

Sexual and reproductive healthcare providers' opinions on expansion of pharmacy-led provision of contraception

Katie Boog,¹ Zhong Eric Chen,^{2,3} Sharon Cameron^{4,5}

¹Fife Sexual Health Service, Whytemans Brae Hospital, Kirkcaldy, United Kingdom
²Chalmers Centre, Edinburgh, UK
³University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK
⁴Sexual and Reproductive Health, NHS Lothian, Edinburgh, UK
⁵University of Edinburgh Division of Health Sciences, Edinburgh, UK

Correspondence to

Dr Katie Boog, Fife Sexual Health Service, Whytemans Brae Hospital, Kirkcaldy KY1 2ND, UK; katie.boog@nhs.net

Received 7 November 2018
 Revised 18 April 2019
 Accepted 16 May 2019
 Published Online First 1 June 2019



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2019. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

To cite: Boog K, Chen ZE, Cameron S. *BMJ Sex Reprod Health* 2019;**45**:183–189.

ABSTRACT

Introduction Reduced funding to contraceptive services in the UK is resulting in restricted access for women. Pharmacists are already embedded in sexual and reproductive health (SRH) care in the UK and could provide an alternative way for women to access contraception. The aim of this study was to determine the views of UK contraception providers about community pharmacist-led contraception provision.

Methods An anonymous questionnaire was distributed to healthcare professionals at two UK SRH events, asking respondents about: (1) the use of patient group directions (PGDs) for pharmacist provision of oral contraception (OC); (2) the sale of OC as a pharmacy medicine or general sales list medicine; (3) the perceived impact of pharmacy provision of OC on broader SRH outcomes; and (4) if other contraceptive methods should be provided in pharmacies.

Results Of 240 questionnaires distributed, 174 (72.5%) were returned. Respondents largely supported pharmacy-led provision of all non-uterine methods of contraception, excluding the contraceptive implant. Provision of the progestogen-only pill by PGD was most strongly supported (78% supported initiation). Respondents felt that the use of bridging (temporary) contraception would improve (103/144, 71.5%), use of effective contraception would increase (81/141, 57.4%), and unintended pregnancies would decline (71/130, 54.6%); but that use of long-acting reversible contraception would decrease (86/143, 60.1%). Perceived barriers included pharmacists' capacity and competency to provide a full contraception consultation, safeguarding concerns, and women having to pay for contraception.

Conclusions UK SRH providers were largely supportive of community pharmacy-led provision of contraception, with training and referral pathways being required to support contraception delivery by pharmacists.

Key messages

- ▶ The majority of UK contraception providers support community pharmacy-led provision of non-uterine contraception, excluding the contraceptive implant.
- ▶ They strongly support pharmacists providing progestogen-only pills by patient group direction as part of their SRH service provision.
- ▶ They oppose the reclassification of contraception to allow over-the-counter purchase as a general sales list medicine.

INTRODUCTION

In the UK, contraception has been available free of charge on the National Health Service (NHS) to all women for almost 50 years. The most recent UK National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles reported that >90% of women had obtained contraception within the last year, more than half of whom accessed this via their general practitioner (GP).¹ Overall use of contraception in the UK has increased over the last decade, as has use of community clinics and retail outlets such as pharmacies for accessing contraceptive supplies.¹ In addition, recent years have seen the advent of women being able to obtain or buy contraception on the internet, from online pharmacies and online sexual health providers.

With an increased variety of providers, it would seem logical that access might be improved as a result. However, there is a current dichotomy – aspirations to improve access to contraception^{2–4} are fighting against funding cuts to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.^{5 6} In

2017, the Advisory Group on Contraception reported that in the last 2 years, contraceptive services in over one-third of English local councils had been closed or were under threat.⁷ The services where women have traditionally accessed contraception (GP and SRH) are facing cuts, resulting in reduced appointment numbers, longer waiting times and restricted opening hours. Consequently, providers are concerned that this combination will lead to reduced access to contraception.

Pharmacy contraception provision has been highlighted as an area for development. Anonymity, long opening hours, no requirement for appointments, and a large number of services covering wide geographical areas allow community pharmacies to provide services at times and locations convenient to women. In the UK, contraception is a prescription-only medicine (POM) and can be supplied under instruction from a prescription or a patient group direction (PGD). Contraception is not currently available as a pharmacy medicine or general sales list (GSL) medicine.

- ▶ **Patient group direction (PGD):** PGD is a legal mechanism enabling supply of a POM. It allows specified healthcare professionals (HCPs) to supply and/or administer a medicine directly to patients with identified clinical conditions without needing a prescription or instruction from a prescriber.⁸
- ▶ **Pharmacy medicines (P-medicines):** People can buy medicines classified as P-medicines, but only under a pharmacist's supervision. These medicines are not usually displayed on open shelves.⁹
- ▶ **General sales list (GSL) medicines:** People can buy GSL packs from retail outlets (eg, supermarkets) and by self-selection in pharmacies.⁹

Community pharmacists are already embedded in SRH care in the UK, having provided emergency contraception (EC) for almost 20 years¹⁰ and chlamydia screening for over a decade.¹¹ A small number of pharmacies also provide oral contraception (OC) as a bridging method after EC, or for initiation/continuation without EC.^{12–14}

Previous studies have shown pharmacists are willing and clinically competent to provide OC^{12–15} and this is acceptable to women.^{12–14 16 17} A study of nearly 500 contraception providers in the United States showed almost three-quarters supported pharmacists initiating combined hormonal contraception (CHC), progestogen-only pills (POPs) and injectable contraception (IC),¹⁸ and a UK study of SRH clinicians showed that >90% felt positively about pharmacists initiating POP at the time of EC.¹⁹

The aim of this study was to determine the views of UK contraception providers about pharmacist-led provision of contraception.

METHODS

The survey was conducted using paper-based, self-completed questionnaires, distributed at two UK SRH

events in May 2018: the Faculty of Sexual & Reproductive Healthcare Annual Scientific Meeting (ASM, Birmingham) and NHS Lothian Sexual Health Update (LSHU, Edinburgh). These events provided the opportunity to reach a convenient sample of sexual health practitioners in a range of professional roles.

Permission was sought from the event organisers to distribute the survey, and ethical approval was not required as it was a health service evaluation. Information about the background and aims of the study were provided for participants, and consent assumed by means of questionnaire completion. Study participation was voluntary and anonymous.

The questionnaire was designed to elicit respondents' views on four topics:

1. Pharmacists using PGD for POP and combined oral contraception (COC) (strongly support, support, neutral, oppose, strongly oppose)
2. Sale of POP and COC as a P-medicine or GSL medicine (strongly support, support, neutral, oppose, strongly oppose)
3. Impact of provision of POP and COC in community pharmacies on six broader SRH outcomes (improve, same, worse, unsure)
4. Whether other hormonal (non-uterine, non-oral) contraceptive methods should be provided in community pharmacies (yes, no, unsure)

The definition of PGD and the legal classifications of medicines by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) was provided.

A validated tool was not available, therefore the researchers developed the questions pragmatically to meet the study aims, considering previously reported concerns, barriers and opportunities of expanding contraception provision in pharmacies.¹⁸ The questionnaire included questions with fixed and rating scale responses, with opportunities for additional comments to be made as free-text responses. It was piloted with five HCPs and found to be comprehensive, with ample opportunity to provide additional comments.

Data collected from both events were collated into a Microsoft Excel database and analysed together. Statistical analysis was performed on the quantitative data and presented as descriptive statistics. The respondents' comments were analysed and presented thematically to highlight key concerns, barriers and opportunities in relation to expansion of contraception provision in community pharmacies.

Patient involvement

As this study was investigating views of healthcare providers, patient involvement was not sought. A supplementary study is being undertaken to assess patients' views on pharmacy provision of contraception.

Table 1 Characteristics of respondents

Characteristic	n (%)
Age (years) (n=170)	
<31	9 (5.3)
31–40	41 (24.1)
41–50	47 (27.6)
51–60	59 (34.7)
>60	14 (8.2)
Professional role (n=172)	
Consultant	37 (21.5)
General practitioner	61 (35.5)
Specialty and associate specialist	42 (24.4)
Trainee doctor	10 (5.8)
Nurse	19 (11.0)
Midwife	2 (1.2)
Researcher	1 (0.5)
Prescriber (n=168)	
Yes	160 (95.2)
No	8 (4.8)
Setting* (n=171)	
General practice	78 (45.6)
Genitourinary medicine	14 (8.2)
Gynaecology	16 (9.4)
Integrated sexual and reproductive health (SRH) service/ contraception and sexual health (CASH)	92 (53.8)
Pharmacy	1 (0.6)
Other†	7 (4.1)
Region (n=169)	
England	80 (47.3)
Northern Ireland	1 (0.6)
Scotland	79 (46.7)
Wales	4 (2.4)
Other country (outside the UK)	5 (3)

*Total exceeds 100% as 34 respondents indicated multiple settings.

†Abortion services (4), research (1), youth service (1), hospital (1).

RESULTS

A total of 240 questionnaires were distributed, with 174 questionnaires (102 from ASM, 72 from LSHU) returned, giving a response rate of 72.5%. [table 1](#) shows the respondents' demographics.

Pharmacy provision of POP

Respondents were asked if their local pharmacists were currently providing POP by PGD. Of 173 responses, 78 (45.1%) indicated 'no', 26 (15.0%) 'yes' and 69 (39.9%) 'unsure'.

Respondents were asked if they supported or opposed PGD provision of POP by pharmacists (initiation and continuation) and the reclassification of POP as a P-medicine or GSL medicine. The results are

shown in [table 2](#). The vast majority of respondents supported PGD provision of POP for initiation and continuation (78.0% and 90.8%, respectively). The majority (59.0%) supported the reclassification of POP to a P-medicine; conversely, the majority opposed the reclassification of POP as a GSL medicine (63.3%).

Pharmacy provision of COC

When respondents were asked if their local pharmacists were currently providing COC by PGD, 86 (49.4%) said 'no', 18 (10.4%) 'yes' and 70 (40.2%) 'unsure'.

Respondents' views on provision of COC by pharmacists are shown in [table 2](#). Almost half (49.1%) supported pharmacists initiating COC under PGD and the vast majority (82.0%) supported pharmacists providing COC to women continuing the method. Almost half (45.1%) opposed the reclassification of COC as a P-medicine, while over a third (39.3%) supported this. More than three-quarters of respondents (78.4%) opposed the reclassification of COC as a GSL medicine, while just over a tenth (11.7%) supported this.

Impact of pharmacy provision of POP and COC on other SRH outcomes

Respondents were asked to consider what the impact would be on six predefined SRH outcomes if POP and COC were made available in pharmacies (results shown in [table 3](#)).

Considering only those respondents who indicated 'improve', 'same' or 'worse', the majority (103/144, 71.5%) felt the use of bridging (temporary) contraception would improve, and 81/141 (57.4%) thought use of effective contraception would increase.

The majority of respondents (86/143, 60.1%) felt that the overall use of LARC was likely to worsen. A majority (71/130, 54.6%) felt the number of unintended pregnancies would improve (ie, decline) with the availability of POP and COC in pharmacies.

Pharmacy provision of other contraceptive methods

Respondents were asked whether they thought that other hormonal methods of contraception should be made available in pharmacies. The results are summarised in [figure 1](#).

Considering only the respondents who indicated 'yes' or 'no', most respondents supported provision of the combined transdermal patch (88/146, 60.3%), combined vaginal ring (78/141, 55.3%) and IC (95/151, 62.9%) at the pharmacy. Provision of subdermal implants was the only method that the majority of respondents (93/51, 66.0%) did not support.

Challenges and opportunities

Free-text comments from respondents provided the opportunity to raise concerns and to consolidate suggestions on how pharmacist-led provision of

Table 2 Respondents' views on provision of the progestogen-only pill and combined oral contraception in the pharmacy setting

	Strongly support (n (%))	Support (n (%))	Neutral (n (%))	Oppose (n (%))	Strongly oppose (n (%))	Total (n)
Pharmacy provision of POP						
PGD – initiation	81 (46.8)	54 (31.2)	19 (11.0)	17 (9.8)	2 (1.2)	173
PGD – continuation	114 (65.5)	44 (25.3)	10 (5.7)	5 (2.9)	1 (0.6)	174
Pharmacy medicine	50 (28.9)	52 (30.1)	29 (16.8)	33 (19.1)	9 (5.2)	173
General sales list medicine	16 (9.5)	20 (11.8)	26 (15.4)	80 (47.3)	27 (16.0)	169
Pharmacy provision of COC						
PGD - initiation	44 (25.7)	40 (23.4)	37 (21.6)	41 (24.0)	9 (5.3)	171
PGD - continuation	78 (45.3)	63 (36.6)	15 (8.7)	11 (6.4)	5 (2.9)	172
Pharmacy medicine	25 (14.5)	43 (24.9)	27 (15.6)	48 (27.7)	30 (17.3)	173
General sales list medicine	8 (4.7)	12 (7.0)	17 (9.9)	69 (40.4)	65 (38.0)	171

COC, combined oral contraception; PGD, patient group direction; POP, progestogen-only pill.

contraception might be implemented. Key common themes are presented below.

Access to contraception

Several respondents framed the pharmacy provision of contraception as a way to increase access and expand service delivery. This was felt to be most appropriate for women with non-complex/routine contraception requirements and could be “empowering” for individuals wanting to access contraception without “perceived barriers/judgments”.

Many respondents expressed concern that the ‘contraceptive choice’ consultation could be lost, and that although access would increase, contraceptive options would be reduced. Respondents wanted pharmacists to be able to provide information about all contraceptive methods and to have robust systems in place for signposting/referring women who wanted LARC.

A strong and overarching theme was that the provision of contraception should be free. This was cited as a reason for not supporting contraception

as a P-medicine or GSL. A small number of respondents reported feeling the service would not be used if patients needed to pay for it, leading to decreased access. One respondent feared that “instead of this being an additional route ... it will become the ONLY route with future decommissioning of services”.

Pharmacists' capacity and competency to provide contraception

Respondents expressed anxiety that pharmacists would not have sufficient time or adequate training and support to provide full, holistic sexual health consultations encompassing all methods of contraception and sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening. They expressed doubts around a pharmacist’s ability to take a thorough medical history and assess for contraindications, and whether pharmacists would have the time and skills to discuss all options and provide counselling for the woman’s chosen contraceptive method. Respondents wanted pharmacists to provide information about all methods of contraception and have robust systems in place for signposting/referring

Table 3 Respondents' views on the impact of pharmacy provision of the progestogen-only pill and combined oral contraception on sexual and reproductive health outcomes

Perceived impact on broader sexual and reproductive health outcomes	Improve (n (%))	Same (n (%))	Worse (n (%))	Unsure (n (%))	Total (n)
Impact of POP/COC sale at the pharmacy on					
Use of effective contraception	81 (48.2)	33 (19.6)	27 (16.1)	27 (16.1)	168
Use of bridging (temporary) contraception	103 (61.3)	24 (14.3)	17 (10.1)	24 (14.3)	168
Overall use of LARC*	8 (4.8)	49 (29.2)	86 (51.2)	25 (14.9)	168
Smear and breast screening	7 (4.2)	77 (45.8)	55 (32.7)	29 (17.3)	168
STI screening	13 (7.7)	47 (27.8)	90 (53.3)	19 (11.2)	169
Number of unintended pregnancies	71 (42.3)	30 (17.9)	29 (17.3)	38 (22.6)	168

*LARC methods include intrauterine contraception, implants and injectables.

COC, combined oral contraception; LARC, long-acting reversible contraception; POP, progestogen-only pill; STI, sexually transmitted infection.

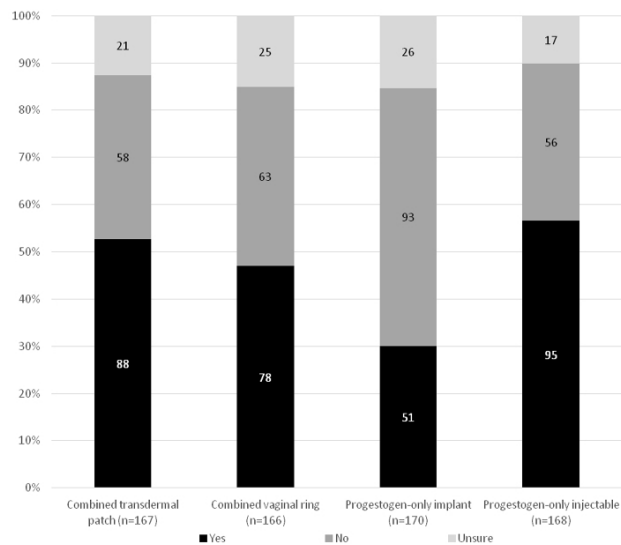


Figure 1 Respondents' views on pharmacy provision of other contraceptive methods.

women who wanted LARC or required specialist review due to medical comorbidities.

Respondents commented that some pharmacists already provided a variety of SRH services, such as EC and STI testing kits. It was suggested that those who already provided EC were in a good position to quick-start contraception after EC. In addition, if contraception provision was by PGD, then information about screening and LARC could be standardised within the PGD.

Safeguarding women

Concerns around safeguarding vulnerable women were highlighted and the need for pharmacists to have clear and robust referral pathways for these women.

Ten respondents indicated they felt that pharmacists not having access to the patient's records, and GPs not having a record of contraception initiated by pharmacists, would be problematic. A small number were concerned that patients who had previously been advised they were unsuitable for COC could purposefully provide an incomplete health history in order to access COC from the pharmacy. It was suggested that there should be a system in place to ensure good communication between all contraception providers.

DISCUSSION

Our study showed that the majority of respondents who were delegates at national and regional UK SRH meetings were largely supportive of pharmacist provision of hormonal contraception. Unsurprisingly, due to its safety profile and feasibility of dispensing, provision of POP was most strongly supported. This was for both initiation and continuation under PGD, and reclassification of POP to a P-medicine.

The majority of respondents also supported pharmacist-led provision of IC. A Health Services research study from Scotland also suggested that pharmacists trained to deliver repeat injections of the subcutaneous

IC were enthusiastic about expanding their role to provide this but that delivery of the service could only be feasible and sustainable if a sufficiently large pool of pharmacists were trained to deliver this method.²⁰

Although pharmacist provision of repeat COC supplies was strongly supported, respondents were more cautious about initiation of COC and reclassification to a P-medicine or GSL. This was due to safety concerns, as respondents feared pharmacists would not have adequate training and time to take a thorough medical history and to counsel women on how to use COC.

A previous evaluation of a pharmacy-delivered OC service reviewed the consultation times for pharmacists supplying OC under PGD. The mean consultation time was 19 min,¹² akin to an SRH clinic appointment time and longer than the average general practice consultation. This may help alleviate HCPs fears that pharmacy consultations would be 'rushed', however pharmacists themselves need to be consulted to know whether or not this is feasible within their workload. One previous Scottish study surveying attitudes of community pharmacists towards provision of SRH services revealed that the majority felt that while their workload would increase, they were generally enthusiastic about expanding their role to provide more SRH services.¹⁵

Additionally, HCPs expressed concerns that pharmacists would be unable to thoroughly assess women for contraindications, in spite of evidence showing that women are able to accurately self-screen for contraindications when a medical questionnaire is provided.^{21–24} In addition, respondents' concerns that women may misinform pharmacists in order to access their preferred method of contraception may also be exaggerated. In a separate consultation with the General Pharmaceutical Council, the Faculty of Sexual & Reproductive Healthcare (FSRH) has acknowledged that although this can be an issue with any type of consultation with any HCP, women should be trusted to make decisions around their own health.²⁵

Training for pharmacists was highlighted as a key concern, although training and assessment packages to equip pharmacists with the skills and knowledge required to issue OC under PGD are already in existence.^{12–14} Online learning packages, with local clinic placements for practical experience, could be used for training, with ongoing support and involvement in educational events from local services.

A collaborative relationship with local SRH services and GPs will be important if pharmacy provision is to be fully integrated into SRH services. As well as initial training and ongoing education, support mechanisms and clear referral pathways will be imperative in ensuring consistent care for patients and specialist support for pharmacists. It is therefore very promising that this study shows HCPs largely support increasing provision of contraception at pharmacies.

It was clear many respondents felt strongly that contraception should always be free. This was mirrored

in free-text comments and opposition to the availability of buying contraception without a prescription. Although clearly costs could be prohibitive for some, many women in the UK are already choosing to pay for contraception by accessing it through online pharmacies. Worldwide, OCs are available for sale over the counter in a number of countries,²⁶ and studies showing the acceptability of this scenario provide further evidence that some women find the benefit of convenience outweighs the financial cost.^{27 28}

This study was limited as it only explored the viewpoints of HCPs. Further studies of pharmacist and patient viewpoints would be beneficial to better understand the support for pharmacy provision of contraception.

Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank the Faculty of Sexual & Reproductive Healthcare (FSRH) and NHS Lothian for permission to conduct the research at their events. The authors would also like to thank Sally Rafie and colleagues for kindly sharing the questionnaire used in their research that helped inform the development of the questionnaire used in this study.

Contributors All authors contributed to the development of the research idea and questionnaire. KB and ZEC collected and analysed the data. All authors contributed to the preparation and review of the manuscript.

Funding The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required

Ethics approval Formal ethics approval was not sought. Permissions to conduct the research was granted by the event organisers (FSRH and NHS Lothian).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Additional unpublished data from this study are unavailable as these may identify participants.

REFERENCES

- French RS, Geary R, Jones K, *et al.* Where do women and men in Britain obtain contraception? Findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). *BMJ Sex Reprod Health* 2018;44:16–26.
- Welsh Assembly Government. Sexual health and wellbeing action Plan for Wales, 2010–2015, 2010. Available: <http://gov.wales/docs/phhs/publications/101110sexualhealthn.pdf> [Accessed 12 Feb 2019].
- The Scottish Government. Sexual health and blood borne virus framework 2015–2020, 2015. Available: <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0048/00484414.pdf> [Accessed 12 Feb 2019].
- Department of Health and Cross Government. A framework for sexual health improvement in England, 2013. Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/142592/9287-2900714-TSO-SexualHealthPolicyNW_ACCESSIBLE.pdf [Accessed 12 Feb 2019].
- Robertson R, Wenzel L, Thompson J, *et al.* Understanding NHS financial pressures: how are they affecting patient care? *London: The King's Fund* 2017.
- Advisory Group on Contraception (AGC). Cuts to contraceptive care deepen as new data reveal half of councils closed sites providing contraception since 2015, 2018. Available: <http://theagc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/2018-FOI-audit-press-release-1.pdf> [Accessed 12 Feb 2019].
- Advisory Group on Contraception (AGC). Cuts, closures and contraception. An audit of local contraceptive services in England, 2017. Available: http://theagc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/AGC_ReportFinal-2017.pdf [Accessed 12 Feb 2019].
- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Patient group directions. Medicine practice guideline [MPG2], 2013. Available: <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/MPG2> [Accessed 12 Feb 2019].
- Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency. Medicines: reclassify your product, 2014. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/medicines-reclassify-your-product#classifications-of-medicines> [Accessed 12 Feb 2019].
- Anderson C, Blenkinsopp A. Community pharmacy supply of emergency hormonal contraception: a structured literature review of international evidence. *Hum Reprod* 2006;21:272–84.
- Dabrera G, Pinson D, Whiteman S. Chlamydia screening by community pharmacists: a qualitative study. *J Fam Plann Reprod Health Care* 2011;37:17–21.
- Parsons J, Adams C, Aziz N, *et al.* Evaluation of a community pharmacy delivered oral contraception service. *J Fam Plann Reprod Health Care* 2013;39:97–101.
- Michie L, Cameron ST, Glasier A, *et al.* Provision of contraception after emergency contraception from the pharmacy: evaluating the acceptability of pharmacy for providing sexual and reproductive health services. *Public Health* 2016;135:97–103.
- Michie L, Cameron ST, Glasier A, *et al.* Pharmacy-based interventions for initiating effective contraception following the use of emergency contraception: a pilot study. *Contraception* 2014;90:447–53.
- Gale A, Watson MC. The provision of current and future sexual health services from community pharmacies in Grampian, Scotland. *Int J Clin Pharm* 2011;33:183–90.
- Landau SC, Tapias MP, McGhee BT. Birth control within reach: a national survey on women's attitudes toward and interest in pharmacy access to hormonal contraception. *Contraception* 2006;74:463–70.
- Gardner JS, Downing DF, Blough D, *et al.* Pharmacist prescribing of hormonal contraceptives: results of the direct access study. *Journal of the American Pharmacists Association* 2008;48:212–26. 5 p following 221.
- Rafie S, Kelly S, Gray EK, *et al.* Provider opinions regarding expanding access to hormonal contraception in pharmacies. *Womens Health Issues* 2016;26:153–60.
- Michie L, Cameron ST, Glasier A, *et al.* Contraceptive use among women presenting to pharmacies for emergency contraception: an opportunity for intervention. *J Fam Plann Reprod Health Care* 2014;40:190–5.
- Heller R, Johnstone A, Cameron ST. The feasibility of contraceptive injections at the community pharmacy. *Eur J Contracept Reprod Health Care* 2017;22:327–33.
- Grossman D, Fernandez L, Hopkins K, *et al.* Accuracy of self-screening for contraindications to combined oral contraceptive use. *Obstet Gynecol* 2008;112:572–8.
- Shotorbani S, Miller L, Blough DK, *et al.* Agreement between women's and providers' assessment of hormonal contraceptive risk factors. *Contraception* 2006;73:501–6.
- Doshi JS, French RS, Evans HER, *et al.* Feasibility of a self-completed history questionnaire in women requesting repeat

combined hormonal contraception. *J Fam Plann Reprod Health Care* 2008;34:51–4.

- 24 Chin-Quee D, Ngadaya E, Kahwa A, *et al.* Women's ability to self-screen for contraindications to combined oral contraceptive pills in Tanzanian drug shops. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2013;123:37–41.
- 25 Faculty of Sexual & Reproductive Healthcare (FSRH). FSRH response GPHC new safeguards for online sales of medicines, 2018. Available: [https://www.fsrh.org/documents/fsrh-](https://www.fsrh.org/documents/fsrh-response-gphc-new-safeguards-for-online-sales-of-medicines/)
- response-gphc-new-safeguards-for-online-sales-of-medicines/ [Accessed 12 Feb 2019].
- 26 OCs OTC Working Group. Global oral contraception availability. Available: <http://ocsotc.org/world-map/#> [Accessed 12 Feb 2019].
- 27 Grindlay K, Grossman D. Interest in over-the-counter access to a progestin-only pill among women in the United States. *Womens Health Issues* 2018;28:144–51.
- 28 Grossman D. Over-the-counter access to oral contraceptives. *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am* 2015;42:619–29.



Access up-to-date clinical standards and guidance

New guidelines – coming soon in Autumn 2019

- ▶ Cancer and contraception
- ▶ Progestogen only update

Recent guidelines

- ▶ Overweight, obesity and contraception – new
- ▶ Contraception after pregnancy
- ▶ Emergency contraception

Recent service standards

- ▶ Joint FSRH/BASHH online and remote providers of SRH services
- ▶ Medicines' management

www.fsrh.org/standards-and-guidance

