

# Sterilization (Description)

Sterilizations are **methods of protection against pregnancy**, where pregnancy is no longer possible without the help of assisted reproduction methods. The procedure 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
- Legal capacity
- Hand signed application
- Instructing the patient about the procedure, its consequences, risks, etc. The patient confirms the instruction with a signature
- Subsequently, there is a 14-day cooling-off period
- 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]

## Complication

Post-operative complications can be a **medical complication of sterilization**, 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 **adequately informed** about the nature of the procedure 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 letter F indicates the place where the **vasectomy is performed**.

- The principle of sterilization in a woman is to block 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. With 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 tubal ligation (so-called vasectomy) is performed. The onset of infertility can be expected after 15 ejaculations, but a spermogram check is recommended.

## Links

## Reference

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

- Roztočil Aleš and collective. . *Moderní gynekologie*. - edition. 2011. 508 pp. ISBN 802472832X.

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- Hormonal anticonception
- Assisted reproduction
- Evaluation of spermogram

