



After the Essure Confirmation Test

- When you are ready, you can get up and get dressed.
- You will likely have a thick discharge as some of the dye drains out of the uterus. Use pads, not tampons, until the discharge is gone.
- For a few hours you may feel some cramping. This can usually be relieved with over-the-counter pain medications.
- You may be told not to have sexual intercourse or douche for a day or two.

After your Essure Confirmation Test, call your healthcare provider if you have:

- Severe or increasing pelvic pain.
- Heavy vaginal bleeding (more than a pad an hour for 2 hours).
- A fever over 101°F (38.3°C).
- Foul-smelling or unusual vaginal discharge.



Follow-up

Your doctor will talk with you about the results of your Essure Confirmation Test. This may be later the same day or during a follow-up appointment. If the *Essure* micro-inserts are in the right position and have completely blocked your fallopian tubes, you will be told you can rely on the *Essure* micro-inserts for birth control. Until this is confirmed by your doctor, continue to use a temporary form of birth control. In rare cases, it can take 6 months for the *Essure* micro-inserts to completely block the tubes. This doesn't mean the device has failed. Your doctor can tell you more.

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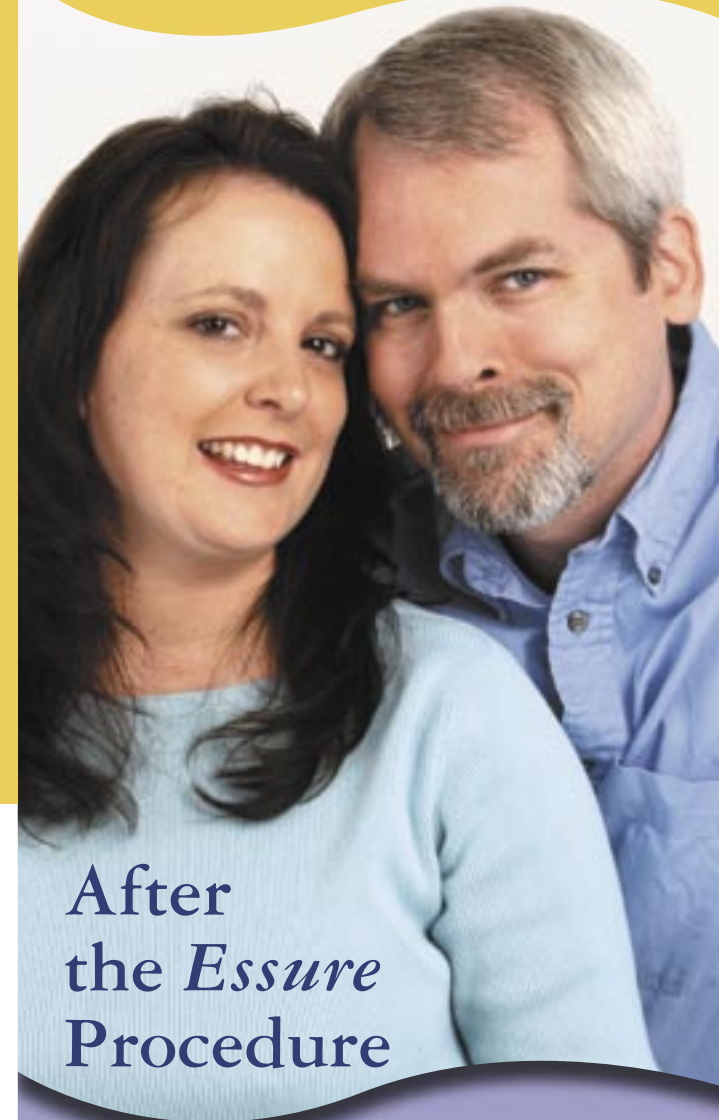
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After the Essure Procedure

ESSURE
CONFIRMATION
TEST

What Is the Essure Confirmation Test?

About 3 months after your Essure procedure, you will need an **Essure Confirmation Test**. This test, known to physicians as a hysterosalpingogram (HSG), is done with less pressure than the standard HSG test. The Essure Confirmation

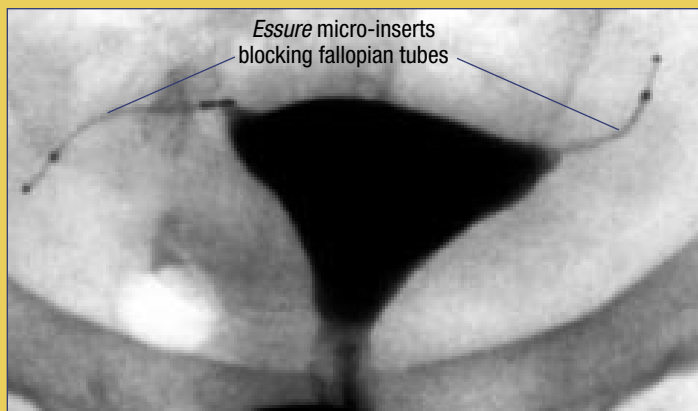
Test is often done by a **radiologist** (doctor who specializes in the use of x-rays) or may also be performed by your Ob/Gyn. Visit www.essure.com to download and print the protocol for the Essure Confirmation Test. Give it to your doctor or radiologist to ensure that the test is done as intended.

Getting Ready

The Essure Confirmation Test will be scheduled for 3 months after your *Essure* procedure. During these 3 months, be sure to continue to use another form of birth control (other than an IUD or IUS) to prevent pregnancy.

To prepare for the Essure Confirmation Test:

- Tell the radiologist if you are allergic to shellfish, iodine, or contrast fluid.
- If prescribed, take antibiotics before and after the test.
- If recommended, take over-the-counter pain medications a few hours before the test.



X-ray image of the uterus filled with contrast fluid, which is blocked from flowing through the fallopian tubes.

Reasons for the Essure Confirmation Test

The Essure Confirmation Test is usually used to diagnose problems with the fallopian tubes and uterus, including infertility. When done after the *Essure* procedure, the Essure Confirmation Test confirms that the micro-inserts are in the right place and both your fallopian tubes are completely blocked. The Essure Confirmation Test done after the *Essure* procedure is somewhat different from the test done for infertility. So be sure your radiologist knows that you are having your Essure Confirmation Test to confirm the *Essure* micro-insert placement.



What Are the Risks of the Essure Confirmation Test?

The Essure Confirmation Test is a very safe test. Problems with the test are rare, but can include:

- Infection
- Spotting
- Allergic reaction to the dye

You should also be aware that you will be exposed to very low levels of radiation.

During the Essure Confirmation Test

When done correctly, The Essure Confirmation Test after the *Essure* procedure should cause minimal discomfort. The test usually takes less than 30 minutes. After the Essure Confirmation Test, you can go back to your normal routine right away.

- You will be asked to lie on an x-ray table with your knees bent—much like a Pap test.
- An instrument called a speculum is inserted into the vagina to hold it open.
- The cervix may be numbed. Then a **catheter** (thin tube) is guided through the cervix and into the uterus.
- The radiologist positions the x-ray machine over your abdomen. Contrast fluid is then inserted through the catheter, with light pressure gently pushing the fluid up to the fallopian tubes.
- As the fluid flows into the uterus, x-rays are taken and displayed on a monitor. The doctor checks for fluid flow beyond the *Essure* micro-inserts, and for the proper position of the *Essure* micro-inserts.