

**SP76.5 QUINACRINE STERILIZATION: RISK OF ECTOPIC PREGNANCY.**

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Ectopic pregnancy carries a high risk of maternal death in developing countries. It is therefore important to know the effect of contraceptive methods on the risk of ectopic pregnancy. It is known that all contraceptive methods reduce the risk of ectopic pregnancy by reducing **the risk of pregnancy**. A comparison of ectopic pregnancy risk is still needed between new and commonly used contraceptives. As this risk may be low, only large well monitored trials will provide evidence that is statistically significant. The large field trial of quinacrine sterilization in Vietnam provided an opportunity to measure ectopic pregnancy risk for this method and for IUDs, the most prevalent contraceptive method in Vietnam. We analyzed collected data for three quinacrine sterilization studies in Namha Province (N = 4511) where there were 6 ectopic pregnancies (0.13%) and from a survey of 18,000 IUD users who experienced 25 ectopic pregnancies (0.14%). Of the pregnancies after quinacrine sterilization in Namha Province, less than 3% were ectopic. **The ectopic pregnancy incidence per 1000 women-years of quinacrine sterilization use in the Namha studies was 0.89.** A large trial reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for surgical sterilization in the United States showed 32.9% of their pregnancy failures were ectopic. Even though the quinacrine sterilization failure rate in Namha Province was six times that reported for surgical sterilization in the US, the risk of ectopic pregnancies of the quinacrine sterilization method is lower.