

THE INTRAUTERINE DEVICE

WHAT IS IT AND HOW DOES IT WORK?

The IUD (Intrauterine device, Loop or Coil) is a small plastic or plastic and copper object which is placed in the uterus via the vagina. The IUD has a string attached to it for removal. About 3cms of string is present in the vagina but the IUD cannot be felt by the woman or the partner plus the string is unlikely felt sexually by the partner. IUDs come in different types and sizes. Those most commonly used IUDs in Australia are the Load 375 which lasts for 5 years, TT380 Standard which lasts for 10 years and TT380 Short which lasts for 5 years. IUDs prevent pregnancy by stopping a fertilised egg from attaching to the uterus by causing chemical changes to the lining of the uterus. Since this lining comes away when you menstruate this is not harmful.

CAN ANYONE USE ONE?

Examination and consultation beforehand is to make sure that you are suitable for an IUD. In general, women with heavy, painful periods find these problems are aggravated by using an IUD, and women who have never had children may be better off using another method of contraception because of increased period pain or the hormone (progestogen) releasing IUD ("Mirena") which reduces pain and bleeding.

WHEN AND HOW IS AN IUD INSERTED?

When - between the first day of your period and around ovulation time (day 1 -17), to avoid the risk that you are already pregnant when the IUD is inserted.

How - the insertion of an IUD does not require general anaesthesia although local anaesthesia may occasionally be necessary. An internal examination determines the size and position of your uterus before the IUD is inserted in a procedure that takes about 5 minutes. Some people have a cramp similar to period pain during the insertion but this usually wears off quickly. Many women would prefer to have sedation for the insertion, so the procedure is painless and that can be organised at any GCA centre.

WHAT TO DO AFTER THE IUD IS INSERTED

Check-ups - you need a check-up after your next period, and then one doctor's visit each year.

Learn to check the string - this tells you that the IUD is still in place and hasn't been dislodged from the uterus, perhaps during a period. Most pregnancies that occur in women using IUDs are due to unnoticed expulsion, although the chance of a pregnancy is less than four in a hundred. To feel the string place two fingers deep into the vagina and feel for the firm cervix. The string should come through the cervix which lies around it. If you can't feel it (and it can be hard to find), come back for a check-up, and use another contraception until then. You should check the string once a month after your period. Most find this convenient to do in the shower.

IUD removal - never attempt this yourself. Copper IUDs should be removed and replaced every five to ten years depending on the type.

HOW WELL DO IUDs WORK?

IUDs are 94-96 percent effective. If you do become pregnant with the IUD and you wish to continue with the pregnancy, the IUD should be removed ASAP otherwise you may have a 50% chance of a miscarriage in later pregnancy that can be very dangerous. With the IUD removed your risk of miscarriage is halved. If you miss a period, see your doctor immediately.

WHAT ARE THE SIDE EFFECTS?

Heavier bleeding and cramping for the first few months, usually improving with time. Treat the same as normal period pain. Periods may be longer too, with spotting a few days before and after.

Risk of pelvic infection - symptoms are lower abdominal pain, pain on intercourse, raised temperature, unusual vaginal discharge. See your doctor immediately if you have any of these symptoms. Because pelvic infections may lead to infertility, it is important that a woman with an IUD be careful about protecting herself from sexually transmitted infections.

Perforation - in a small number of cases (between 0 and 1.2 per 1,000 users) the IUD may perforate the wall of the uterus and may require an operation. The risk is reduced with an experienced doctor.

There is also a very small risk of ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy in the fallopian tube). This requires treatment immediately because it is a dangerous condition.

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