



Your Guide To the Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (The Coil)

Helping you choose the method of contraception that is best for you

An intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) is a small device made from plastic and copper which sits inside the womb (uterus). It is also known as the coil.

What is an intrauterine contraceptive device?

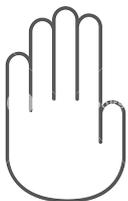
An intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) is a small device made from plastic and copper which sits inside the womb (uterus). It is also known as "the coil". Two threads are attached to the IUCD and pass out through the neck of the womb (cervix) to lie in the vagina. These allow the IUCD to be removed easily. Most devices are T-shaped (the two arms of the T fold flat for insertion) and are about as long as a matchstick. The inside of the womb itself is only a little longer than a matchstick, so the device sits neatly inside.



How does the intrauterine contraceptive device work?

It works mainly by making it difficult for sperm to fertilise an egg. This is an effect of the copper in the device. It makes the mucus at the neck of the womb (cervix) and the womb lining itself hostile to sperm and eggs. This means that it prevents sperm getting in through the cervix, and from travelling through the womb (uterus). It also makes your womb lining much less likely to accept an egg.

The IUCD does not cause an abortion (which occurs when a pregnancy is ended after the fertilised egg as planted in the wall of the womb).



How effective is the intrauterine contraceptive device?

Modern IUCDs are very effective. Only 1-2 of every 100 women using the IUCD as contraception will become pregnant over five years of use. By comparison to this, more than 80 of every 100 sexually active women who do not use contraception become pregnant within one year.





How long will the intrauterine contraceptive device work for?

There are many different types of IUCD. Most copper IUCDs work well for at least five years, and many types now work for ten years. If you were over 40 years old when the device was fitted it can be assumed to last until your menopause.



Why would I choose an intrauterine contraceptive device?

Once an IUCD is inserted you no longer need to use other contraception. So, unlike users of contraceptive pills, you don't need to think about contraception every day.



The IUCD does not interfere with sex (intercourse) or sex drive (libido). It is not a hormonal method so it has no side-effects on the rest of the body. This means that it will not affect your mood, weight or libido. This lack of side-effects is one of the reasons many women choose it.



Having an IUCD does not increase your risk of having any type of cancer in the future.

Because it does not contain hormones, if they wish to, most women can have an IUCD. There are a few situations where an IUCD is not recommended. Your doctor or nurse will make sure it is safe for you to use an IUCD, by asking questions about your health.

Where do I go to get an intrauterine contraceptive device?

The IUCD may be offered at your local GP surgery and you will need to make an appointment to discuss prior to any procedure.





How is the intrauterine contraceptive device fitted?

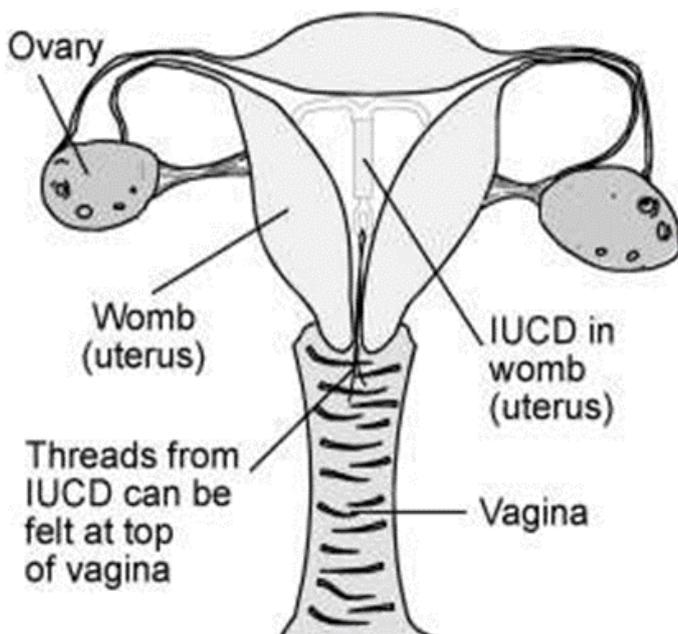
This is usually done towards the end of a period or shortly afterwards, as this tends to be more comfortable for you. Also, the doctor can be sure that you are not pregnant. However, it can be fitted at any time provided that you are certain you are not pregnant.

- You will need to have a vaginal examination.

The doctor or nurse will pass a small instrument into your womb (uterus) to check its size and position. The IUCD is then fitted using a small plastic insertion device.

- You will be taught how to feel the threads of the IUCD so you can check it is in place.

It is best to check the threads regularly - for example, once a month just after a period.



The process of fitting an IUCD can sometimes be very uncomfortable.

Once the IUCD has been inserted, some women have crampy pains like period pains for a few hours (and up to 48 hours) afterwards. These can be eased by painkillers such as paracetamol or ibuprofen, and it can be sensible to take these an hour before your fitting. Light vaginal bleeding may also occur for a short while.





How quickly does the intrauterine contraceptive device work?

Once the IUCD is in place it works immediately. However, when it is fitted there is a very small chance that your body will expel it again. If this happens it usually happens in the first 24-48 hours.

Do I need follow-up?

The doctor or nurse will usually want to check that there are no problems a few weeks after fitting an IUCD. It is best done after your next period. After this, there is no need for any routine check until it is time to remove the IUCD. However, return to see your doctor or nurse at any time if you have any problems or queries. Most women have no problems, and the IUCD can remain in place for several years.

You should consult a doctor if any of the following occur:



- Prolonged tummy (abdominal) pain (severe or beyond 48 hours) after an IUCD is inserted.
- A delayed period, or bleeding between periods.
- A delayed period and lower or one-sided tummy (abdominal) pain (which may be due to an ectopic pregnancy).
- Vaginal discharge with or without pain (which may indicate infection).
- If you suspect that the IUCD has come out or is coming out. It is usually possible to feel the threads of the IUCD inside the vagina to check it is in place. If you cannot feel the threads then use other contraceptive methods (such as condoms) until you have been checked by a doctor or nurse.





What are the side-effects or risks of the intrauterine contraceptive device?

Although the majority of women with an IUCD have no problems, the following may occasionally occur as side-effects or consequences.



- **Heavy, painful periods**

Some women find that their periods become heavier, longer or more painful with an IUCD. This tends to be in the first few months after insertion and then often settles. This means that the IUCD may not be suitable if you already have heavy or painful periods. There is a special intrauterine contraceptive called the intrauterine system (IUS), which is like an IUCD but it also releases a hormone into the womb (uterus). This is an effective treatment for heavy periods as well as being a contraceptive. Talk to your GP about the intrauterine system.

If you have painful, heavy periods with an IUCD in place this can still be treated in the same way as in women who do not have an IUCD. For example, your doctor may prescribe anti-inflammatory painkillers or other medicines to take just before and during your periods.



- **Infection**

There is a risk of worsening an existing infection of the womb (pelvic infection) when you have an IUCD inserted. A check for infection of the vagina or neck of the womb (cervix) may be advised by taking a sample (swab) before an IUCD is inserted. The doctor or nurse fitting the device may ask you some intimate questions about your sex life in order to determine whether it might be sensible to do a swab or urine tests. If there is thought to be a risk, you may be given antibiotics at the time the IUCD is fitted.

- **Ectopic pregnancy**

The chance of becoming pregnant is very small if you use an IUCD. However, if you do become pregnant, your doctors will need to check this is not an ectopic pregnancy (a pregnancy in the Fallopian tube and not in the womb). This is because IUCD prevents ectopic pregnancy slightly less well than it prevents normal (uterine) pregnancy. However the risk of ectopic pregnancy is not increased by IUCD compared to no contraception - it is in fact decreased by it.

The IUCD does not cause ectopic pregnancy. However, whilst it is very effective at preventing intrauterine pregnancy, it is less effective at preventing ectopic pregnancy. This means that those pregnancies that do develop with an IUCD in the womb have a significant chance of being ectopic. **See a doctor urgently if you miss a period (or your period is light and prolonged) and you develop lower, one-sided tummy (abdominal) pain.**





Expulsion

Rarely, the IUCD may come out without you noticing. This may happen during a period, most commonly in the first three months after fitting. It is slightly more likely to happen if you have not had children or if the fitting was particularly uncomfortable.

It is a good idea to check you can feel the threads of the IUCD after your period. If you cannot feel them, you should use extra precautions such as a condom, until your doctor has checked the IUCD is still there.

If the IUCD has come out in the last few days you may need emergency contraception. If the IUCD could have come out more than a few days ago, and you are sexually active, the doctor will make sure you are not already pregnant before fitting another one or starting alternative contraception.

Lost threads

When the IUCD is inserted the threads dangle out of the neck of the womb (cervix). They will often come to lie against the cervix, in the cervical mucus, and you or your partner should not notice them unless you look for them. The threads allow you to check that the IUCD is still in place, and when the IUCD is removed they are used to pull it gently out.

Occasionally, however, the threads are lost. This can either mean that:

- The threads have come off the device, and the device is still in place.
- The device is in the right place but the threads have got tucked up behind it.
- The device has moved further into the womb so that the threads can no longer be felt.
- The device has come out.

If you cannot feel the threads it is important to use other forms of contraception (if you don't wish to become pregnant) until you can be checked to find out what has happened. You may also need emergency contraception.

An ultrasound examination will show whether the IUCD is where it should be. If it has come out then it can be replaced, as long as you are not pregnant. If it is still in place but has lost its threads then it can remain there. When the time comes to remove it, doctors experienced in removal of IUCDs with lost threads will advise you on whether this can be done in clinic, or whether you might need a short procedure under anaesthetic to take it out.





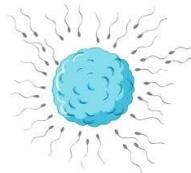
- **Damage to the womb**

The fitting of an IUCD can, very rarely, make a small hole in the womb - this is called perforation. It protrudes through the wall of the womb and can escape into the pelvis. This happens in fewer than 2 women per 1,000, usually at the time of fitting. It can cause pain but this is not usually severe and often there is no pain. The main symptom is not being able to feel the threads.

You should tell your doctor or nurse if you can no longer feel the threads of your IUCD. This can mean perforation has occurred. However, more commonly it means either that the threads are tucked up inside the cervix or (less commonly) the threads have come off the device. An ultrasound scan will be carried out to find a lost IUCD. If ultrasound does not find the IUCD, an X-ray will be ordered.

How do you remove or change an intrauterine contraceptive device?

An IUCD can be removed at any time by a trained doctor or nurse. If you plan to have it removed but do not want to get pregnant, you should abstain from having sex (intercourse). Or, you should use other methods of contraception (such as condoms) for seven days before the IUCD is removed. This is because sperm can last up to seven days in the womb (uterus) and can fertilise an egg after the IUCD is removed.



If you have had your IUCD for its maximum effective time (usually five or ten years, depending on the device) and you need, therefore, to have it changed for another one, you should again abstain from having sex. Or, you should use other forms of contraception for seven days before removal. This is because occasionally when the device is removed, the neck of your womb (cervix) clamps tightly shut for a while. If this does happen, the doctor cannot immediately insert the new device. As sperm can last up to seven days in the womb, they could, therefore, fertilise an egg whilst you are waiting for your replacement IUCD fitting.





Can I exercise with the device in place?

The IUCD's initial side-effects can include cramps and back pain after insertion. Usually, these symptoms last only a few hours, so you may need to wait until the next day to exercise as usual. Some women, however, experience bleeding, cramping and pain for a couple of weeks, and may wish to wait longer.



Some gyms advise that women with an IUCD should not use vibrating gym plates because of theoretical concerns about an increased risk of expulsion caused by the vibrations. There is no evidence that this can occur but women are advised to avoid such activity in the first few weeks following insertion when the expulsion rate is highest.

Can the intrauterine contraceptive device be used as emergency contraception?

The IUCD is a very effective form of emergency contraception which is effective for up to five days after you have had unprotected sex (intercourse). It prevents more than 9 out of 10 pregnancies which would otherwise have occurred. It can be left in place to provide ongoing contraception.

The IUCD is the most effective method of emergency contraception - but it is not available everywhere, not all doctors are able to fit it and there may not be emergency appointments available at just the right time. Therefore, if you need emergency contraception it is important to try to make arrangements for this as early as possible. If you don't want to continue to use the IUCD as contraception it can be removed after you have had your next period.





Is there anyone who should not have the intrauterine contraceptive device?

The IUCD is not generally considered the best choice of contraceptive for those who already have heavy, painful periods, as it is likely to make this worse. In this case you may be better to consider an intrauterine system (IUS), which is a similarly shaped device which contains progestogen rather than copper.

The IUCD should not be put in if you are pregnant, have unexplained vaginal bleeding or vaginal or pelvic infection, or if you are known to have an abnormally shaped womb. It is also not advisable if you have any form of cancer affecting the pelvis.

If you have previously become pregnant with an IUCD in your womb, you might wish to choose another method for the future.

Can the intrauterine contraceptive device be used when breast-feeding?

Yes, the IUCD can be used when breast-feeding.

Although breast-feeding alone can delay the return of your periods and does slightly reduce the chance of another pregnancy, it is not a reliable contraceptive and it is possible to become pregnant whilst breast-feeding even before you have a period

Can the intrauterine contraceptive device be put in after childbirth?

The IUCD can be inserted straight after caesarean section or vaginal delivery, after the placenta is delivered (and as long as your delivery is not complicated by heavy bleeding or infection). For women who would like to use an effective contraceptive straight after childbirth, this can be extremely convenient, as insertion is unlikely to be uncomfortable. The IUCD is not recommended between 48 hours and four weeks after delivery.





Can I use tampons with an intrauterine contraceptive device?

You can use sanitary towels or tampons with an IUCD in place. A cervical smear can also be taken with an IUCD in place. Sometimes, the smear result may show that there is an organism in the cervix; these are called actinomyces-like organisms. These are normally found in the vagina and do not mean the IUCD should be removed. If you have had pelvic pain together with signs of infection, such as a temperature, your doctor may consider removing the IUCD.

If I have an intrauterine contraceptive device, what do I do when I want to try to get pregnant?

If you feel you would like to try for a baby, you will need to have the IUCD removed. Your fertility will return immediately and if your periods have been heavier than before they will usually return to normal after a couple of cycles. It is possible to get pregnant before you have your first period. This is because you produce an egg two weeks before a period occurs.

If you want to try for a baby, start pre-pregnancy care such as taking folic acid, stopping smoking and reviewing your medication. You can ask your doctor or nurse for further advice.

Sexually transmitted infections

Most methods of contraception do not protect you from sexually transmitted infections.

Male and female condoms, when used correctly and consistently, can help protect against sexually transmitted infections. If you can, avoid using spermicidally lubricated condoms.

The spermicide commonly contains a chemical called Nonoxinol 9, which does not protect against HIV and may even increase the risk of infection.





REFERENCES

Authored by **Dr Mary Harding**, Reviewed by **Dr Jacqueline Payne** | Last edited 30 Oct 2017 <https://patient.info/sexual-health/long-acting-reversible-contraceptives-larc/intrauterine-contraceptive-device>

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- Contraception - progestogen-only methods; NICE CKS, July 2016 (UK access only)
- Intrauterine Contraception; Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare Clinical Effectiveness Unit (2015)

A final word — This booklet can only give you basic information. It is based on evidence-guided research from the World Health Organization and the Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence Guidance. Different people may give you different information and advice on certain points. All methods of contraception come with a Patient Information Leaflet which provides detailed information about the method.

Remember – contact your doctor, practice nurse or a contraception clinic if you are worried or unsure about anything.

