

What are the advantages of QS?

- no surgery, which means less risk of infection, injury or death
- no hospitalization
- less pain than surgical sterilization
- can be provided by many types of trained health care workers
- requires no anesthetic

What are the disadvantages of QS?

- QS may be less reversible than surgical methods, because of the way quinacrine affects the tubes.
- Some women may still get pregnant even after they have a QS.
- QS is still a new method. There may be risks which are not yet known.

Are there serious side effects of QS?

Yes, but they are rare.

Is tubal pregnancy possible?

Tubal pregnancy (outside the uterus) may occur after QS, but it is not caused by this method. Tubal pregnancies are very dangerous. If you think you might be pregnant or have any of these signs, **call or go to your provider right away:**

- a missed period
- severe pain or cramping in the lower abdomen
- vaginal bleeding other than a normal menstrual period
- dizziness, fainting or weakness

1 Some questions to ask your provider

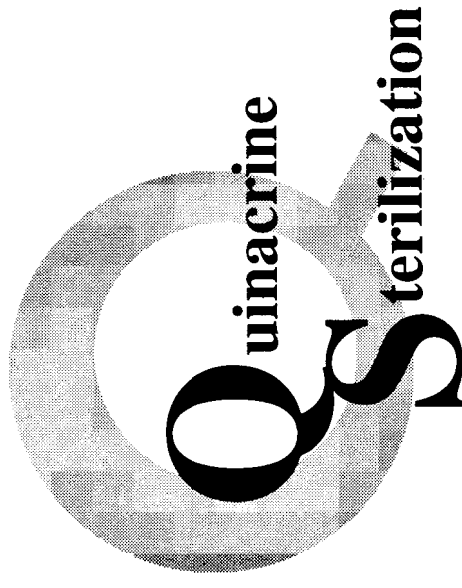
- Can I change my mind after the first insertion?
- Are there women in my community who have had QS? Can I talk to them?
- When can I return to my normal activities (work, sexual relations)?

2 Some question to ask yourself

- Why am I having this procedure?
- Are there other methods of contraception that I can use instead of QS?
- Am I certain I never want any more children?

3 Tell your provider

- if you know or think you are pregnant
- if **you** have seizures (fits), cancer or any infections in your vagina
- about any concerns you have about QS
- about any doubts you have of being sterilized right now



Nonsurgical Permanent Birth Control for Women



Quinacrine Sterilization

What is a Quinacrine Sterilization (QS)?

A family planning method which:

- uses a drug called quinacrine
- permanently prevents pregnancy
- is nonsurgical
- has been used by over 100,000 women around the world

How safe is QS?

QS is still a new method. It has been shown that QS is safer in terms of complications than surgical sterilization, especially in parts of the world where hospitals/clinics are poorly equipped.

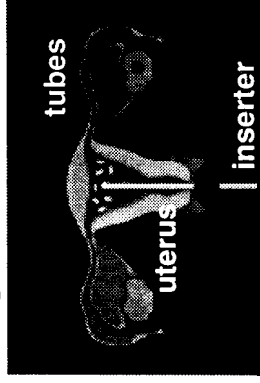
Does QS ever fail?

- Yes. To improve the chances that QS will work:
- the quinacrine must be inserted twice, one month apart
 - another method of contraception must be used for three months after the first insertion

What happens during QS?

QS is a simple procedure. This is how it works:

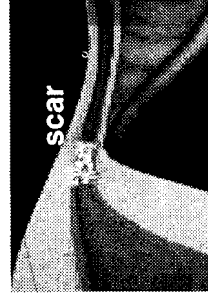
- 1 The provider puts 7 small pellets (or pills) of quinacrine into the uterus.



- 2 The pellets dissolve in 30 minutes. The quinacrine that does not go into the tubes is absorbed into the womb or comes out in the vagina.



- 3 As the pellets dissolve, quinacrine moves into the fallopian tubes. This causes a plug of scar tissue to form within 6-12 weeks. The scar blocks the egg's path to the womb.



- 4 Return after one month or 6-12 days after your next menstrual period begins for a 2nd insertion. This procedure is successful for most women.

When can I have a QS?

QS must be done 6-12 days after the onset of your period. (To increase chances of success, there must be no blood in your uterus during the 1st or 2nd insertion.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

■ days of menstrual period
■ days to have QS

What are the side effects of QS?

Nearly half of all women complain of one side effect. If a side effect occurs, it usually goes away within a few hours to a few days.

The most common are:

- headache
- itching
- backache
- discharge
- lower abdominal pain
- menstrual changes (may last a few days to a few months)
- fever or feeling feverish

What happens after the first insertion?

- 1) Use a contraceptive method for 3 months after the 1st insertion, starting from the 1st day of insertion.
- 2) Return for the 2nd insertion 1 month after the 1st insertion.
- 3) If the 2nd insertion is delayed, continue use of the back-up method for 2 months after the 2nd insertion