



NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Family Planning Program

INFORMATION FOR
FERTILITY AWARENESS BASED METHOD

This method varies in efficacy and is dependent on correct and consistent use.

BENEFITS:

- * Increased knowledge of reproductive cycle
- * No menstrual changes
- * Couples can work together
- * May achieve pregnancy if used in reverse

RISKS/SIDE EFFECTS:

- * No serious side effects
- * May be less effective/difficult with irregular cycles
- * May be less reliable if ill, breastfeeding or stressed
- * May be less reliable with certain medications
- * May require abstinence at certain times
- * Requires discipline and commitment

ALTERNATIVES: You have received information about the other methods of birth control that are available. For situations of suspected contraceptive failure, emergency contraception is available and offers a second chance to reduce the risk of unintended pregnancy.

INSTRUCTIONS: You have received information about natural family planning/fertility awareness and how to use it. This method does not protect against STDs (sexually transmitted disease) or HIV.

DECISION NOT TO USE: You may stop using natural family planning/fertility awareness at any time. A woman is most likely to become pregnant if she or her partner are not using a method of birth control.

QUESTIONS: You may ask questions about this method at any time and may contact the clinic with further questions.

Web sites for FABM/NFP information:

- https://www.bedsider.org/methods/fertility_awareness
- [https://tcoyf.com/wp-content/uploads/charts/TTA%20Classic%20Chart%20\(F\).pdf](https://tcoyf.com/wp-content/uploads/charts/TTA%20Classic%20Chart%20(F).pdf)
- <https://www.cyclebeads.com/>
- <https://www.plannedparenthood.org/learn/birth-control/fertility-awareness/whats-cervical-mu>
- https://rhntc.org/sites/default/files/resources/RHNTC_FABM_JobAid_2021-03-31.pdf

There are many free and available phone apps to help you navigate your fertility awareness method; discuss with your provider if you have questions

Instructions for using Fertility Awareness Based Methods

This method uses techniques to determine high-risk fertile days in a woman's menstrual cycle. A woman's fertile time may begin three to five days before ovulation (because sperm can live in cervical mucus for three to five days). The fertile phase of the ovum is 12-24 hours after ovulation. Combining methods can help accurately identify fertile times to help you avoid or achieve pregnancy.

Some techniques used to determine fertile days include:

1. Calendar Method: Records the length of menstrual cycles for several months. Ovulation is estimated to occur 14 days before the next menstrual period is expected to begin. High-risk fertile days are determined by reviewing menstrual cycle lengths. This method is more reliable in women who have regular and predictable menstrual cycles.
2. Cervical Mucus Method: A woman checks the amount and type of mucus at the vaginal opening with her fingers or tissue paper and charts daily.
 - Post-menstrual mucus: scant or undetectable
 - Pre-ovulation mucus: cloudy, yellow or white, sticky
 - Ovulation mucus: clear, wet, stretches, slippery
 - Post-ovulation fertile mucus: thick, cloudy and sticky
 - Post-ovulation/post-fertile mucus: scant or undetectable
3. Basal Body Temperature Method: Early morning temperature is measured **before** getting out of bed. A noticeable rise in temperature of at least 0.4 degrees F occurs with ovulation and marks the end of your fertile time. Temperature readings are recorded on a chart to observe patterns throughout several menstrual cycles. A special digital basal thermometer is required.

Initiating any or all of the above methods may require further training. Several months of charts are needed to assist you and your health-care provider in identifying your patterns of fertile days.

Standard Days Method is a more recent method that does not require formal instruction. This method is recommended for women who have cycle lengths of 26 to 32 days. Cycle beads, a tool that helps a woman track her menstrual cycle, are used to determine low- and high-risk days in the cycle. Cycle beads rely on the average fertile day patterns of most women rather than individual patterns that can require more abstaining days.

Abstaining or using other forms of contraception is required during fertile time frames determined after analyzing several months of charts.

Emergency contraception is available if unprotected sex occurs during fertile times and pregnancy is not desired.