SAFETY

Few severe adverse effects have been associated with ulipristal.\(^1,2,4-6\) During clinical trials that involved 2,637 patients, the only serious adverse effect reported was an episode of dizziness that resolved within one day of use.\(^6\)

The need for dosage adjustments in renal and hepatic impairment is unknown. Inducers of cytochrome P450 3A4, such as carbamazepine (Tegretol), topiramate (Topamax), St. John’s wort, and phenytoin (Dilantin), may decrease serum concentrations of ulipristal and may lessen its effectiveness.\(^1\)

Ulipristal has not been studied in pregnant women; however, administration in pregnant animals has resulted in termination of pregnancy.\(^1\)

Ulipristal is a U.S. Food and Drug Administration pregnancy category X drug. Existing pregnancy should be ruled out by history or testing before administering ulipristal.

TOLERABILITY

Ulipristal is well tolerated, with an adverse effect profile similar to that of levonorgestrel emergency contraception (Plan B).\(^1,5,6\)

The most common adverse effects include headache (18 percent), abdominal pain (12 percent), and nausea (12 percent)\(^1,2,5,6;\) however, patients are unlikely to discontinue treatment because of adverse effects.\(^2,4\) Dysmenorrhea, intermenstrual bleeding, and change in cycle length can occur, but these effects are usually mild.\(^1,2,5,6\)

Patients should be tested for pregnancy if menses is more than seven days late.\(^1\)

EFFECTIVENESS

When given within 72 hours of unprotected sexual intercourse, ulipristal is at least as effective as levonorgestrel, with pregnancy rates of 0.9 to 1.8 percent.\(^5,6\)

Whereas the effectiveness of levonorgestrel declines when given more than 48 hours after unprotected sexual intercourse, ulipristal maintains consistent effectiveness when administered up to 120 hours after unprotected intercourse.\(^1,2,5\)

In the 72- to 120-hour window, ulipristal is more effective than levonorgestrel.\(^6\)

Of 203 women who received emergency contraception in the 72- to 120-hour range, three pregnancies occurred with levonorgestrel and none with ulipristal.\(^6\)

Ulipristal should not
be used as a method of routine contraception, and is not indicated for termination of pregnancy.

**PRICE**

One dose of ulipristal costs approximately $40 to $68 from a retail pharmacy. Additional costs may include a physician visit and a pregnancy test to rule out existing pregnancy. It is also available via a single online provider, with online medical consultation and next-day delivery for $40. Levonorgestrel emergency contraception costs between $40 and $50, and is available without a prescription for persons 17 years and older.

**SIMPLICITY**

Ulipristal is available as a 30-mg tablet that is taken as soon as possible (within 120 hours) after unprotected sexual intercourse. It is administered as a single dose without regard to mealtimes. Repeated dosing in the same menstrual cycle is not recommended. Ulipristal is contraindicated in persons with known or suspected pregnancy.

**Bottom Line**

Ulipristal is a prescription-only emergency contraceptive. It is at least as effective as levonorgestrel when administered within 72 hours of unprotected sexual intercourse, and is more effective than levonorgestrel in the 72- to 120-hour window. The cost and adverse effect profile are comparable with those of levonorgestrel. Although ulipristal requires a prescription, online availability increases timely access. It is a reasonable alternative to levonorgestrel, and is a more suitable option for women four to five days after intercourse.

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**REFERENCES**


