The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has concluded that drospirenone-containing birth control pills may be associated with a higher risk for serious blood clots (such as deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism) than other progestin-containing pills.

**If you are currently taking one of the above brands, talk with your prescribing clinician about your options.**

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[Note: Most of the risk of VTE from oral contraceptives comes from the estrogen component. However, some progestins seem to contribute to a small, but possibly significant increased risk with certain brands. ]

Approximate risk of serious blood clots for women taking birth control pills with 30-40 mcg of estrogen and various types of progestins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No birth control pills</th>
<th>Levonorgestrel or Norgestrel or Norethindrone or Ethynodiol diacetate</th>
<th>Norgestimate OrthoCyclen [MonoNessa, Previdem, Sprintec]; Ortho TriCyclen [TriNessa, TriPrevicem, TriSprintec]; Ortho TriCyclenLo</th>
<th>Desogestrel OrthoCept [Apri, Desogen, Reclipsen]; Mircette [Kariva, Azurette]; Cyclessa [Caziant, Velivet].</th>
<th>Drospirenone Yasmin [Ocella, Safryral, Syeda, Zarah]; Yaz [Beyaz, Gianvi, Loryna]</th>
<th>Pregnancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incidence rate of serious clots per 100,000 woman-years</td>
<td>4 to 5</td>
<td>12 to 20</td>
<td>13 to 22</td>
<td>20 to 34</td>
<td>32 to 54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>