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Apri

Generic name: [ethinyl estradiol and desogestrel](#) [*EH-thih-nill-ess-tra-DYE-ole-and-des-oh-JESS-trel*]**Brand names:** Apri, [Azurette](#), [Cyred EQ](#), [Enskyce](#), [Isibloom](#), ... [show all 14 brands](#)**Drug class:** [Contraceptives](#)[Medically reviewed](#) by Drugs.com on Apr 4, 2025. Written by [Cerner Multum](#).[Uses](#) [Side effects](#) [Warnings](#) [Before taking](#) [Dosage](#) [Interactions](#)

What is Apri?

Apri is a combination [birth control pill](#) containing female hormones that prevent ovulation (the release of an egg from an ovary). Apri also causes changes in your cervical mucus and uterine lining, making it harder for sperm to reach the uterus and harder for a fertilized egg to attach to the uterus.

Apri is used to prevent pregnancy. There are many brands of this medicine available. Not all brands are listed on this leaflet.

Apri may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

Birth control pills side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have **signs of an allergic reaction**: hives; difficult breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Birth control pills may cause serious side effects. Stop using birth control pills and call your doctor at once if you have:

- **signs of a stroke**--sudden numbness or weakness, severe headache, slurred speech, problems with vision or balance;
- **signs of a blood clot in the lung**--chest pain, sudden cough or [shortness of breath](#), dizziness, coughing up blood;
- **signs of a blood clot deep in the body**--pain, swelling, or warmth in one leg;
- **heart attack symptoms**--chest pain or pressure, pain spreading to your jaw or shoulder, nausea, sweating;
- **liver problems**--swelling around your midsection, right-sided upper stomach pain, loss of appetite, dark urine, clay-colored stools, jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes);
- **increased blood pressure**--severe headache, blurred vision, pounding in your neck or ears;
- **depression**--mood changes, feelings of low self-worth, loss of interest in things you once enjoyed, new sleep problems, thoughts about hurting yourself;

- swelling in your hands, ankles, or feet, or a breast lump; or
- changes in the pattern or severity of migraine headaches.

Common side effects of Apri may include:

- weight gain, nausea, vomiting, breast tenderness, or [breakthrough bleeding](#);
- acne, darkening of facial skin; or
- problems with contact lenses.

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

 [Apri side effects](#) (more detail)

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Warnings

Do not take birth control pills if you are pregnant or if you have recently had a baby.

You should not use birth control pills if you have: heart problems, circulation problems, undiagnosed vaginal bleeding, liver problems, severe migraine headaches, if you also take certain hepatitis C medication, if you will have major surgery, if you smoke and are over 35, or if you have ever had a heart attack, a stroke, a blood clot, jaundice caused by pregnancy or [birth control pills](#), or cancer of the breast, uterus/cervix, or vagina.

Before taking this medicine

Taking birth control pills can increase your risk of blood clots, stroke, or heart attack. You are even more at risk if you have [high blood pressure](#), diabetes, [high cholesterol](#), or if you are overweight. Your risk of stroke or blood clot is highest during your first year of taking birth control pills. Your risk is also high when you restart birth control pills after not taking them for 4 weeks or longer.

Smoking can increase your risk of blood clots, stroke, or heart attack caused by birth control pills, especially if you are older than 35.

Do not use if you are pregnant. Stop using Apri and tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant, or if you miss two menstrual periods in a row. If you have recently had a baby, wait at least 4 weeks before taking birth control pills.

You should not take birth control pills if you have:

- untreated or uncontrolled high blood pressure, or heart disease (chest pain, [coronary artery disease](#), history of heart attack, stroke, circulation problems, or blood clot) or an increased risk of having blood clots due to a heart problem or a hereditary blood disorder;
- a history of hormone-related cancer, or cancer of the breast, uterus/cervix, or vagina;
- unusual vaginal bleeding that has not been checked by a doctor;
- liver disease or liver cancer, if you take any hepatitis C medication containing [ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir](#) with or without dasabuvir or if you have a history of jaundice caused by pregnancy or birth control pills; or
- severe migraine headaches (with aura, numbness, weakness, or vision changes), especially if you are older than 35 or if you smoke and are over 35 years old.

Tell your doctor if you have ever had:

- heart disease, high blood pressure, [varicose veins](#), if you are prone to having blood clots, high cholesterol or triglycerides, or if you are overweight;
- depression, migraine headaches, diabetes, [gallbladder disease](#);
- liver or kidney disease; or
- irregular menstrual cycles, [fibrocystic breast disease](#), lumps, nodules, or an abnormal mammogram.

Ask a doctor if it is safe to breastfeed while using this medicine.

How should I take birth control pills?

Follow all directions on your prescription label and read all medication guides or instruction sheets. Use the medicine exactly as directed.

You will take your first pill on the first day of your period or on the first Sunday after your period begins. You may need to use back-up birth control, such as condoms or a spermicide, when you first start using this medicine. Follow your doctor's instructions.

Take one pill every day, no more than 24 hours apart. When the pills run out, start a new pack the following day. **You may get pregnant if you do not take one pill daily.** Get your prescription refilled before you run out of pills completely.

Some birth control packs contain seven "reminder" pills to keep you on your regular cycle. Your period will usually begin

while you are using these reminder pills.

You may have breakthrough bleeding. Tell your doctor if it continues or is very heavy.

Use a back-up birth control if you are sick with severe vomiting or diarrhea.

Any doctor or surgeon who treats you should know that you are using birth control pills.

While taking birth control pills, you will need to visit your doctor regularly.

Store at room temperature away from moisture and heat.

 [Detailed Apri dosage information](#)

What happens if I miss a dose?

Follow the directions on your prescription label and read all medication guides or instruction sheets. Missing a pill increases your risk of becoming pregnant.

If you miss 1 active pill, take two pills on the day you remember. Then take one pill per day for the rest of the pack.

If you miss 2 active pills in a row in Week 1 or 2, take two pills per day for two days in a row. Then take one pill per day for the rest of the pack. Use back-up birth control for at least 7 days following the missed pills.

If you miss 2 active pills in a row in Week 3, throw out the rest of the pack and start a new pack the same day if you are a Day 1 starter. If you are a Sunday starter, keep taking a pill every day until Sunday. On Sunday, throw out the rest of the pack and start a new pack that day.

If you miss 3 active pills in a row in Week 1, 2, or 3, throw out the rest of the pack and start a new pack on the same day if you are a Day 1 starter. If you are a Sunday starter, keep taking a pill every day until Sunday. On Sunday, throw out the rest of the pack and start a new pack that day.

If you miss two or more pills, you may not have a period during the month. **If you miss a period for two months in a row, call your doctor because you might be pregnant.**

If you miss a reminder pill, throw it away and keep taking one reminder pill per day until the pack is empty.

What happens if I overdose?

Seek emergency medical attention or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222. Overdose symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, and vaginal bleeding.

What should I avoid while taking birth control pills?

Do not smoke while taking birth control pills, especially if you are older than 35 years of age.

Using birth control pills will not prevent your disease from spreading. Ask your doctor how to prevent HIV transmission during sex.

What other drugs will affect birth control pills?

Tell your doctor about all your other medicines, especially:

- [phenylbutazone](#);
- griseofulvin;
- bosentan;
- rifampin;
- [St. John's wort](#);
- [glecaprevir/pibrentasvir](#); or
- [anticonvulsants](#) ([antiepileptics](#)) such as phenobarbital, phenytoin, [carbamazepine](#), oxcarbazepine, lamotrigine, topiramate, or felbamate.

This list is not complete. Other drugs may affect Apri, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and [herbal products](#). Not all possible [drug interactions](#) are listed here.

i [Apri drug interactions](#) (more detail)

Does Apri interact with my other drugs?

Enter medications to view a detailed interaction report using our [Drug Interaction Checker](#).

Apri

+

Enter a drug name

Add

More about Apri (desogestrel / ethinyl estradiol)

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Patient resources

Other brands

Enskyce, Kariva, Isibloom, Violele, ... +17 more

Professional resources

- [Apri prescribing information](#)

Other brands

Enskyce, Kariva, Isibloom, Violele, ... +18 more

Related treatment guides

- [Birth Control](#)

Further information

Remember, keep this and all other medicines out of the reach of children, never share your medicines with others, and use this medication only for the indication prescribed.


Always consult your healthcare provider to ensure the information displayed on this page applies to your personal circumstances.

[Medical Disclaimer](#)

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DRUG STATUS

Availability
Rx Prescription only

Pregnancy & Lactation
 Risk data available

CSA Schedule*
N/A Not a controlled drug



User Reviews & Ratings

5.4 / 10

[459 Reviews](#)

Images

[Apri desogestrel 0.15 mg / ethinyl estradiol 0.03 mg \(575 dp\)](#)



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