

Bridging from emergency contraceptive pills (ECPs) to regular contraception

Submission date 19/03/2009	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered
		☐ Protocol
Registration date 30/03/2009	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan
		☐ Results
Last Edited 30/03/2009	Condition category Pregnancy and Childbirth	☐ Individual participant data
		☐ Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

Protection of Human Subject Committee, study #9978

Study information

Scientific Title

Building bridges from emergency contraceptive to regular contraceptive use in pharmacies: a multicentre participant-randomised unblinded trial

Study objectives

Can non-users of a regular contraceptive method (a regular contraceptive method for the purposes of this study is defined as either an oral contraceptive pill, an injectable contraceptive method or an intra-uterine device [IUD]) in Jamaica who intended to purchase an emergency contraceptive product in a pharmacy be encouraged to move toward adopting regular contraception by providing a discount coupon for one cycle of a regular oral contraceptive pill product?

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Family Health International Protection of Human Subjects Committee gave approval on the 28th November 2006 (ref: 9978)

Study design

Multicentre participant-randomised unblinded trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Family planning

Interventions

The intervention is a discount coupon given to randomly designated clients who arrive at a pharmacy to purchase an emergency contraceptive product.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Adoption of a regular contraceptive method. Adoption is defined as:

1. Use of oral contraceptive pills for at least two months
2. Receiving one injection of an injectable contraceptive method and either having received a second injection or intending to receive a second injection
3. Use of an IUD for at least one month

Measured at three and six months after participant enrolment (i.e., the pharmacy intercept interview).

Key secondary outcome(s)

Longest length of continuous use by women who adopt a regular contraceptive method.

Measured at three and six months after participant enrolment (i.e., the pharmacy intercept interview).

Completion date

01/02/2008

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Any woman (aged 16 - 46 years) who arrives at study pharmacy intending to purchase a dedicated emergency contraceptive product.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

Female

Key exclusion criteria

1. Males
2. Women under the age of 16
3. Women currently using a regular contraceptive method (a regular contraceptive method for the purposes of this study is defined as either an oral contraceptive pill, an injectable contraceptive method or an IUD)

Date of first enrolment

01/12/2006

Date of final enrolment

01/02/2008

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Jamaica

Study participating centre

25 Burlington Ave

Kingston

Jamaica

Kingston 10

Sponsor information

Organisation

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (USA)

ROR

<https://ror.org/04hd1y677>

Funder(s)**Funder type**

Charity

Funder Name

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (USA)

Results and Publications**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan****IPD sharing plan summary**

Not provided at time of registration