

Opill® Fact Sheet

for Healthcare Providers

Opill is the first and only FDA-approved daily oral contraceptive for OTC use.

Key facts about Opill

98% effective

- Opill is the most effective contraceptive available without a prescription when used as directed.^{1,2}
- Across 8 clinical studies with a total of 21,856 exposure cycles, Opill demonstrated a low pregnancy rate of ~2 per 100 woman-years.¹

Works in multiple ways

- Opill prevents pregnancy primarily by thickening the cervical mucus, which prevents sperm from reaching the egg.^{1,3}
- Opill also suppresses ovulation in some cycles.^{1,4}

Safe for most people who can become pregnant

- Opill has a well-established safety profile supported by decades of real-world experience.¹
- Opill is suitable for most* people of all reproductive ages, including those with a contraindication to estrogen, such as those who are smokers over the age of 35 years, are breastfeeding, have hypertension, or have migraine with aura.^{1,5,†}
- People with a history of breast cancer or a known or suspected pregnancy should not use Opill.^{1,5}
- The most frequently reported side effect of Opill is irregular bleeding (changes in menstrual pattern).¹

Simple to use

- Opill is dosed once daily at the same 0.075 mg norgestrel dose throughout the cycle, with no placebo pills.
- It can be initiated on any day of the cycle and starts working 48 hours after initiation.¹
- If individuals decide they want to become pregnant, they can simply stop taking Opill. Opill will not delay their ability to get pregnant.¹

Easy to access

- Opill is available at most retailers nationwide, online, and via subscription without a prescription.
- No examinations or tests are needed before initiating or continuing Opill use.⁶

Frequently asked questions

1. Is Opill full-prescription strength?

Yes, Opill is full-prescription strength, without the prescription.¹

2. Will patients know how to use Opill correctly in the OTC setting?

In a behavioral study to evaluate the use of Opill in an OTC-like environment, participants correctly used Opill or followed label directions to use a barrier method during intercourse for the 2 days following a missed pill without assistance from a healthcare provider on 97% of active-use study days.⁷ Additionally, 95% of study participants were ≥85% adherent to daily Opill dosing or followed label directions to use a barrier method during intercourse for the 2 days following a missed pill.⁷ The results of this study indicate that the Drug Facts Label guides people to use Opill correctly.



3. What advice should be given to someone in case of a delayed or missed dose of Opill?

If a tablet is delayed for less than 3 hours, 1 tablet of Opill should be taken immediately, and then the individual should go back to taking their tablet at their usual time the following day.⁸

If an individual is more than 3 hours late taking their tablet or misses taking their tablet on 1 or more days:

- They should take 1 tablet as soon as they remember, then go back to taking Opill at their usual time. This means an individual may take 2 tablets in 1 day.¹
- They must use a condom (or another barrier method) every time they have sex during the 2 days (48 hours) after they restart Opill because it takes 2 days for Opill to start working again.¹

The individual should take a pregnancy test or talk to their doctor if their period is late after missing any tablets in the last month.¹ All information can be found in the Opill Consumer Information Leaflet that is included with each pack of Opill.

4. Can Opill be used by people under 18 years of age?

Yes, Opill can be used by those under 18 years of age with no need for parental consent. The safety and efficacy of Opill tablets have been established in women of reproductive age.⁷ Major medical organizations (including ACOG,⁹ AMA,¹⁰ SAHM,¹¹ and NASPAG¹²) fully support OTC access to oral contraceptives for adolescents with no age restriction.

Visit [OpillHCP.com](https://www.opillhcp.com) for additional information and resources.

¹People who have or ever had breast cancer should not take Opill.¹

¹Read all label information and use as directed.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACOG, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; AMA, American Medical Association; FDA, US Food and Drug Administration; NASPAG, North American Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology; OTC, over the counter; SAHM, Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine.

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