

OG09 Laparoscopic Sterilisation

Expires end of February 2023

You can get information locally from:

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary

- Main switchboard, who can connect you to the relevant department, on 01484 342 000
- Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) on 01484 342 128

Calderdale Royal Hospital

- Main switchboard, who can connect you to the relevant department, on 01422 357 171
- Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) on 01422 222 417

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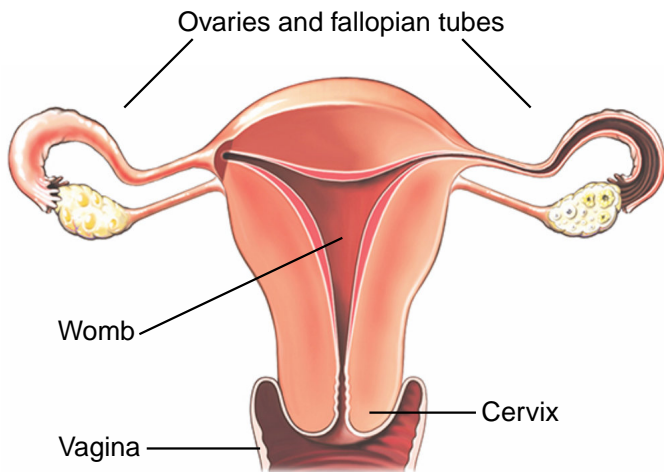
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UNITED KINGDOM

What is a sterilisation?

A sterilisation is a permanent method of female contraception. It involves blocking or removing both fallopian tubes (tubes that carry the egg from your ovary to your womb and sperm to the egg). So this operation will prevent you from becoming pregnant.



The womb and surrounding structures

It is your decision to go ahead with the operation or not. This document will give you information about the benefits and risks to help you to make an informed decision.

If you have any questions that this document does not answer, it is important that you ask your gynaecologist or the healthcare team. Once all your questions have been answered and you feel ready to go ahead with the procedure, you will be asked to sign the informed consent form. This is the final step in the decision-making process. However, you can still change your mind at any point.

What are the benefits of surgery?

You or your partner should not need to use another method of contraception. However, a sterilisation can fail and allow you to become pregnant (failure rate: 5 in 1,000 over 1 year).

Using a condom is the only method of contraception that provides some protection against sexually transmitted infections.

Are there any alternatives to sterilisation?

There are non-permanent (reversible) methods of female contraception. These do not need a general anaesthetic.

- Hormone implants (failure rate: 5 in 10,000 over 1 year).
- A coil or intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) (failure rate: less than 2 in 1,000 over 1 year).
- Oral contraceptive pill (failure rate: 8 in 100 over 1 year).

A vasectomy is a permanent method of male contraception (failure rate: less than 2 in 1,000 over 1 year). It involves cutting both the tubes that carry sperm from the testicles.

The only safe, non-permanent method of male contraception is to use a condom, but the risk of failure is higher (failure rate: on average 15 in 100 over 1 year).

If you think permanent sterilisation may not be right for you, discuss one of these alternative methods of contraception with your doctor.

What happens before the operation?

Your gynaecologist may arrange for you to have a pre-admission assessment. They will carry out several tests and checks to find out if you are fit enough for the operation. If you have any questions about the operation, you should ask the healthcare team at this visit.

Your gynaecologist may ask you to have a pregnancy test. Sometimes the test does not show an early-stage pregnancy so let your gynaecologist know if you could be pregnant.

What does the operation involve?

The healthcare team will carry out a number of checks to make sure you have the operation you came in for. You can help by confirming to your gynaecologist and the healthcare team your name and the operation you are having.

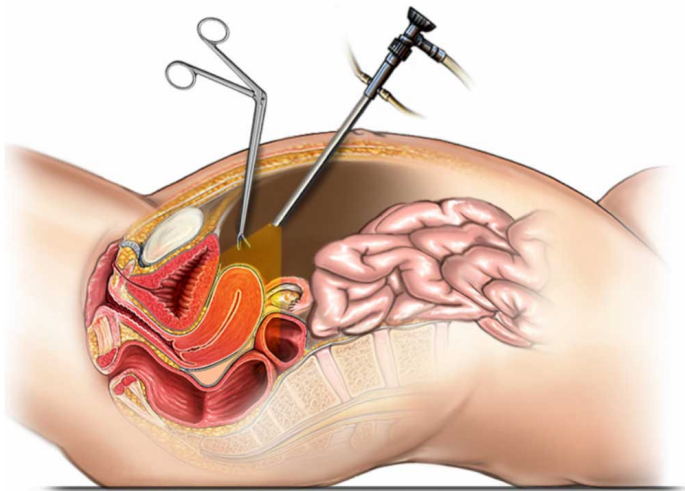
The operation is performed under a general anaesthetic and usually takes about 20 minutes. You may also have injections of local anaesthetic

to help with the pain after the operation. You may be given antibiotics during the operation to reduce the risk of infection.

Your gynaecologist will use laparoscopic (keyhole) surgery as this is associated with less pain, less scarring and a faster return to normal activities.

An instrument called a manipulator might be inserted through the neck of the womb (cervix) and into your womb by your gynaecologist to help them perform the surgery. The manipulator allows them to move your womb during the laparoscopy so that they can get a good view of your pelvic area.

Your gynaecologist will make a small cut, usually on or near your belly button, so they can insert an instrument in your abdominal cavity to inflate it with gas (carbon dioxide). They will usually make a further cut on your 'bikini' line so they can insert tubes (ports) into your abdomen. Your gynaecologist will insert instruments through the ports along with a telescope so they can see inside your abdomen and perform the sterilisation.



Laparoscopic surgery

The most common method of sterilisation is to block each fallopian tube by placing a clip on it. If another method is going to be used, including removing the fallopian tubes, your gynaecologist will explain it to you.

Sometimes it will not be possible to complete the operation using keyhole surgery. The operation will be changed (converted) to open surgery, which involves a larger cut usually on your 'bikini'

line or downwards from your belly button (and in some cases from above your belly button).

Your gynaecologist will remove the instruments and close the cuts.

What should I do about my medication?

Make sure your healthcare team knows about all the medication you take and follow their advice. This includes all blood-thinning medication as well as herbal and complementary remedies, dietary supplements, and medication you can buy over the counter.

It is important to continue to use your normal method of contraception until your doctor tells you it is safe to stop. This is usually following your first period after being sterilised.

How can I prepare myself for the operation?

If you smoke, stopping smoking now may reduce your risk of developing complications and will improve your long-term health.

Try to maintain a healthy weight. You have a higher risk of developing complications if you are overweight.

Regular exercise should help to prepare you for the operation, help you to recover and improve your long-term health. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

You can reduce your risk of infection in a surgical wound.

- In the week before the operation, do not shave or wax the area where a cut is likely to be made.
- Try to have a bath or shower either the day before or on the day of the operation.
- Keep warm around the time of the operation. Let the healthcare team know if you feel cold.
- If you are diabetic, keep your blood sugar levels under control around the time of your procedure.

If you have not had the coronavirus (Covid-19) vaccine, you may be at an increased risk of serious

illness related to Covid-19 while you recover. Speak to your doctor or healthcare team if you would like to have the vaccine.

What complications can happen?

The healthcare team will try to reduce the risk of complications.

Any numbers which relate to risk are from studies of people who have had this operation. Your doctor may be able to tell you if the risk of a complication is higher or lower for you. Some risks are higher if you are older, obese, you are a smoker or have other health problems. These health problems include diabetes, heart disease or lung disease.

Some complications can be serious and can even cause death (risk: 1 in 12,000).

Using keyhole surgery means it may be more difficult for your gynaecologist to notice some complications that may happen during the operation. When you are recovering, you need to be aware of the symptoms that may show that you have a serious complication. You should ask your doctor if there is anything you do not understand.

Your anaesthetist will be able to discuss with you the possible complications of having an anaesthetic.

General complications of any operation

- Feeling or being sick. Most women have only mild symptoms and feel better within 1 to 2 days without needing any medication.
- Bleeding during or after the operation. You may need a blood transfusion or another operation.
- Infection of the surgical site (wound). It is usually safe to shower after 2 days but you should check with the healthcare team. Let the healthcare team know if you get a high temperature, notice pus in your wound, or if your wound becomes red, sore or painful. An infection usually settles with antibiotics but you may need special dressings and your wound may take some time to heal. In some cases another operation might be needed. Do not take antibiotics unless you are told you need them.

- Allergic reaction to the equipment, materials or medication. The healthcare team is trained to detect and treat any reactions that might happen. Let your gynaecologist know if you have any allergies or if you have reacted to any medication or tests in the past.
- Developing a hernia in the scar. This appears as a bulge or rupture called an incisional hernia. If this causes problems, you may need another operation.
- Blood clot in your leg (deep-vein thrombosis – DVT). This can cause pain, swelling or redness in your leg, or the veins near the surface of your leg to appear larger than normal. The healthcare team will assess your risk. They will encourage you to get out of bed soon after the operation and may give you injections, medication, or special stockings to wear. Let the healthcare team know straight away if you think you might have a DVT.
- Blood clot in your lung (pulmonary embolus), if a blood clot moves through your bloodstream to your lungs. Let the healthcare team know straight away if you become short of breath, feel pain in your chest or upper back, or if you cough up blood. If you are at home, call an ambulance or go immediately to your nearest Emergency department.
- Chest infection. If you have the operation within 6 weeks of catching Covid-19, your risk of a chest infection is increased (see the 'Covid-19' section for more information).

Specific complications of this operation

Keyhole surgery complications

- Damage to structures such as your bowel, bladder or blood vessels when inserting instruments into your abdomen (risk: less than 3 in 1,000). The risk is higher if you have had previous surgery to your abdomen. If an injury does happen, you may need open surgery. About 1 in 3 of these injuries is not obvious until after the operation.
- Developing a hernia near one of the cuts used to insert the ports (risk: 1 in 100). Your gynaecologist will try to reduce this risk by using small ports (less than a centimetre in

diameter) where possible or, if they need to use larger ports, using deeper stitching to close the cuts.

- Surgical emphysema (a crackling sensation in your skin caused by trapped carbon dioxide), which settles quickly and is not serious.
- Making a hole in your womb or cervix with possible damage to a nearby structure during placement of the manipulator (risk: less than 8 in 1,000). You may need to stay overnight for close observation in case you develop complications. You may need another operation (risk: less than 1 in 1,000).
- Making a hole in your womb or cervix with possible damage to a nearby structure during placement of the manipulator (risk: less than 8 in 1,000). You may need to stay overnight for close observation in case you develop complications. You may need another operation (risk: less than 1 in 1,000).
- Failed procedure, if it is not possible to insert the instruments inside your abdominal cavity. Your gynaecologist can perform the sterilisation through a small cut on your 'bikini' line (a mini-laparotomy). You will need to stay in hospital for 1 or 2 days, so let your gynaecologist know if you would prefer to arrange a more convenient time.
- Gas embolism. This is when gas (carbon dioxide) gets into the bloodstream and blocks a blood vessel. This is very rare but can be serious.

Sterilisation complications

- Failure of the sterilisation (risk: 2 to 5 in 1,000 over 10 years).
- Infection of the gynaecological organs or bladder (cystitis). This is rare but you may need antibiotics.
- Ectopic pregnancy, where a pregnancy happens outside your womb, usually in a fallopian tube. This complication happens as the clips can damage your fallopian tubes, causing the sterilisation to fail. If you think you may be pregnant following a sterilisation, contact your doctor.

Covid-19

A recent Covid-19 infection increases your risk of lung complications or death if you have an operation under general anaesthetic. This risk reduces the longer it is since the infection. After 7 weeks the risk is no higher than someone who has not had Covid-19. However, if you still have symptoms the risk remains high. The risk also depends on your age, overall health and the type of surgery you are having.

You must follow instructions to self-isolate and take a Covid-19 test before your operation. If you have had Covid-19 up to 7 weeks before the operation you should discuss the risks and benefits of delaying it with your surgeon.

Consequences of this procedure

- Pain. The healthcare team will give you medication to control the pain and it is important that you take it as you are told so you can move about and cough freely. After keyhole surgery, it is common to have some pain in your shoulders because a small amount of carbon dioxide gas may be left under your diaphragm. Your body will usually absorb the gas naturally over the next 24 hours, which will ease the symptoms.
- Unsightly scarring of your skin.

How soon will I recover?

In hospital

After the operation you will be transferred to the recovery area and then to the ward. You should be able to go home the same day. However, your doctor may recommend that you stay a little longer.

You need to be aware of the following symptoms as they may show that you have a serious complication.

- Pain that gets worse over time or is severe when you move, breathe or cough.
- A heavy discharge or bleeding from your vagina.
- A high temperature or fever.
- Dizziness, feeling faint or shortness of breath.

- Feeling sick or not having any appetite (and this gets worse after the first 1 to 2 days).
- Not opening your bowels and not passing wind.
- Swelling of your abdomen.
- Difficulty passing urine.

If you do not continue to improve over the first few days, or if you have any of these symptoms, let the healthcare team know straight away. If you are at home, contact your gynaecologist or GP. In an emergency, call an ambulance or go immediately to your nearest Emergency department.

Returning to normal activities

If you had sedation or a general anaesthetic and you do go home the same day:

- a responsible adult should take you home in a car or taxi and stay with you for at least 24 hours;
- you should be near a telephone in case of an emergency;
- do not drive, operate machinery or do any potentially dangerous activities (this includes cooking) for at least 24 hours and not until you have fully recovered feeling, movement and co-ordination; and
- do not sign legal documents or drink alcohol for at least 24 hours.

To reduce the risk of a blood clot, make sure you carefully follow the instructions of the healthcare team if you have been given medication or need to wear special stockings.

Rest for 1 to 2 days and take painkillers if you need them. If you develop any problems such as bleeding or a discharge from your vagina, let your doctor know.

Regular exercise should help you to return to normal activities as soon as possible. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

Do not drive until you can control your vehicle, including in an emergency, and always check your insurance policy and with the healthcare team.

If you were using the following contraception before the sterilisation, you should carry on using it for 7 days after the procedure.

- A contraceptive pill ('the pill').
- A coil (also known as an intrauterine contraceptive device or IUCD).
- Barrier contraception (condom, diaphragm, cervical cap, contraceptive sponge).

The future

Your periods should not change after sterilisation, particularly if you are over 30 years old. You will no longer need to use another method of contraception.

Some women regret their decision to have a sterilisation. If you have any doubts about the decision, you should discuss this with your gynaecologist.

Summary

A sterilisation is a method of female contraception which is permanent. Surgery is usually safe and effective but complications can happen. You need to know about them to help you to make an informed decision about surgery. Knowing about them will also help to detect and treat any problems early.

Keep this information document. Use it to help you if you need to talk to the healthcare team.

Some information, such as risk and complication statistics, is taken from global studies and/or databases. Please ask your surgeon or doctor for more information about the risks that are specific to you, and they may be able to tell you about any other suitable treatments options.

This document is intended for information purposes only and should not replace advice that your relevant healthcare team would give you.

Acknowledgements

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Illustrator

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