

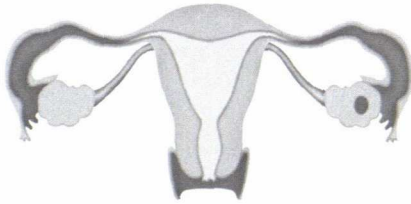
How is the procedure done?

A healthcare provider (a doctor, nurse or midwife) places 7 small pellets of quinacrine into the uterus with a modified IUD inserter.



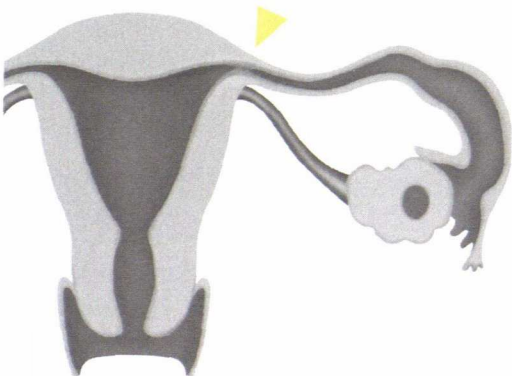
What happens to the Quinacrine?

The pellets dissolve in half an hour and the liquid quinacrine flows into the Fallopian tubes. This causes inflammation of the tubal lining.



What is the result?

Over the next 3 months scar tissue is formed. The tubes are closed. The egg cannot reach the uterus. Pregnancy is prevented.



How many insertions are needed?

Two insertions, one month apart, are necessary to assure that adequate scar tissue has formed. **You must use another contraceptive, beginning on the day of the first insertion, because it takes up to 3 months for the scar tissue to form.** You may use condoms, foam, pills, IUDs or injectables.

When are the insertions done?

QS must be done 6–12 days after menstruation starts. To increase chances of success, **there must be no blood in the uterus during these insertions.**

How safe is QS?

Quinacrine was originally developed to prevent and treat malaria. Over the past 70 years, it has been prescribed for more than 100 million people for those purposes.

In the 1970s, it was discovered that quinacrine could be used to achieve permanent contraception. Now over 140,000 women in 34 countries are using the QS method.

QS is much safer and has far fewer complications than surgical sterilization. In fact, surgical sterilization has 50 times as many serious complications as QS.

Tubal pregnancy is rare, but can occur. It is not caused by the QS method. It occurs less often than in women who use no contraception.

Does QS ever fail?

Yes. QS can fail if the tubes are not completely blocked after two insertions or if a new channel grows through the scar.

Over the years, techniques of insertion have improved. It is now estimated that fewer than 4 out of 100 women will become pregnant within 10 years after having completed the QS procedure.

The effectiveness of QS is comparable to many of the currently available surgical methods.

What are the side effects of QS?

Less than half of all women report experiencing at least one side effect. If there is a side effect, it usually goes away within a few hours to a few days. Here is a list of the most common side effects, and the percentage of women who get them:

Symptom	Percentage of Women
Menstrual pattern change*	20–29
Lower abdominal pain	9–25
Headache & dizziness	9–20
Backache	1–21
Vaginal itching or irritation	1–23
Discharge	5–16
Fever	9–10
Pain during urination	< 1
Pain during sex	< 1

*Some women have menstrual changes. This means that they either do not have their period or there is a decrease or increase in the amount of flow or in the number of days it lasts. This usually occurs no more than a few months, but in rare cases, it may last a year.

Before having a QS procedure tell your health care provider:

- ▼ If you think you might be pregnant
- ▼ If you are being treated for or have had seizures (fits), cancer or any vaginal infections
- ▼ If you have psoriasis

What are the main advantages of QS?

- ▼ No surgery is required, therefore less risk of infection, injury or death
- ▼ No hospitalization is required
- ▼ Less pain than surgical methods
- ▼ No anesthesia is required
- ▼ A variety of trained healthcare providers, not just doctors, can perform QS
- ▼ Does not change sex drive
- ▼ Allows the patient to resume her normal activities immediately

What are the main disadvantages of QS?

- ▼ QS is not reversible.
- ▼ It requires two visits to the clinic 30 days apart.
- ▼ It is not immediately effective, so a backup contraceptive is needed for 3 months.
- ▼ It does not protect against sexually transmitted disease (STD's).

Will I be sterile immediately?

No. Not for 3 months.

Will I be sterile after one insertion?

Possibly. However, research has shown that women who have only one insertion are twice or three times as likely to become pregnant as women who have two insertions.

What will happen if I cannot or do not return for my second insertion after one month?

If you cannot return for the second insertion, go to the clinic to find out what to do next. Until you return, continue to use another contraceptive method. If you do not return, your QS procedure is not complete and therefore, there is a higher chance you will become pregnant.

For more information on QS see:

<http://www.quinacrine.com>

Questions may be directed to:

info@quinacrine.com

or

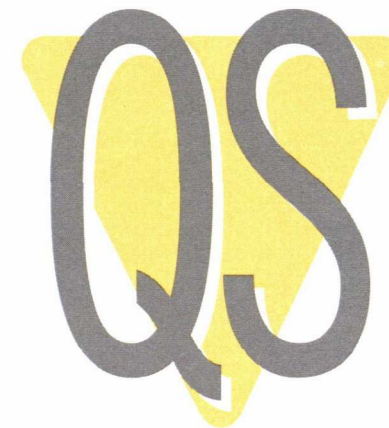
Quinacrine Information

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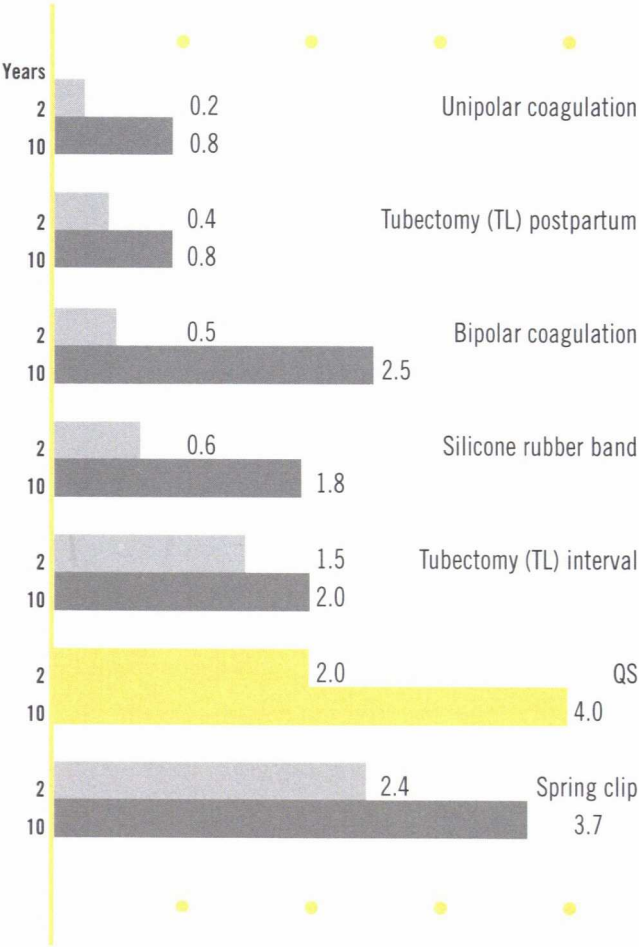
Permanent Female Contraception



QS is a permanent method of contraception that does not require surgery or hospitalization. QS is a procedure done in an office or a clinic, using pellets of the drug quinacrine. This publication should provide answers to questions you may have about QS.

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Comparison of pregnancy rates of surgical sterilization methods* and QS at 2 years and at 10 years



*Data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control's US Collaborative Review of Sterilization (CREST STUDY)



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