

What to Expect After Your Insertion Procedure

Indication

NEXPLANON is a prescription birth control for the prevention of pregnancy for up to 5 years.*

*NEXPLANON must be removed by the end of the fifth year.



NEXPLANON[®]
(etonogestrel implant) 68 mg
Radiopaque

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

You should not use NEXPLANON if you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant; have or have had blood clots; have liver disease or a liver tumor; have unexplained vaginal bleeding; have breast cancer or any other cancer that is sensitive to progestin (a female hormone), now or in the past; or are allergic to anything in NEXPLANON.

Talk to your healthcare professional about using NEXPLANON if you have diabetes, high cholesterol or triglycerides, headaches, gallbladder or kidney problems, history of depressed mood, high blood pressure, or allergy to numbing medicines (anesthetics) or medicines used to clean your skin (antiseptics). These medicines will be used when the implant is placed into or removed from your arm.

Immediately after the NEXPLANON implant has been placed, you and your healthcare professional should check that the implant is in your arm by feeling for it. If at any time you cannot feel the NEXPLANON implant, contact your healthcare professional immediately and use a non-hormonal birth control method (such as condoms) until your healthcare professional confirms that the implant is in place. You may need special tests to check that the implant is in place or to help find the implant when it is time to take it out.

Please read the [Patient Information](#) for NEXPLANON and discuss it with your healthcare professional. The physician [Prescribing Information](#), including the Boxed Warning, also is available. Please see the remaining Important Safety Information throughout.

What to expect after insertion

QUESTION
1

What should I do right after insertion?

Immediately after the implant is placed, you and your healthcare professional should check that it is in your arm by feeling for it.

If you cannot feel the implant immediately after insertion, the implant may not have been inserted, or it may have been inserted deeply. A deep insertion may cause problems with locating and removing the implant. When the healthcare professional has located the implant, it should be removed.

QUESTION
5

Should I keep using other forms of contraception after having NEXPLANON inserted?

It depends on when NEXPLANON was inserted relative to your period. Talk to your healthcare professional to determine how long you may need to use additional contraceptive methods. For example, if NEXPLANON is inserted after the fifth day of your period, then you should use additional contraceptive methods, such as a condom, for the first 7 days after insertion.

QUESTION
2

How should I care for my arm after insertion?

Following the insertion, a trained healthcare professional will cover the site with 2 bandages. The top bandage is a pressure bandage to minimize bruising and should be left on for 24 hours. The bottom bandage should be kept clean, dry, and in place for 3 to 5 days.

QUESTION
6

What if I want to have NEXPLANON removed?

A trained healthcare professional can remove the implant at any time within the 5-year period. If NEXPLANON is removed, you should use another form of contraception, such as condoms, to prevent pregnancy.

NEXPLANON prevents pregnancy for up to 5 years. NEXPLANON must be removed by the end of the fifth year.

QUESTION
3

Will I have bruising?

In a clinical trial, 8.6% of women experienced site reactions. The most common complaint was red skin (3.3%), 3% of users reported hematoma, and 2% of users reported bruising, pain (1%), and swelling (0.7%).

QUESTION
4

Can I get an infection?

Infection is possible around the area of insertion. If you think you may have an infection, contact your healthcare professional.



Register for **My NEXPLANON** to receive helpful tips about your NEXPLANON journey and reminders about your insertion date.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

The implant may not be actually in your arm due to failed insertion. If this happens, you may become pregnant. Removal of the implant may be very difficult or impossible if the implant is not where it should be. Special procedures, including surgery in the hospital, may be needed to remove the implant. If the implant is not removed, then the effects of NEXPLANON will continue for a longer period of time. Other problems related to insertion and removal may also occur, including vasovagal reactions (such as a drop in blood pressure, dizziness, or fainting), pain, irritation, swelling, bruising, numbness and tingling, scarring, infection, injury to the nerves or blood vessels, and breaking of the implant. Additionally, the implant may come out by itself. You may become pregnant if the implant comes out by itself. Use a back-up birth control method and call your healthcare professional right away if the implant comes out.

The most common side effect of NEXPLANON is a change in your normal menstrual bleeding pattern. In studies, 1 out of 10 women stopped using the implant because of an unfavorable change in their bleeding pattern. You may experience longer or shorter bleeding during your periods or have no bleeding at all. The time between periods may vary, and you may also have spotting in between periods.

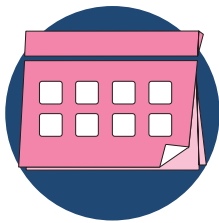
Will it affect my period?

A change to your normal menstrual bleeding pattern is the most common side effect of NEXPLANON.

1 in 5 women may stop getting their period entirely, while another 1 in 5 women may experience frequent and/or prolonged bleeding.



~1 in 10 women have NEXPLANON removed due to an unfavorable change in their bleeding pattern.



After starting NEXPLANON, women are likely to have a change from their normal menstrual bleeding pattern. The bleeding pattern experienced during the first 3 months of NEXPLANON use is broadly predictive of the future bleeding pattern for many women.

Your healthcare professional can help you manage changes to your bleeding pattern.

Tell your healthcare professional immediately if you think you may be pregnant or your menstrual bleeding is heavy and prolonged.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

If you become pregnant while using NEXPLANON, you have a slightly higher chance that the pregnancy will be ectopic (occurring outside the womb) than do women who do not use birth control. Ectopic pregnancies can cause serious internal bleeding, infertility, and even death. Call your healthcare professional right away if you think you are pregnant or have unexplained lower stomach (abdominal) pain.

The use of NEXPLANON may also increase your chance of serious blood clots, especially if you have other risk factors, such as smoking. If you smoke and want to use NEXPLANON, you should quit. Serious blood clots can occur within blood vessels of different parts of the body, including legs (deep vein thrombosis), lungs (pulmonary embolism), brain (stroke), heart (heart attack), and eyes (total or partial blindness). It is possible to die from a problem caused by a blood clot, such as a heart attack or stroke. Tell your healthcare professional at least 4 weeks before if you are going to have surgery or will need to be on bed rest, because you have an increased chance of getting blood clots during surgery or bed rest.

Cysts may develop on the ovaries and usually go away without treatment, but sometimes surgery is needed to remove them.

What other side effects could I experience?



What are other common side effects of NEXPLANON?

- Headache
- Vaginitis (inflammation of the vagina)
- Weight gain
- Acne
- Breast pain
- Viral infections such as sore throats or flu-like symptoms
- Stomach pain
- Painful periods
- Mood swings, nervousness, or depressed mood
- Back pain
- Nausea
- Dizziness
- Pain
- Pain at the site of insertion



What other side effects can cause women to stop using NEXPLANON?

- Mood swings
- Depressed mood
- Weight gain
- Headache
- Acne

*This is not a complete list of possible side effects. For more information, ask your healthcare professional for advice about any side effects that concern you. **You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.***

Implants have been reported to be found in a blood vessel, including a blood vessel in the lung. If this happens, you may experience shortness of breath, cough, and/or the coughing up of blood or blood-stained mucus. Contact your healthcare professional right away if you experience any of these symptoms.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (*continued*)

Besides changes in menstrual bleeding patterns, other common side effects reported in women using NEXPLANON include headaches; vaginitis (inflammation of the vagina); weight gain; acne; breast pain; viral infection such as sore throats or flu-like symptoms; stomach pain; painful periods; mood swings, nervousness, or depressed mood; back pain; nausea; dizziness; pain; and pain at the site of insertion. Implants have been reported to be found in a blood vessel, including a blood vessel in the lung.

Call your healthcare professional right away if you have pain in your lower leg that does not go away; severe chest pain or heaviness in the chest; sudden shortness of breath, sharp chest pain, or coughing blood; symptoms of a severe allergic reaction, such as swollen face, tongue, or throat and trouble breathing or swallowing; sudden severe headaches unlike your usual headaches; weakness or numbness in your arm or leg or trouble speaking; sudden partial or complete blindness; yellowing of your skin or whites of your eyes, especially with fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, dark-colored urine, or light-colored bowel movements; severe pain, swelling, or tenderness in the lower stomach (abdomen); lump in your breast; problems sleeping, lack of energy, tiredness, or feeling very sad; or heavy menstrual bleeding or if you feel that the implant may have broken or bent while in your arm.

NEXPLANON does not protect against HIV or other STDs.

When should I call my healthcare professional?

Call your healthcare professional immediately if you have...

Pain in your lower leg	That does not go away	Yellowing of your skin or whites of your eyes	Especially with fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, dark-colored urine, or light-colored bowel movements
Severe chest pain	Or heaviness in your chest		
Sudden shortness of breath	Or sharp chest pain or coughing blood	Severe abdominal pain or swelling	Severe pain, swelling, or tenderness in the lower stomach (abdomen)
Symptoms of severe allergic reaction	Such as swollen face, tongue, or throat, or have trouble breathing or swallowing	Lump in your breast	
Sudden severe headache	Unlike your usual headaches	Problems sleeping	Or lack of energy, tiredness, or feeling very sad
Weakness or numbness	In your arm or leg or trouble speaking	Heavy menstrual bleeding	Heavier than usual
Sudden blindness	Either partial or complete	Reason to believe the implant is broken or bent	For any reason



Can you get NEXPLANON for free?*

You may be able to get **NEXPLANON for free** through your insurance.

*The Affordable Care Act (ACA) covers one type of birth control from each of 18 FDA-approved categories of birth control for women without charging a co-payment or co-insurance. This coverage includes the arm implant NEXPLANON. Some patients may still be responsible for other costs associated with the product. This could include fees associated with insertion and/or removal procedures.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit <http://www.fda.gov/medwatch> or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please read the [Patient Information](#) for NEXPLANON and discuss it with your healthcare professional. The physician [Prescribing Information](#), including the Boxed Warning, also is available.

NEXPLANON[®]
(etonogestrel implant) 68 mg
Radiopaque

© 2026 Organon group of companies. All rights reserved. ORGANON and the ORGANON Logo are trademarks of the Organon group of companies. US-XPL-118077 04/26

