

ABSTRACT

Title: Oral Contraceptive Consumption in the Czech Republic

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Introduction: Hormonal contraception is a group of drugs used to prevent pregnancy. In addition, it is also used in the number of other indications, such as reducing the manifestations of acne vulgaris, reducing heavy menstrual bleeding, regulating the menstrual cycle or relieving premenstrual symptoms.

Objective: The aim of the diploma thesis was to analyse and evaluate the consumption of all types of hormonal contraception in the Czech Republic in the period from 2008 to 2022 using data obtained from the database of the State Institute for Drug Control (SIDC).

Methods: A retrospective consumption analysis was used for the evaluation. Consumption was evaluated based on the number of packages delivered to healthcare facilities in the period between 2008-2022. The obtained data were classified according to individual ATC codes and then compared according to established parameters, e.g. type of evaluated hormonal contraception or dosage form.

Results: During the monitored period, the consumption of combined contraception clearly dominated (89,62 %) over the progestagen type of contraception (10,38 %). In the case of combined hormonal contraception, the largest part of consumption consists of monophasic oral tablets (91 %), namely the combination of ethinylestradiol and gestodene. From 2008 to 2012, the intramuscular injection containing medroxy-progesterone acetate was the most common form of progestin hormonal contraception. Since 2012, oral tablets have also been the most represented, specifically those containing desogestrel. In general, during the observed period from 2008 to 2022, a trend of a gradual but massive decrease in the consumption of hormonal contraception was observed, up to 51 %. At the same time, an increase in the consumption of emergency contraception between 2008 and 2022 was observed, up to almost 58 %. However, this increase is not proportional to the decrease in combined or progestin hormonal contraception and does not compensate for their reduced consumption.

Conclusion: During the observed period, the total consumption of HAK decreased significantly, in both groups, that is combined and progestin type of HAK. A number of factors may have contributed to the decrease in consumption, e.g. stricter control of family history

for the occurrence of thrombotic diseases before prescribing HAK, increasing birth rates in the years 2013-2021 or increased consumption of emergency contraception in the monitored period.

Key words: Drug consumption, Oral Contraceptive, Adverse Effect;