



Ballina Medical Centre

Ballina Primary Care Centre,
Kevin Barry Street, Ballina, Co. Mayo, Ireland.
F26 P6P1

Ph: 096-80600 Fax: 096-22872

Email: admin@ballinamedicalcentre.ie

Dr Michael Moffatt, IMCRN 07028

MB BCh BAO DCH DRCOG MICGP

Dr Maura Irwin IMCRN 11231

MB BCh BAO DCH DOBs

Dr Sean Moffatt IMCRN 22646

MB BCh BAO DOWH DME DCH MICGP

DSEM MScSEM Dip SEM LFOM

Consent to have Mirena Insertion

What is a Mirena IUS?

A Mirena IUD (intrauterine system) is a small “T” shaped device that is used to prevent pregnancy by releasing the hormone called levonorgestrel. It is inserted into the womb by your doctor and can last for up to 5 years. It is also used to treat heavy menstrual bleeding.

Mirena is not appropriate for women who:

- Are pregnant or might be pregnant
- Have had a serious pelvic infection called pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) unless they have since had a normal pregnancy
- Have an untreated pelvic infection now
- Can get infections easily. For example, if you have problems with your immune system such as leukemia or HIV or you partake in intravenous drug abuse
- Have or suspect they might have cancer of the uterus or cervix
- Have liver disease or a liver tumor
- Have breast cancer now or in the past, or suspect they have breast cancer
- Have an intrauterine device in the uterus already
- Have a condition that changes the shape of the uterus, such as **large** fibroids
- Are allergic to levonorgestrel, silicone or polyethylene

Tell your doctor if you:

- Recently had a baby or if you are breastfeeding
- Have ever had pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
- Have ever had an ectopic pregnancy
- Have diabetes (high blood sugar)
- Have heart disease or a congenital heart condition
- Have problems with blood clotting or have taken medicine to reduce clotting
- Have high blood pressure

Mirena may be associated with serious but uncommon risks:

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). The percentage of women who develop PID while using Mirena is less than 1%. The risk is highest shortly after placement—especially within the first 20 days—and if you have a vaginal infection at the time of placement.

Embedment is when Mirena attaches to the uterine wall. If embedment occurs, Mirena may no longer prevent pregnancy and you may need surgery to have it removed.

Perforation. Mirena may go through (perforate) the uterine wall. If your uterus is perforated, Mirena may no longer prevent pregnancy. It may move outside the uterus and can cause scarring, infection or damage to other organs. Surgery may be needed to have Mirena removed.

Possible side effects of Mirena may include:

- Discomfort during placement.
- Expulsion.

More than 10% of Mirena users may experience:

- Missed menstrual periods. About 2 out of 10 women stop having periods after 1 year of Mirena use.
- Changes in bleeding. Your period may become irregular and you may have bleeding and spotting between menstrual periods, especially during the first 3 to 6 months.
- Pelvic and/or abdominal pain may occur. Talk to your doctor if the pain is persistent. Between 5% and 10% of Mirena users may experience:

Between 5% and 10% of Mirena users may experience:

- Headache/Migraine
- Acne
- Depressed mood
- Heavy or prolonged menstrual bleeding

Less than 5% of Mirena users may experience:

- Vaginal discharge
 - Breast pain or tenderness
 - Nausea
 - Inflammation of cervix, vulva or vagina
 - Pelvic pain during your period
 - Back pain
 - Weight increase
 - Decreased sex drive
 - High blood pressure
 - Pain during intercourse
 - Anemia
 - Unusual hair growth or loss
 - Skin irritations (such as hives, rash, eczema or itching)
 - Feeling bloated
 - Swelling of hands and feet
 - Expulsion
- Mirena does not protect against STDs or HIV. So, if while using Mirena you think you or your partner might be at risk of getting an STD, use a condom and call your doctor.

What if I become pregnant while using Mirena?

Unfortunately, no birth control method, including Mirena or even getting your tubes tied, is 100% perfect. Less than 8 in 1,000 women become pregnant over the course of the five years using Mirena. One risk of getting pregnant using Mirena is called ectopic pregnancy, when the pregnancy is not in the uterus. Signs of ectopic pregnancy may include unusual bleeding or abdominal pain.

I have read and understood the above information and have been given the opportunity to ask any questions that I may have in relation to the Mirena IUS and it's placement, risks and side effects. I am happy to proceed with it's insertion.

I _____ consent to have Procedure Name: **Mirena Insertion/Removal** by Dr Maura Irwin

Signed _____ Date _____

Mirena

Date of insertion:
Batch no:
Date due for removal:

ADDRESSOGRAPH