Table III. Absolute risk VTE (women per year)

Population	Absolute Risk	RR
Adolescents	1-10 in 100,000 per year <sup>1</sup>	
Reproductive Age Women	10-46 in 100,000 per year <sup>2</sup>	
Perimenopausal Women	83-123 in 100, 000 per year <sup>3</sup>	
2 <sup>nd</sup> generation OCP (levonorgestrel,norethindrone, norgestimate)	15 in 100,000 per year <sup>4</sup>	3x
3 <sup>rd</sup> generation OCP (desogestrel, drospirenone, Ortho Evra)	30 in 100,000 per year <sup>4</sup>	5x
Pregnancy	60 in 100,000 per year <sup>3</sup>	4.3-10X

Incidence of VTE & CV events low in reproductive age women, especially in <30 year olds....
VTE risk increases 10 fold each 20 yrs age to 75yrs <sup>3</sup>
Smoking has greater affect on TE than OC use in all ages; Family history of TE also important <sup>1,5</sup>

- 1 Vandenbroucke JP, Koster T, Briet E, Reitsma PH, Bertina RM, Rosendaal FR. Increased risk of venous thrombosis in oralcontraceptive users who are carriers of factor V Leiden mutation. Lancet. 1994; 344(8935):1453–1457
- 1 Cameron C. Trenor, III, Richard J. Chung, Alan D. Michelson, Ellis J. Neufeld, Catherine M. Gordon, Marc R. Laufer and S. Jean EmansHormonal Contraception and Thrombotic Risk: A Multidisciplinary Approach Pediatrics published online Jan 3, 2011; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2010-2221
- 1 European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products Public Assessment Report: Combined oral contraceptives and venous thromboembolism (www.emea.eu.int/pdfs/human/regaffair/o220101en.pdf, September 2001, accessed 8/03 as quoted in Shulman LP, Goldzieher JW. The truth about oral contraceptives and venous thromboembolism. *J Reprod Med.* 2003;48:930-8.
- 1 Chang J, Elam-Evans LD, Berg CJ, et al. Pregnancy-relatedmortality surveillance—United States, 1991-1999. In: Surveillance Summaries, February 21, 2003. *MMWR*. 2003;52(SS-2):1-8.
- 2 Heit JA, Kobbervig CE, James AH, Petterson TM, Bailey KR, Melton LJ 3rd. Trends in the incidence of venous thromboembolism during pregnancy or postpartum: a 30-year population-based study. Ann Intern Med. 2005;143(10):697–706

3 Silverstein MD, Heit JA, Mohr DN, Petterson TM, O'Fallon WM, Melton LJ 3rd. Trends in the incidence of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism: a 25-year population based study. Arch Intern Med. 1998;158(6): 585–593

3 Martinelli I, Legnani C, Bucciarelli P, Grandone E, De Stefano V, Mannucci PM. Risk of pregnancy-related venous thrombosis in carriers of severe inherited thrombophilia. Thromb Haemost. 2001;86(3):800–803

4 Mills A. Combined oral contraception and the risk of venous thromboembolism. *Human Reprod.* 1997;12:2595-8.

5 Spencer FA, Emery C, Lessard D, et al. The Worcester Venous Thromboembolism study: a population-based study of the clinical epidemiology of venous thromboembolism. J Gen Intern Med. 2006;21(7):722–727

Thromboembolic Risks in PerspectiveComparing Risk of Deaths per year for daily estrogen-progestin pill users

Activity	Risk death per year
Sky dive	1 in 1000
MVC	1 in 5000
Older (35-44) smoker OC user	1 in 5200
Pregnancy	1 in 8700
Young (15-34) smoker OC user	1 in 57,800
Abortion, medical	1 in 110,00
Riding bicycle	1 in 130,000
Abortion, surgical 11-12 EGA	1 in 250,000
Abortion, surgical <= 8 weeks	1 in 1,000,000
Young (15-34) OC user	1 in 1,667,000
Being struck by lightening	1 in 2,000,000

Trussell J, Jordan B. Reproductive health risks in perspective Contraception 2006;73:437-439.