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**SP76.1 100 000 QUINACRINE STERILIZATIONS**

E Kessel

Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine  
Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, Oregon  
97201, USA

100 000 quinacrine nonsurgical female sterilizations have been completed over the past decade involving transcervical insertion of quinacrine (252 mg) as pellets by one, two or three monthly insertions. No deaths have been reported and serious complications are far fewer than for surgical sterilization. Side-effects are mild and transient. Efficacy has improved from 3 pregnancy failures per 100 women at one year to approximately 1 by improved insertion technique and use of an additional contraceptive for 3 months. Efficacy is increased by repeat insertions or higher dose, which however extends damage to the tube beyond the intramural segment. Long-term follow-up of early cases in Chile shows no increased risk of cancer for this method. It is decreased by presence of blood in the uterine cavity. The main advantage of quinacrine sterilization is its ability to raise contraceptive prevalence and thereby reduce maternal mortality and morbidity, especially in rural and urban slum areas of developing countries. It should be made available as an option to well informed women everywhere as an economical and safe permanent family planning method.