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Prevalence of hormonal contraceptive and morning-after pill use: a literature review.

Prevalence of hormonal contraceptive and morning-after pill use: a literature review
Prevalence of the use of hormonal contraceptives and the pill every day after: a review of the literature

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Abstract:

The use of hormonal contraceptives and emergency contraception is an important aspect of women's sexual and reproductive health, especially given the differences in access and factors associated with the choice of these methods. This study aimed to analyze the scientific evidence on the prevalence of hormonal contraceptive and emergency contraception use among women of reproductive age, considering the factors associated with their use. This is a narrative literature review, conducted using searches in the SciELO, LILACS, BDENF, and MEDLINE databases, selecting nine scientific articles published in the last ten years. The results identified a higher frequency of use of oral contraceptives compared to injectables, with prevalences of 28.2% and 4.5%, respectively, in a nationwide study. Regarding emergency contraception, studies indicated lifetime use frequencies of 52.9% among university students and 56.7% among women attending primary care.

Among the factors associated with the use of contraceptive methods, sociodemographic characteristics, paid employment, sexual orientation, and access conditions stood out. Regional differences in the use of oral contraceptives and the significant participation of private pharmacies in obtaining these methods were also identified. It is concluded that contraceptive use presents particularities according to the profile of women and the context investigated, which reinforces the importance of epidemiological studies that consider inequalities in access and factors associated with contraceptive practices.

Keywords: Hormonal
contraceptives; Emergency contraception; Women; Prevalence; Reproductive health.

Abstract:

The use of hormonal contraceptives and emergency contraception is an important aspect of women's sexual and reproductive health, particularly in view of differences in access and factors associated with contraceptive choice. The objective of this study was to analyze scientific evidence on the prevalence of hormonal contraceptive and emergency contraception use among women of reproductive age, considering the factors associated with their use. This narrative literature review was conducted through searches of the SciELO, LILACS, BDENF, and MEDLINE databases, resulting in the selection of nine scientific articles published within the last ten years. The findings indicated a higher frequency of oral contraceptive use compared with injectable contraceptives, with prevalence rates of 28.2% and 4.5%, respectively, in a nationwide study. Regarding emergency contraception, lifetime use was reported by 52.9% of university students and 56.7% of women receiving primary healthcare services. Factors

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associated with contraceptive use included sociodemographic characteristics, employment status, sexual orientation, and access conditions. Regional differences in oral contraceptive use and substantial reliance on private pharmacies for obtaining contraceptives were also identified.
It is concluded that contraceptive use varies according to women's characteristics and the contexts investigating, highlighting the importance of epidemiological studies addressing inequalities in access and factors associated with contraceptive practices.

Keywords:
Hormonal contraceptives; emergency contraception; Women; Prevalence; Reproductive health.

Abstract:

The use of hormonal contraceptives and emergency contraception constitutes an important aspect of women's sexual and reproductive health, especially considering differences in access and factors associated with the choice of these methods. This study aims to analyze scientific evidence on the prevalence of the use of hormonal contraceptives and emergency contraception among women in reproductive age, considering the factors associated with their use. This is a narrative review of the literature, carried out through searches in the SciELO, LILACS, BDENF and MEDLINE databases, with the selection of new scientific articles published in the last few years. The results identified a higher frequency of use of oral contraceptives in comparison with injectables, with prevalences of 28.2% and 4.5%, respectively, in a nationwide study. In relation to emergency contraception, the studies showed frequencies of use at times in life of 52.9% among university students and 56.7% among women receiving care in primary care services.

Among the factors associated with the use of methods, sociodemographic characteristics, paid activity, sexual orientation and access conditions stand out.
Regional differences were also identified in the use of oral contraceptives and a considerable participation of private pharmacies in obtaining these methods. It is concluded that the use of contraceptives presents particularities according to the characteristics of women and the investigated context, which supports the importance of epidemiological studies that consider inequalities of access and factors associated with contraceptive practices.

Keywords:
Hormonal contraceptives; Emergency contraception; Women; Prevalence; Reproductive health.

1. Introduction

Sexual and reproductive health encompasses access to information, services, and methods.
that allow women to exercise autonomy over their reproductive decisions. In this context,
Contraception is a component of healthcare, as it enables family planning.
of pregnancies and the choice of methods compatible with the needs and clinical conditions of
every woman. According to data presented by the World Health Organization (WHO), in
In 2021, approximately 1.1 billion women of reproductive age, between 15 and 49 years old,

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They had a need for reproductive planning worldwide. Of that total, 874 Millions used modern contraceptive methods, while 164 million had unmet contraceptive needs, which demonstrates the persistence of difficulties. related to access to and use of these resources (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2025).

Among the available options, hormonal contraceptives include methods that use estrogens, progestogens, or a combination of these hormones to prevent pregnancy. They can be administered via different routes, such as oral, injectable, transdermal, vaginal and subdermal, in addition to intrauterine hormone-releasing systems. The choice Among these alternatives, it is necessary to consider contraceptive effectiveness and frequency of administration. the clinical conditions and preferences of the user. The diversity of presentations allows different possibilities for use, although the suitability of each method depends on individual eligibility criteria and specific guidelines for its use (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2025).

The use of hormonal contraceptives involves aspects related to The concerns include the continuity of the method, tolerability, and the occurrence of adverse effects. with potential clinical changes, the fear of unwanted reactions, and difficulties in access. Access to healthcare services can influence both the choice of method and its maintenance. use. According to the World Health Organization (2025), factors such as fear of the effects collateral damage, lack of adequate information, limited availability of certain resources. Methods and socioeconomic inequalities can hinder access to contraception. In this context, it becomes relevant to investigate the patterns of use of hormonal contraceptives. in different population groups, considering conditions of access to information and to health services, as well as the individual and social factors that influence decisions. women about their sexual and reproductive health (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2025).

In addition to the methods regularly used, emergency contraception, popularly known as the morning-after pill, it is an alternative to prevent Pregnancy resulting from unprotected sex, contraceptive failure, or situations of violence. sexual. Among the formulations used are those containing levonorgestrel and acetate of Ulipristal, whose action occurs primarily by inhibiting or delaying ovulation. Its Effectiveness depends on factors such as the interval between sexual intercourse and administration of the medication, and its use is recommended as early as possible, within the The period indicated for each formulation. Unlike regular hormonal methods, the

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Emergency contraception is used after a situation of exposure to the risk of pregnancy and does not interrupt an already established pregnancy (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2021).

The use of emergency contraception requires attention to the circumstances that motivates their search and women's knowledge about the possibilities of preventing pregnancy. Repeated use of the morning-after pill does not, in isolation, constitute a practice inadequate or a known risk to future fertility. However, the occurrence of menstrual irregularities and the reduced suitability of this resource as a contraceptive strategy. The usual reasons justify offering guidance on other available alternatives. In this sense, Professional assistance should take individual needs into account, without establishing judgments about the frequency of use, and to favor informed decisions about the continued contraceptive protection (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2021).

Analyzing the prevalence of use of these methods requires distinguishing between current use and use. prior use and usage in specific periods, since these indicators represent Different situations. It is also necessary to consider the characteristics of the populations. investigated the conditions of access to reproductive planning services. The Organization The World Health Organization recognizes that factors such as income, age, availability of methods and The quality of care affects access to contraception. Therefore, the percentages... identified in research conducted with different groups of women need to be interpreted according to the context and criteria used in each investigation (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2025).

In the field of Biomedicine, the study of the use of hormonal contraceptives. It relates to understanding the mechanisms of action of these substances, their effects on The body and clinical conditions that affect the safety of use. Recommendations de Nguyen et al. (2024) establish eligibility criteria for different methods, considering conditions such as high blood pressure, history of thromboembolism, smoking and other conditions that require attention when using certain hormonal formulations. Curtis et al. (2024), in turn, highlight the importance of efficacy, adverse effects, and Accessibility and individual preferences influence contraceptive choices. From this perspective, the Epidemiological investigation of the use of these medications contributes to characterizing the consumption patterns and identify factors related to female reproductive health (NGUYEN et al., 2024; CURTIS et al., 2024).

Given these issues, a narrative literature review is justified. that gathers and examines the scientific evidence on the use of contraceptives Hormonal therapy and the use of the morning-after pill among women of reproductive age. Research on

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Percentage usage and associated factors will allow us to identify differences between populations. studied, in addition to recognizing aspects related to access, knowledge and practices Contraceptive methods described in the literature. Thus, the present study aims to analyze the scientific evidence on the prevalence of hormonal contraceptive use and emergency contraception among women of reproductive age, considering the factors associated with its use.

2. Methodology

This is a narrative literature review, with a qualitative approach and character. descriptive, whose objective was to analyze the scientific evidence regarding the prevalence the use of hormonal contraceptives and emergency contraception among women in Reproductive age. This type of review was selected because it allows for critical analysis. and the discussion of studies with different methodological designs, including the frequency of contraceptive use and individual, social and care related to contraceptive practices. The approach adopted made it possible to bring together different perspectives on the phenomenon under investigation, considering both the patterns of Use in relation to circumstances that may influence the choice and continuity of use. of contraceptive methods.

The research was guided by the following question: what is the evidence? Scientific studies on the prevalence of hormonal contraceptive use and contraception. What is the emergence of parasites among women of reproductive age and the factors associated with their use?

The bibliographic survey was conducted in the Latin American Literature database. LILACS (Long Literature Review of the American and Caribbean Health Sciences) Nursing Database (BDENF), Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online (MEDLINE) and Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), with access to relevant databases through the Library. Virtual Health Library (VHL). The following terms were used to identify the publications: Search terms: “Hormonal Contraceptives”, “Oral Contraceptives”, “Contraception of "Emergency," "Prevalence," and "Women," related to the Health Sciences Descriptors. (DeCS). The terms were combined using the Boolean operators AND and OR, with Search strategies adapted to the characteristics of each database consulted.

The inclusion criteria established were scientific articles published between 2016 and 2026, available in full in Portuguese, that addressed the prevalence, the frequency or factors associated with the use of hormonal contraceptives and

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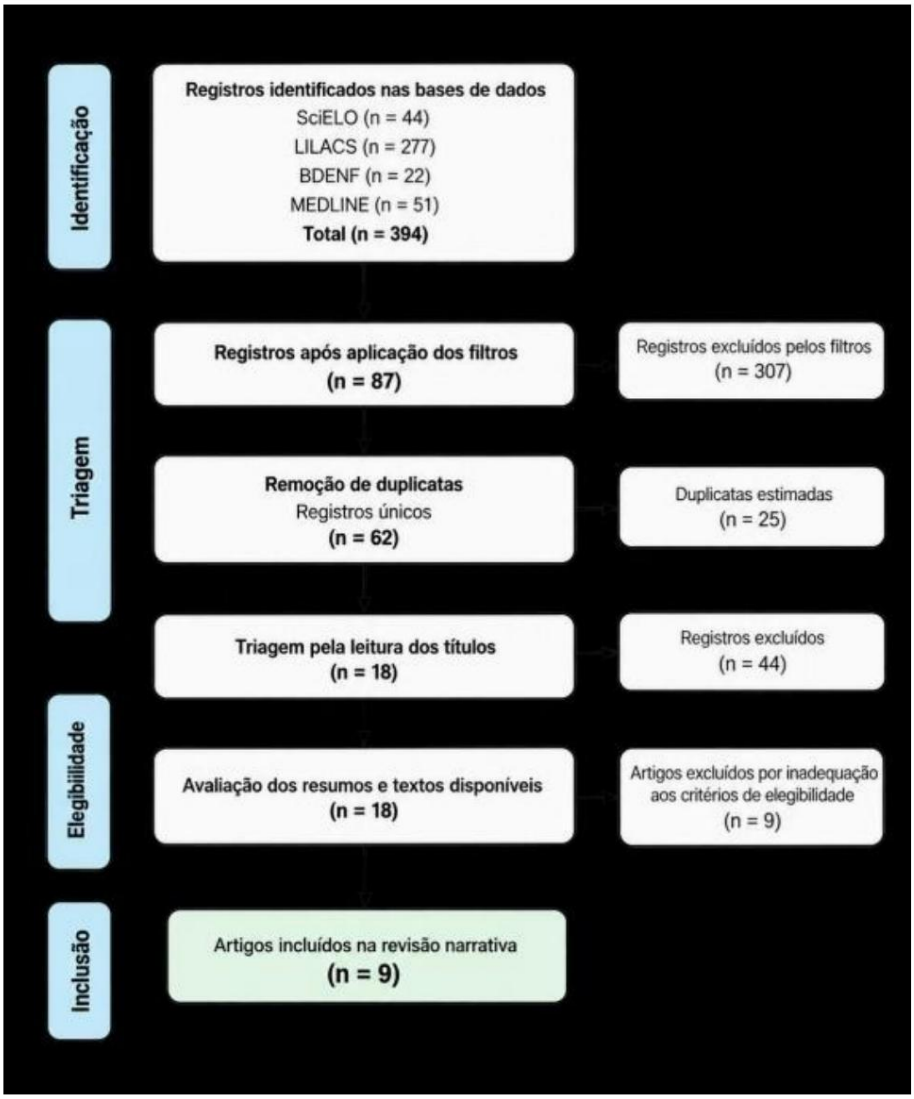
Emergency contraception among women of reproductive age. Studies were considered.
originals with different methodological designs. As exclusion criteria, were
defined as duplicate articles, publications in other languages, studies outside the defined time frame,
literature reviews, editorials, letters to the editor, conference abstracts, dissertations, theses and
research that did not meet the proposed objectives. Figure 1 presents the flowchart.
of articles that were selected for the study.

Figure 1. Flowchart for article selection.



Source: Prepared by the authors based on research data (2026).

The selection of publications was organized in two stages. Initially, there were
The titles and abstracts of the articles identified in the searches were analyzed in order to verify their
Compliance with eligibility criteria. Subsequently, studies deemed relevant
They were subjected to a complete reading. For the organization of the information, the following were considered.
The following data: authors, year of publication, objective, methodological design,
population investigated, location of the study, contraceptive methods evaluated, indicators of

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prevalence and main factors associated with use were also observed.
characteristics of the samples and the reference periods of the indicators presented.

Since this research is based exclusively on scientific publications,
without directly collecting data from participants or accessing personally identifiable information,
There was no need for submission to the Research Ethics Committee, as per article 1.
sole paragraph, item VI, of Resolution No. 510/2016 of the National Health Council
(BRAZIL, 2016).

3. Results and discussion

A search of the SciELO, LILACS, BDENF, and MEDLINE databases identified
Initially there were 394 records. After applying the established filters, 87 remained.
publications, of which 25 were preliminarily identified as duplicates. Reading the
The search for titles resulted in the selection of 18 articles for evaluation, with nine being excluded for not meeting the requirements.
based on the eligibility criteria, nine studies comprised the sample for this study.
Narrative review, as shown in Figure 1. The sample consisted of research
published between 2016 and 2022, with different quantitative designs and populations.
investigated. The studies included women receiving care in health services,
female university students, sex workers, and participants in population surveys. This
The diversity allowed us to identify different frequencies of use of the methods.
contraceptives, although the characteristics of the samples and the reference periods adopted
The researchers limit the direct comparison of the percentages found.

Table 1 presents the characterization of the nine selected articles, with information
about the authors, objectives, methodological procedures, and main results
related to the use of hormonal contraceptives and emergency contraception.

Table 1. Characterization of the studies included in the narrative review.

Author/Year	Study objective	Methodology and sample. Main results.	
Farias et al. (2016)	Analyze the prevalence of Current use of oral and injectable contraceptives by Brazilian women, according to demographic, socioeconomic variables and aspects related to access to these medications.	A nationwide cross-sectional study using data from PNAUM.	Prevalence of 28.2% for oral contraceptives and 4.5% for injectables.

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Author/Year	Study objective	Methodology and sample. Main results.	
Corrêa et al. (2017)	To estimate the prevalence of contraindications to the use of oral contraceptives and associated factors in Brazilian women.	Cross-sectional study with 20,454 women aged 15 to 49, using data from Vigitel.	Estimated prevalence of oral use: 23.2%; contraindicated use: 11.7% of the users.
Gonçalves et al. (2019)	To describe the contraceptive methods used and associated demographic and socioeconomic factors in adult women.	Cross-sectional study with 736 women aged 20 to 49 years, in São Leopoldo (RS).	Use of contraceptives Oral rates were 31.8%, with differences according to sociodemographic characteristics.
Couto et al. (2019)	Analyze the correlation of Markers of social vulnerability associated with the use of hormonal contraceptives.	Quantitative and cross-sectional study with 69 sex workers in Bahia.	Hormonal use in 66.66% of cases, with correlations. between usage and social markers.
Silva, Cavalcanti and Birth (2020)	To understand the knowledge and use of contraceptive methods among women of childbearing age.	Cross-sectional and descriptive study with 189 women aged 18 to 49 years, in Rio Grande do Norte.	Oral use accounted for 34.4% and injectable use for 5.8%; professional guidance and practicality were mentioned in the choice of methods.
Barbian et al. (2021)	To investigate the prevalence of use and knowledge about emergency contraception (EC) among female university students from two higher education institutions.	Cross-sectional study with 1,740 female university students in Santa Maria (RS).	52.9% reported using emergency contraception at some point in their lives.
Borges et al. (2021)	Analyze the use of emergency contraception and related aspects. associated factors, as well as the use of contraceptive methods before and after.	Quantitative study with 2,051 women served in primary health care units in three Brazilian capitals.	56.7% reported using emergency contraception at some point in their lives, with associations sociodemographic and relational.
Santos, Rohweder and Takenami (2021)	Assess the profile and factors associated with use. of combined oral contraceptives in pause (intermittent) or extended (continuous) regimens in fertile women attending a family planning center.	Cross-sectional study with 210 women attending a family planning center in Salvador (BA).	32.8% used combined oral contraceptives; associated with paid employment.

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Author/Year	Study objective	Methodology and sample. Main results.	
Souza et al. (2022)	To identify the use of hormonal contraceptives and associated factors among university students.	Quantitative study with 2,221 female university students in Londrina (PR).	Prevalence of hormonal contraceptive use was 13.0%, with an association to self-reported sexual orientation.

Source: own elaboration, based on selected studies (2026).

The results compiled in Table 1 show differences in usage frequencies.
of hormonal contraceptives according to the population and context investigated. Among the
In studies that evaluated the use of oral contraceptives, the percentages varied from 23.2%, in
research by Corrêa et al. (2017), at 34.4%, in the study by Silva, Cavalcanti and Nascimento (2020).
However, the results do not represent equivalent estimates, as Corrêa et al. (2017)
They used data from a population survey, while Silva, Cavalcanti and Nascimento
(2020) investigated exclusively women who were already using some form of contraception.

Regarding emergency contraception, Barbian et al. (2021) identified a
frequency of use of 52.9% among female university students, while Borges et al. (2021)
They found 56.7% among women treated in primary health care units. Both
The percentages correspond to the use of the method at some point in life, which allows for discussion.
Previous usage experiences, but not the frequency of recent or habitual use.
Interpreting these results requires considering the differences between the populations investigated.
and the measurement criteria adopted in each survey.

The use of hormonal contraceptives showed differences according to the type of...
method and the population investigated. In the national research by Farias et al. (2016), the prevalence
The use of oral contraceptives was 28.2%, while injectables accounted for 4.5%.
In Pau dos Ferros, in Rio Grande do Norte, Silva, Cavalcanti and Nascimento (2020)
They identified percentages of 34.4% for oral medications and 5.8% for injectable medications. The results
both studies show a greater use of oral formulations, although the research on
Pau dos Ferros may have included only women who were already using some form of contraception.
(FARIAS et al., 2016; SILVA; CAVALCANTI; NASCIMENTO, 2020).

Regional differences were identified by Farias et al. (2016), who found
Prevalence of oral contraceptive use is 37.5% in the South Region and 15.7% in the North Region.
North. In São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, Gonçalves et al. (2019) found that 31.8%
The participants used oral contraceptives. The results confirm the presence
expressive of this method in the two studies conducted with populations from Southern Brazil, but
They do not allow us to attribute regional differences exclusively to socioeconomic conditions.

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since other aspects related to sample composition and access to services also need to be considered (FARIAS et al., 2016; GONÇALVES et al., 2019).

Socioeconomic conditions also appeared to be related to the use of contraceptives. Gonçalves et al. (2019) identified inequalities in the use of contraceptive methods according to the social and demographic characteristics of the participants. Santos, Rohweder and Takenami (2021), in research with 210 women served at a family planning center A study by a family member in Salvador found that 32.8% used combined oral contraceptives with a higher chance of use among those who were engaged in paid activity (OR = 1.89). Although the studies investigated different populations, both point to the importance of social conditions in the analysis of contraceptive use (GONÇALVES et al., 2019; SANTOS; ROHWEDER; TAKENAMI, 2021).

Access to methods is another aspect identified in the research. Farias et al. (2016) found that 78.1% of users of oral contraceptives and 58.0% of users of injectables paid directly for the medications. Silva, Cavalcanti and Nascimento (2020) They also observed significant participation from the private sector, given that 65.5% of women Those who provided information about where they obtained the contraceptive resorted to private pharmacies. Results show that private acquisition represented an important form of access. to contraceptives in the populations studied, despite the availability of contraceptive methods in the public health network (FARIAS et al., 2016; SILVA; CAVALCANTI; NASCIMENTO, 2020).

Among specific population groups, Couto et al. (2019) identified the use of hormonal contraceptives were used by 66.66% of the 69 sex workers surveyed in Guanambi, in Bahia. The authors found correlations between the use of these methods and Characteristics such as education level, self-declared race, religion, and condom use. In Conversely, Souza et al. (2022) identified a prevalence of 13.0% among 2,221 female university students. associated with reported sexual orientation. The difference between the percentages should be interpreted considering the groups studied and the indicators used, without establishing a There is a direct relationship between occupation, university education, and higher or lower hormone consumption. (COUTO et al., 2019; SOUZA et al., 2022).

The choice and continued use of contraceptives were also discussed. by Silva, Cavalcanti and Nascimento (2020). Among the participants who reported a change of Regarding the method, 46.6% mentioned side effects as a reason, while 55.6% pointed to the Professional guidance is cited as the primary reason for choosing a new contraceptive. These Results show that the use of contraceptives involves decisions related to

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experience with the method and the information received are aspects that should be differentiated.
of the factors statistically associated with the prevalence of use (SILVA; CAVALCANTI;
NASCIMENTO, 2020).

In addition to frequency of use, Corrêa et al. (2017) investigated the presence of
Contraindications among users of oral contraceptives. Based on data from Vigitel, the
The authors identified an estimated prevalence of use of 23.2%, with 11.7% of users...
They presented at least one condition considered a contraindication. High blood pressure.
The most frequent symptom was identified in 9.1% of users. In the adjusted analysis, the presence of
Contraindications were associated with lower education levels and age equal to or greater than 35 years.
These factors, however, refer to contraindicated use, and not to a higher probability of using the
contraceptive (CORRÊA et al., 2017).

The results show that the prevalence of hormonal contraceptive use...
It must be analyzed in conjunction with the characteristics of the women and the conditions of access.
to the methods. The regional differences identified by Farias et al. (2016), the inequalities
social factors investigated by Gonçalves et al. (2019) and the association between paid activity and
Use of combined oral contraceptives observed by Santos, Rohweder and Takenami
(2021) demonstrate that contraceptive consumption presents particularities according to
investigated context. For Biomedicine, these findings offer epidemiological support.
to characterize usage patterns, identify population groups with different profiles
consumption and guide research on sexual and reproductive health (FARIAS et al., 2016;
GONÇALVES et al., 2019; SANTOS; ROHWEDER; TAKENAMI, 2021).

Especially in studies that dealt with the use of contraceptive methods.
Among female university students, differences were identified in the frequency of use of
hormonal contraceptives and emergency contraception.

Souza et al. (2022), in a study with 2,221 female university students from Londrina, Paraná,
They identified a prevalence of 13.0% for the use of hormonal contraceptives. In turn,
Barbian et al. (2021), when investigating 1,740 female university students from Santa Maria, in Rio Grande do
In the South, they found that 52.9% had used emergency contraception at some point in their lives.
Although both studies were conducted with female university students, the results
These correspond to different contraceptive methods and different ways of measuring their use.
(SOUZA et al., 2022; BARBIAN et al., 2021).

In the study by Souza et al. (2022), sexual orientation showed an association
statistically significant with the use of hormonal contraceptives. As
Participants who identified as heterosexual showed a higher prevalence of use in

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Compared to the others, with a prevalence ratio of 1.865. This result indicates that the Characteristics related to sexuality need to be considered in the analysis of consumption. Contraceptive use among female university students. However, the identified association does not allow for a conclusion. that sexual orientation determines the choice of method, since the study does not establish a causal relationship between these variables (SOUZA et al., 2022).

Regarding emergency contraception, Barbian et al. (2021) identified that more than Half of the female university students surveyed had already resorted to this method. Despite this frequency, Only 11.9% of participants reported receiving advice on its use.
The difference between the user experience and receiving professional guidance constitutes This is a relevant finding, as it indicates that contact with emergency contraception does not... This necessarily occurs accompanied by information provided by health services.
The result also highlights the importance of investigating the sources of information used by students and their relationship with knowledge about the method (BARBIAN et al., 2021).

The frequency of use of emergency contraception found among university students' use is closer to that identified by Borges et al. (2021), who verified use At some point in their lives, 56.7% of the 2,051 women treated at primary health care units in three Brazilian capitals. The difference of 3.8 percentage points between the studies indicates The frequencies are close, despite the distinct characteristics of the populations. However, the The results do not allow us to conclude that university experience is associated with greater use of emergency contraception, given the percentage found among the The rate among students was slightly lower than that observed among users of primary care. (BARBIAN et al., 2021; BORGES et al., 2021).

A comparison between the surveys demonstrates that the status of being a university student, in isolation, it does not explain the use of contraceptives. While Souza et al. (2022) They identified an association between sexual orientation and the use of hormonal contraceptives, Barbian et al. (2021) showed a significant frequency of prior use of contraception. emergency, accompanied by a low proportion of professional counseling. These findings They point to two dimensions that deserve investigation in the university environment: the individual characteristics related to contraceptive choice and conditions of access to Information about the methods. For Biomedicine, the analysis of these indicators contributes to to understand contraceptive consumption patterns among young women and to identify relevant issues for epidemiological studies on sexual and reproductive health (SOUZA et al., 2022; BARBIAN et al., 2021).

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4. Final considerations

This review has identified that oral hormonal contraceptives
They are used more frequently compared to injectables, while
Emergency contraception was reported by more than half of the participants in the studies that...
They investigated their use at some point in their lives. The results demonstrate that the use of these
The methods vary depending on the population being investigated, the region, and the characteristics.
sociodemographic characteristics of women.

Among the factors associated with the use of contraceptives, the following conditions stood out.
socioeconomic factors, paid activity, and individual characteristics of the participants. A
The significant participation of private pharmacies in obtaining contraceptives also...
This deserves attention because it highlights the need to investigate the extent to which availability
The methods used in the public healthcare system meet the needs of the female population.

The fact that the use of contraceptives is considered particularly relevant
Hormonal changes are not always accompanied by adequate clinical evaluation, as evidenced
by identifying contraindications among users of oral contraceptives. This finding
It highlights the need to expand access to reliable information and to consider the...
Individual health conditions should be considered when choosing a contraceptive method, in order to favor their individual needs.
safe and conscious use, with appropriate guidance on efficacy, contraindications and
potential risks.

The methodological differences between the studies, especially with regard to
characteristics of the populations investigated, data collection periods, and criteria
The methods used to measure the use of contraceptive methods limited the direct comparison of...
prevalences found. Despite these limitations, the results contribute to the
Understanding the epidemiological profile of contraceptive use in Brazil. In the field of
In biomedicine, these findings indicate the relevance of further investigations that examine, from
integrated approach, frequency of use, factors associated with the choice of methods and the
Conditions of access to health services and career guidance. The incorporation of
social inequalities and particularities related to sexual and reproductive health of
Women in these analyses may contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of
phenomenon and for the improvement of health education strategies and the promotion of use
Safe contraceptive methods.

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