

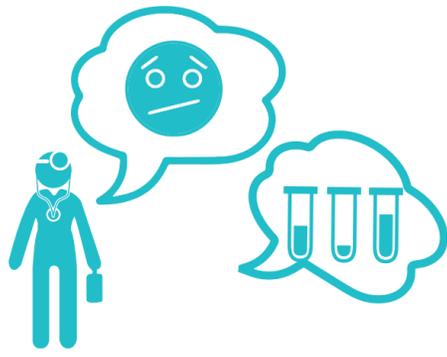
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease: IUC Mythbusting

Myths

Intrauterine contraception (IUC) increases the risk of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)



The woman must have STI screening prior to IUC placement



Younger or nulliparous women are at greater risk of PID

Facts

Evidence shows the risk of PID with IUC use is less than 1%¹⁻⁵



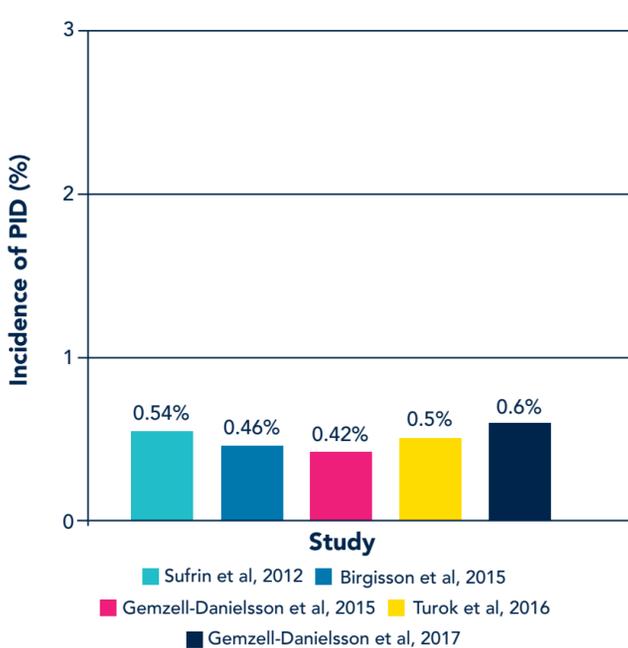
Multiple national guidelines state it is not necessary to delay placement of an IUC until STI screening results are returned⁶⁻⁹



Risk of PID with IUC is low for all women, irrespective of age, parity and STI risk¹⁻⁵

Recent large studies show the risk of PID in women using IUC to be low, irrespective of age, parity, STI risk, and timing of STI screening and placement¹⁻⁵

Oral incidence of PID



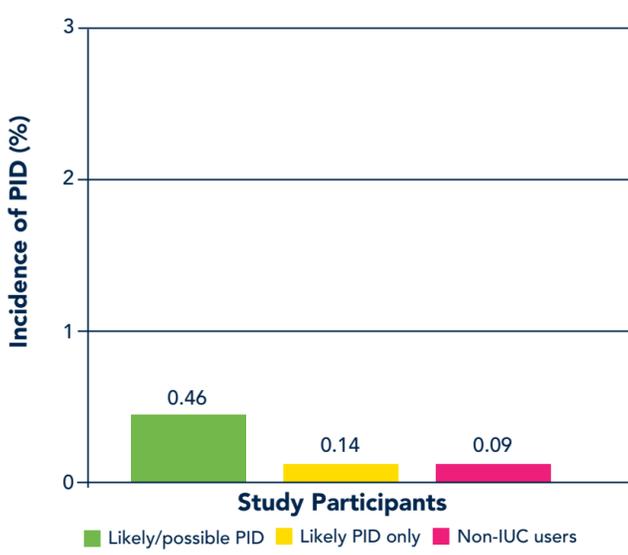
Five recent large-scale studies show the incidence of PID with IUC to be less than

1%

All five studies evaluated PID events in large study populations and involved comprehensive follow-up

PID is a rare complication of IUC use, even in women who test positive for an STI at the time of placement²

Incidence of PID at 6 months

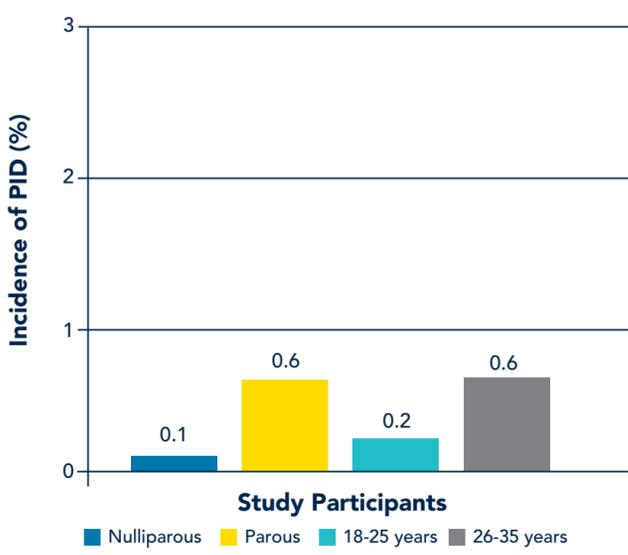


In an observational cohort study involving 7,611 women, incidence of PID in women testing positive for an STI at the time of placement was

0.46%

Younger or nulliparous women are not at a greater risk of PID than older or parous women³

Incidence of PID at 3 years



Overall incidence of PID across the cohort after 3 years was

0.42%

Find out more

Please visit www.your-life.com to access a range of resources to help address the myths and misperceptions that women may have about IUC, and tools to assist in contraceptive counselling



References

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