Objectives & Hypothesis
• Assess IUD switching and discontinuation rates up to 6 months after randomization to a LNG-52 mg IUD or a Cu T380A for emergency contraception
• Assess satisfaction and side effects of a randomly assigned IUD
• Hypothesis: IUD randomization is feasible

Background
• IUDs are effective, safe, and popular in the U.S.
• Cu and LNG IUDs have different clinical characteristics
• Blinded RCTs are the gold standard of research
• Contraceptive study blinding is rare

Methods
• Planned secondary analysis of the Randomized Clinical Trial Assessing Pregnancy for IUDs as Emergency Contraception (RAPID EC)
• Broad inclusion criteria
• Participants blinded to IUD type
• Data collected at 1-, 3-, and 6-months
• Survey questions assessed:
  - IUD discontinuation and switching
  - IUD satisfaction
  - Pain related to IUD
  - Vaginal bleeding related to IUD
• Participants free to remove or switch IUD
• Data analysis:
  - Chi-square and t-tests, and
  - Kaplan-Meier curves of switching and discontinuation by IUD type

Results: Primary Outcomes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUD Switching &amp; Discontinuation at 6 Months by Randomization</th>
<th>Copper IUD (n=328)</th>
<th>LNG IUD (n=327)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IUD Switching</td>
<td>18 (5.6%)</td>
<td>6 (1.9%)</td>
<td>0.01*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD Discontinuation</td>
<td>38 (11.5%)</td>
<td>35 (10.9%)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Results: Secondary Outcomes
Satisfaction
• More than half in each IUD group were satisfied or very satisfied

Switchers and Discontinuers:
• Reported significantly more days of bleeding than continuers for both IUDs
• LNG IUD switchers reported more cramping than LNG IUD continuers

Conclusions
Fewer than 1 in 25 participants randomized to IUD type switched their IUDs, more frequent for Copper than LNG IUD users
Blinded IUD randomization appears to be feasible