

LIPPES LOOP INSERTION IMMEDIATELY AFTER MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY

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Since abortion laws are liberalised and sterilisation is not made compulsory after medical termination of pregnancy, these women require protection after M.T.P. for few years till the children are grown up so that fertility termination procedures such as surgical sterilisation can be undertaken. I.U.C.D. is, the only answer to the question.

Intrauterine Lippes loop insertion was done in 144 cases immediately after suction evacuation in the first trimester of pregnancy and the cases were followed up for complications personally. Evacuation was either one stage or two stage depending upon the duration of the pregnancy. Only 60 cases reported for follow up. The first follow up visit was 7 days after the insertion, the next after the first period and then every 3 months, if no problem till one year. They were asked to report earlier if bleeding, pain, temperature or expulsion of the device occurred. Pelvic check up was done in all the subsequent follow up visits.

The patients were between 16-28 years of age group with one to three living children. One fourth of the cases were from out-station which explain the poor follow-up. Continuous bleeding or profuse periods as a complication of I.U.C.D. were seen in 10 cases, where the loop had to be removed. In 2 other cases the de-

vict was removed, as in one the husband had gone abroad and the other wanted sterilisation. Spontaneous expulsion occurred in 4 cases all were within first three months of insertion. Remaining 44 cases were very happy with the I.U.C.D. and did not have any problem. Some of the undesirable complications like cramp-like pains, infection, leucorrhoea and backache were not seen in any of the cases.

This study was undertaken to prove that immediate I.U.C.D. insertion after first trimester abortion does not carry more risk and the incidence of major complications are almost nil. It was noted that the patients were in a receptive mood to accept the family planning measures more readily after M.T.P. than after term delivery. Incidence of continuous bleeding which required removal of loop was in 18.8% of the cases; very similar to that reported by Sunder Bai and Gupta (1969) as 18.59%. Other authors e.g. Achari *et al* (1967) Baveja and Samant (1974) reported 11.24% and 13.40% incidence of removal of loop due to heavy bleeding which is comparatively low as compared to the present study. Spontaneous expulsion occurred in 6.6% of the cases. Baveja and Samant (1974) quoted incidence as 4.4% in immediate post partum loop insertion. Lippes loop has 11% expulsion rate in the first year; but only 1.6 and 0.7% in second and third years of use (Tieze 1966). Out of 144 cases, 41.66% of them who came for repeated follow up indicate that 73.3% of

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the cases of I.U.C.D. users had no complaint. In Purandare and Kulkarni (1075) series the symptom free were 48.94%.

Contraception following an induced abortion plays a very important role in family planning programme. The advantages of loop insertion immediately after abortion are:

(1) Patients were in receptive mood to accept any family planning measures which they may refuse after the M.T.P. is over.

- (2) No discomfort at the time of insertion.
- (3) Complications are almost nil.

References

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...and did not have any problem. Some of the moderate complications like cramp-like pain, infection, prostration and back pain were not seen in any of the cases. This study was conducted in 1974 after insertion of I.U.C.D. loop after induced abortion. It was found that the incidence of moderate complications was almost nil. It was noted that the patients were in a receptive mood to accept the family planning measures soon readily after M.T.P. than after their delivery. Incidence of moderate bleeding which required general anaesthesia was 14.8% of the cases very similar to that reported by Sunder Bai and Gupta (1969) as 14.3%. Baveja and Samant (1974) reported 11.4% and 12.4% incidence of removal of loop due to heavy bleeding which is comparatively low as compared to the present study. Spontaneous expulsion occurred in 8.5% of the cases. Baveja and Samant (1974) quoted incidence as 4.4% in immediate post partum loop insertion. Loop insertion 11% expulsion rate in the first year but only 1.8 and 0.1% in second and third years of use (Tietze 1966). Out of 144 cases, 11.8% of them who came for re-insertion follow up indicate that 11.8% of

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