BIRTH CONTROL IS A SAFE WAY TO PREVENT PREGNANCY

The risks of any birth control are less than the risks of pregnancy.

Choose which method works best for you.

There are possible side effects with all birth control, just like any medication.

Come back to the clinic if you experience signs of pregnancy, change in vaginal discharge, abdominal or pelvic pain, possible exposure to an STI, painful sex, bleeding after sex, headaches, mood changes, or severe pain in your chest, abdomen, or legs.

SCAN ME!



MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOL BASED CLINICS

Edison: Room 107 **612-668-1321**

Henry: Room 212 **612-668-1944**

FAIR: Room 222 **612-668-1064**

Longfellow: Room 126 **612-668-4723**

Roosevelt: Room 143 **612-668-4834**

South: Room 122 **612-668-4333**

Southwest: Room E021 **612-668-3040**

Washburn: Room 002 612-668-3453



For reasonable accommodations or alternative formats please contact Minneapolis Health Department at 612-673-2301 or health@minneapolismn.gov. People who are deaf or hard of hearing can use a relay service to call 311 at 612-673-3000. TTY users call 612-673-2157 or 612-673-2626.

Para asistencia 612-673-2700 - Rau kev pab 612-673-2800 - Hadii aad Caawimaad u baahantahay 612-673-3500.

Version: 3/23

THE SHOT



ALSO KNOWN AS "DEPO"
MEDROXYPROGESTERONE ACETATE

MINNEAPOLIS

SCHOOL BASED CLINICS

www.minneapolismn.gov/sbc www.facebook.com/mplssbc www.instagram.com/mplssbc

HOW IT WORKS

Depo-Provera, more commonly known as "Depo" or "the shot," is used by people with a uterus to prevent pregnancy. It is an injection that contains the hormone progestin. It helps prevent pregnancy by:

- Stopping the release of eggs from the ovaries.
- Making it hard for sperm to get through the mucus in the cervix (the opening to the uterus).
- Thinning the lining of the uterus, which may make it hard for the fertilized egg to attach and grow there.

BENEFITS

- When the shot is given every 77-90 days, it's over 94% effective in preventing pregnancy.
- It's easy, private and convenient –
 The shot is given by a medical provider every 11 12 weeks.
- After 2 or 3 shots, many people begin to have lighter periods or no periods at all. Cramping with periods often gets better or goes away.
- There is less risk of cancer of the ovaries and lining of the uterus.
- There is less risk of pelvic inflammatory disease, a serious infection of the uterus, tubes, and ovaries.
- It does not contain estrogen.
- Can be used while breastfeeding.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

- Unpredictable bleeding or spotting (very light bleeding) for up to 9 months.
- Chest tenderness and/or acne. It's usually temporary.
- It may take a while to start releasing eggs again after the last shot-maybe 6-12 months. Though some people can become pregnant soon after quitting Depo, it may take longer for others.
- Weight gain.
- Less good cholesterol in your blood.
- Less calcium stored in your bones.

GETTING STARTED

Schedule an appointment with your health educator or medical provider to discuss this method.

After getting your first Depo-Provera shot, avoid vaginal sex or use condoms for 7 days to prevent pregnancy. The medication can take up to 7 days to start working.

THINGS TO KNOW

If you are more than 6 days late for your next shot and you have vaginal sex without a condom, you could be at risk of pregnancy. Come to the School Based Clinic to talk with a provider or get Emergency Contraception (Plan B).

Use condoms/barriers every time you have sex to help prevent sexually transmitted infections.

Depo-Provera does not prevent sexually transmitted infections.

