

Evidence is lacking to support the use of antiseptics to cleanse the cervix prior to IUD insertion. Excessive debris such as mucus can be removed from the cervix or vulva with sterile cotton balls or gauze soaked in saline as an alternative to antiseptic. Sexually transmitted infections (STI) are not affected by standard antiseptics used to cleanse the cervix. If there are concerns regarding STI risk, a swab should be taken prior to or at the time of insertion. Post insertion pelvic inflammatory disease can be treated with antibiotics without removing the IUD and patients should be advised to seek review if symptoms are present following IUD insertion.



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Family Planning Alliance Australia has taken every care to ensure that the information contained in this publication is accurate and up-to-date at the time of being published. As information and knowledge is constantly changing, readers are strongly advised to confirm that the information complies with present research, legislation and policy guidelines. FPAA accepts no responsibility for difficulties that may arise as a result of an individual acting on this information and any recommendations it contains.

State / Territory sexual health and family planning organisations



Western Australia
SHQ (Sexual Health Quarters)
shq.org.au



Northern Territory
Family Planning Welfare
Association of NT
fpwnt.com.au



South Australia
SHINE SA
shinesa.org.au



Queensland
True
true.org.au



ACT
Sexual Health and Family
Planning ACT
shfpact.org.au



New South Wales
Family Planning NSW
fpnsw.org.au



Victoria
Family Planning Victoria
fpv.org.au



Tasmania
Family Planning Tasmania
fpt.asn.au