Medroxyprogesterone acetate (Depo Provera®)

This sheet talks about exposure to Medroxyprogesterone in pregnancy and while breastfeeding. This information should not take the place of medical care and advice from your healthcare provider.

**What is depot medroxyprogesterone acetate?**

Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate is a lab-made hormone. This medication is similar to the female hormone progesterone. There is a MotherToBaby fact sheet on progesterone, available at https://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets/progesterone/pdf/. Depot medroxyprogesterone is sold under the brand name Depo Provera®.

The depot medroxyprogesterone acetate shot is used to prevent pregnancy (as birth control). The shot works for approximately 90 days but the medication may be found in the bloodstream longer. It is recommended that women receive a shot every 90 days to prevent pregnancy. Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate is not the same as oral birth control pills, which contain other hormones.

Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate can also be used to treat menstrual disorders and, at high doses, can be used to treat certain types of cancer. This fact sheet is written specifically for the contraceptive depot medroxyprogesterone acetate shot.

*I am using the depot medroxyprogesterone acetate shot as birth control. I would like to try to get pregnant. How long does the drug stay in my body?*

People eliminate medications at different rates. In healthy adults, it takes 120 to 200 days for most of the depot medroxyprogesterone acetate to be gone from the body. The manufacturer of Depo Provera® found that most women who try to get pregnant after stopping depot medroxyprogesterone acetate get pregnant within 18 months after their last shot.

Women who are trying to get pregnant should talk to their healthcare providers about taking folic acid before trying to get pregnant.

**What are the effects on my baby if I was already pregnant when I received my depot medroxyprogesterone acetate shot?**

In every pregnancy, a woman starts out with a 3-5% chance of having a baby with a birth defect. This is called her background risk. The majority of studies have not found a higher chance of birth defects with depot medroxyprogesterone acetate exposure during the first trimester. Limited studies have not shown long term health problems from use of depot medroxyprogesterone acetate during pregnancy.

Miscarriage can occur in any pregnancy. Studies have not found that depot medroxyprogesterone acetate causes an increased chance for ectopic pregnancy (when a fertilized egg implants somewhere other than the uterus), or pregnancy loss.

When you know you are pregnant you should not continue getting the depot medroxyprogesterone acetate shots.

**Are there any effects if I use depot medroxyprogesterone acetate while breastfeeding?**

In women using depot medroxyprogesterone acetate during breastfeeding, the amount of hormone found in the breast milk is very small. Many studies have shown that the hormone in breast milk appears to have no effect on the baby’s long term growth and development. If a woman is going to use depot medroxyprogesterone acetate, the World Health Organization and the product label recommend waiting 6 weeks after the baby’s birth before starting. Be sure to talk to your healthcare provider about all of your breastfeeding questions.

Please click here for references.
Medroxyprogesterone acetate (Depo Provera®)

May 1, 2020

Questions? Call 866.626.6847 | Text 855.999.3525 | Email or Chat at MotherToBaby.org.

Disclaimer: MotherToBaby Fact Sheets are meant for general information purposes and should not replace the advice of your health care provider. MotherToBaby is a service of the non-profit Organization of Teratology Information Specialists (OTIS). OTIS/MotherToBaby recognizes that not all people identify as “men” or “women.” When using the term “mother,” we mean the source of the egg and/or uterus and by “father,” we mean the source of the sperm, regardless of the person’s gender identity. Copyright by OTIS, May 1, 2020.