			1			1			1		
		2			1			1			1			1			1		
Endometrial hyperplasia		1			1			1			1			1			1		
		2			1			1			1			1			1		
Endometriosis		1			1			1*			1*			1*			1*		
		1			1			1			1			1			1		
Epilepsy [†]	(see also Drug Interactions)	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	a) Symptomatic	1			2			2			2			2			2		
Gallbladder disease	i) Treated by cholecystectomy	1			2			2			2			2			2		
	ii) Medically treated	1			2			2			2			2			3		
	iii) Current	1			2			2			2			2			3		
	b) Asymptomatic	1			2			2			2			2			2		
Gestational trophoblastic disease [†]	a) Suspected GTD (immediate postevacuation)	1*			1*			1*			1*			1*			1*		
	i) Uterine size first trimester	2*			2*			2*			2*			2*			2*		
	ii) Uterine size second trimester																		
	b) Confirmed GTD	1*			1*			1*			1*			1*			1*		
	i) Undetectable/non-pregnant β-hCG levels	2*			2*			2*			2*			2*			2*		
	ii) Decreasing β-hCG levels	2*			2*			2*			2*			2*			2*		
	iii) Persistently elevated β-hCG levels or malignant disease, with no evidence or suspicion of intrauterine disease	4*			4*			4*			4*			4*			4*		
	iv) Persistently elevated β-hCG levels or malignant disease, with evidence or suspicion of intrauterine disease	1			1			1			1			1			1		
Headaches	a) Nonmigraine (mild or severe)	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	b) Migraine	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	i) Without aura (includes menstrual migraine)	1			1			1			1			1			2*		
	ii) With aura	1			1			1			1			1			4*		
History of bariatric surgery [†]	a) Restrictive procedures	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	b) Malabsorptive procedures	1			1			1			1			1			3		
History of cholestasis	a) Pregnancy related	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	b) Past COC related	1			2			2			2			2			3		
History of high blood pressure during pregnancy		1			1			1			1			1			1		
		2			2			2			2			2			2		
History of Pelvic surgery		1			1			1			1			1			1		
		2			2			2			2			2			2		
HIV	a) High risk for HIV	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	b) HIV infection	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	i) Clinically well receiving ARV therapy	1			1			1			1			1			1		
	ii) Not clinically well or not receiving ARV therapy [†]	2			2			2			2			2			2		

Abbreviations: C=continuation of contraceptive method; CHC=combined hormonal contraception (pill, patch, and, ring); COC=combined oral contraceptive; Cu-IUD=copper-containing intrauterine device; DMPA=depot medroxyprogesterone acetate; I=initiation of contraceptive method; LNG-IUD=levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine device; NA=not applicable; POP=progestin-only pill; P/R=patch/ring. † Condition that exposes a woman to increased risk as a result of pregnancy. *Please see the complete guidance for a clarification to this classification: www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/unintendedpregnancy/USMEC.htm.

