Adolescents have traditionally been excluded from using long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) methods (copper intra-uterine device, levonorgestrel-releasing intra-uterine device, etonogestrel single-rod implant) due to the popular belief that they would later face infection and infertility. However, years of experience and high rates of unintended pregnancy among sexually active adolescents have lead to recent efforts for promotion. LARC methods are reliable, safe and extremely effective in preventing unintended and rapid repeat pregnancies and abortions, while entirely appropriate for teenagers, and cost-effective. In addition, they have few contraindications and discontinuation requires medical consultation, thus providing doctors with a further opportunity for counseling. Disadvantages include high cost, insufficient knowledge of teenagers about their suitability, and limited access, as not many primary care settings are currently offering this option, while the risk of pelvic inflammatory disease and bacterial contamination is low but real. Moreover, the fear of loss of confidentiality, as the cost urges teens to seek parental permission, makes young girls even less receptive to the idea. Doctors are also reluctant to initiate such a contraceptive method to their adolescent patients worrying that forgettable contraception may lead to decreased use of condoms and increase of sexually transmitted infections. Misconception regarding issues of age and infertility exists even among health professionals, partially because of the lack of guidelines. Education of health care providers and patients regarding LARC in adolescents, introduction of teen-friendly clinics (lower cost, available stock, confidentiality reassurance), as well as emphasizing the always critical issue of condom use can improve popularity and success of LARC in this age group.