

Sterilisation

Sterilizations are **methods of protection against pregnancy' where pregnancy is no longer possible without the help of methods of assisted reproduction. The performance prevents pregnancy, but the gonads themselves are not removed or damaged.** There are no hormonal changes in the body of a man or a woman.

- Sterilization in the Czech Republic is newly regulated by Act No. 373/2011 Coll., on specific health services.
- It is a very reliable contraceptive method. A ``Pearl index of 0.02 is reported.

According to today's legal standard, we distinguish between sterilization for health reasons (paid for by the public health insurance system) and at one's own request (paid for by the patient). The law requires a commission meeting only for a patient with limited autonomy, such that he is not competent to assess the provision of health services, or the consequences of their provision; and in a minor patient. ^[1]

Before sterilization at your own request, the following conditions must be met:

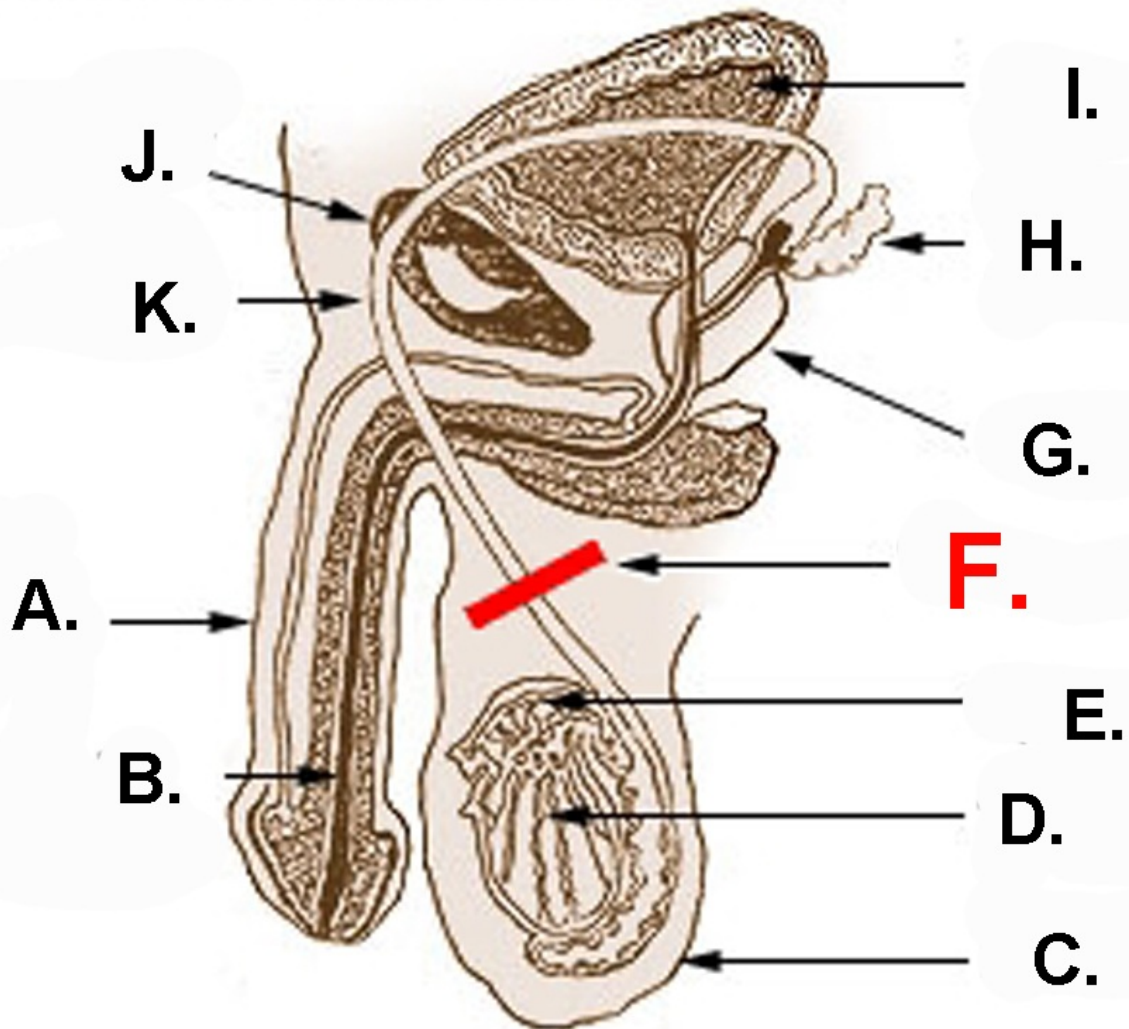
- Minimum age 21 years
- Capacity to act legally
- Personally signed application
- Instructing the patient about the procedure, its consequences, risks, etc. The patient confirms the instruction with a signature
- After that, a 14-day cooling-off period runs
- After 14 days, the applicant gives consent by signing immediately before the procedure

Sterilization for medical reasons differs in the minimum age of 18 years and the 7-day period for reflection before the procedure. ^[1]Female sterilization

Complications

Medical complications of sterilization can be **post-operative complications'**, but they are very rare. Desired sterilization in a mentally healthy woman has no psychological consequences. The most feared risk is the possibility that the woman or man will subsequently change their mind about sterilization. It is therefore very important that applicants are *sufficiently instructed* about the nature of the intervention and its irreversibility. The consequence of this surgical method is permanent infertility, which can only be solved by the IVF (in vitro fertilization) method.

Sterilization of a woman



The principle of sterilization in a woman is **obstructing the fallopian tubes**'. Sterilization can be performed by laparotomy, laparoscopic or vaginal access. The last one listed is no longer used today. A laparotomy approach is used where a laparotomy is performed for another reason (caesarean section).

- But **laparoscopy** is used the most. In this type of surgical approach, it is possible to cut the fallopian tube with an "electric current", by applying "rings or clamps" or by "removing the entire fallopian tube" (salpingectomy).

Male Sterilization

A **vasectomy (so-called vasectomy) is performed. The onset of infertility can be expected after 15 ejaculations'**, but a spermiogram check is recommended.

Links

References

1. § 12-16 of Act No. 373/2011 Coll., on specific health services, in conjunction with § 3032 of Act No. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code.

References

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Related Articles

- Hormonal anticonception
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