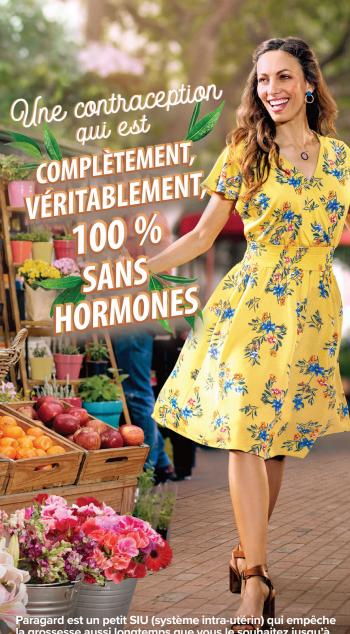


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Paragard est un petit SIU (système intra-utérin) qui empêche la grossesse aussi longtemps que vous le souhaitez jusqu'à 10 ans. Il fonctionne différemment en utilisant un seul produit actif, le cuivre, plutôt que des hormones.

Les SIU, y compris Paragard, ont été associés à un risque accru de maladie pelvienne inflammatoire (MPI).

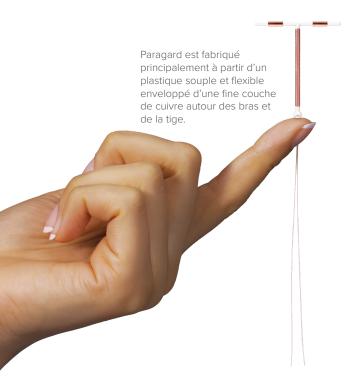
N'utilisez pas Paragard si vous avez une infection pelvienne, certains cancers, une allergie au cuivre, la maladie de Wilson, ou une MPI. Wilson, ou une MPI.

Veuillez lire les informations importantes de sécurité supplémentaires tout au long de cette brochure et dans la notice d'accompagnement de poche.

#### Qu'est-ce que Paragard?

Paragard est un petit SIU (système intra-utérin) 100 % sans hormones qui utilise un produit actif simple pour empêcher la grossesse à plus de 99 %.

Il est placé dans votre utérus par un professionnel de santé au cours d'une consultation de routine au cabinet en quelques minutes. Une fois en place, il offre une prévention de la grossesse pour un temps aussi court ou aussi long que vous souhaitez jusqu'à 10 ans.



SILI=DILI

\*Doit être retiré par un professionnel de santé.

<sup>†</sup>Vérifiez auprès de votre assureur pour confirmer la couverture liée à votre plan individuel. Des frais pourraient s'appliquer pour la procédure de pose de Paragard.

#### Informations importantes de sécurité

 Si vous n'avez pas vos règles, si vous avez une douleur abdominale persistante, or si Paragard sort, informez votre professionnel de santé.

S'il sort, utilisez une autre méthode de contraception.

Veuillez lire les informations importantes de sécurité supplémentaires tout au long de cette brochure et dans la notice d'accompagnement de poche.

#### **Pourquoi Paragard?**



Complètement, véritablement 100 % sans hormones



Efficace à plus de 99 %



Il fonctionne différemment en utilisant **1 produit actif simple**, le cuivre



Aucune hormone, aucun effet secondaire lié aux hormones



Pas de soucis et peu d'entretien, pas de pilule à prendre tous les jours, pas de renouvellement mensuel, ou de routine de contraception



**Dure jusqu'à 10 ans**, mais peut être retiré à tout moment avant cela, si vous décidez que vous voulez commencer une grossesse\*



Pose non chirurgicale rapide effectuée au cours d'une consultation de routine au cabinet en quelques minutes



Le seul SIU autorisé par la FDA depuis plus de 30 ans



La plupart des femmes ayant une assurance maladie peuvent obtenir Paragard sans frais†



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### **Comment Paragard fonctionne**



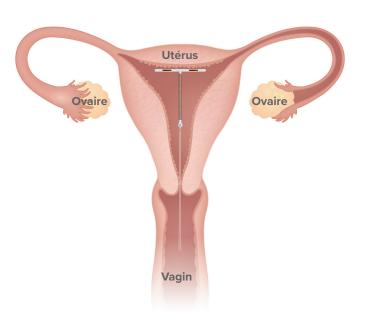
Paragard fonctionne à l'aide de 1 produit actif simple, le cuivre, plutôt que des hormones.

T

Paragard fonctionne en empêchant le sperme d'atteindre et de féconder l'ovule et il peut aussi empêcher l'implantation.



Parce que Paragard est 100 % sans hormones, il n'empêchera pas votre cycle menstruel naturel\* ou votre ovulation chaque mois.



\*Avec Paragard, les règles peuvent devenir plus abondantes et plus longues avec des saignements irréguliers entre les règles. Le flux peut être plus abondant que d'habitude au début.

#### Informations importantes de sécurité

 Paragard pourrait s'attacher à l'utérus ou le traverser et entraîner d'autres problèmes.

Veuillez lire les informations importantes de sécurité supplémentaires tout au long de cette brochure et dans la notice d'accompagnement de poche.



#### Le saviez-vous?

Paragard est un SIU au cuivre autorisé par la FDA qui a été cliniquement prouvé comme sûr et efficace depuis plus de 30 ans.



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### À quoi s'attendre avec Paragard

#### Avec Paragard, il y a...



quotidiennes
ou tracas de
renouvellement





#### vérification des fils mensuelle

que vous faites vousmême



# 2

#### rendez-vous

- · un pour la pose
- un environ un mois après pour vérifier que Paragard est au bon endroit\*



#### Informations importantes de sécurité

 Les grossesses sont rares avec Paragard, mais elles peuvent mettre la vie en danger et peuvent entraîner une stérilité ou une fausse couche.

Veuillez lire les informations importantes de sécurité supplémentaires tout au long de cette brochure et dans la notice d'accompagnement de poche.

#### Pose de Paragard

La pose de Paragard est une procédure non chirurgicale et peut être faite par un professionnel de santé au cours d'une consultation de routine au cabinet en quelques minutes. Tout le monde est différent, et certaines femmes peuvent ressentir une gêne pendant ou après l'insertion. Lorsque Paragard est installé, vous pourriez ressentir des crampes ou des pincements ; certaines femmes ont des sensations de malaise, de nausée ou de vertige pendant quelques minutes après.

#### Après la pose

Une fois en place, vous ne devriez pas sentir Paragard. Vous pouvez continuer à utiliser des tampons et vous et votre partenaire ne devriez pas pouvoir le sentir pendant les rapports sexuels.

Au début, vous pourriez avoir des règles plus abondantes et plus longues avec des saignements irréguliers entre les règles ; ces phénomènes diminuent normalement avec le temps. S'ils continuent, contactez votre professionnel de santé.

#### Suivi

Consultez votre professionnel de santé pour un contrôle environ un mois après la pose pour vérifier que Paragard est au bon endroit.\*

C'est une bonne habitude de vérifier que Paragard est dans l'utérus en faisant un autocontrôle mensuel des fils. Après vous être lavé les mains au savon et à l'eau, touchez le haut du vagin avec des doigts propres pour sentir les 2 fils.

\*En fonction de votre expérience, des rendez-vous supplémentaires peuvent être nécessaires pour vérifier que Paragard est dans la bonne position.



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Paragard.com

## Comment Paragard se compare-t-il?

Paragard est efficace à plus de 99 %, c'est l'une des méthodes de contraception disponibles les plus efficaces.



Trussell J. Contraceptive failure in the United States (Défaillance de la contraception aux États-Unis). *Contraception*. 2011;83:397-404.

#### Informations importantes de sécurité

 Les règles peuvent devenir plus abondantes et plus longues avec des saignements irréguliers entre les règles.
 Le flux peut être plus abondant que d'habitude au début.

Veuillez lire les informations importantes de sécurité supplémentaires tout au long de cette brochure et dans la notice d'accompagnement de poche.

## Paragard est-il la bonne option pour moi?

Si vous répondez « d'accord » à n'importe laquelle de ces déclarations, discutez de Paragard avec votre professionnel de santé pour savoir si Paragard pourrait vous convenir.

1. Je suis intéressée par une contraception qui est 100 % sans hormones	
O D'accord	Pas d'accord
2. Je veux une méth hautement effica	node de contraception
O D'accord	Pas d'accord
<b>3.</b> J'ai présenté des négatifs avec une dans le passé	effets secondaires e contraception hormonale
O D'accord	Pas d'accord
<b>4.</b> Je veux faire une <b>pause dans la contraception hormonale</b> parce que j'en a  utilisé une pendant de nombreuses années	
O D'accord	Pas d'accord
	raception qui demande et ne nécessite pas de ne
O D'accord	Pas d'accord
	raception qui est la <b>plus</b> <b>i est réversible</b> si je
O D'accord	Pas d'accord



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#### Frais et couverture d'assurance



#### La plupart des femmes ayant une assurance maladie peuvent obtenir Paragard sans frais

Paragard est complètement couvert par la plupart des plans d'assurance, ce qui veut dire : pas de ticket modérateur, franchise, ou de dépenses directes.\*

Vous pouvez vérifier votre couverture d'assurance pour Paragard de 2 façons :

#### Contactez votre compagnie d'assurance directement

- OU
- 1. Appelez le numéro du service client au dos de votre carte d'assurance
- 2. Dites-leur que Paragard est une méthode de contraception administrée par un professionnel de santé
- 3. Demandez-leur de vérifier si Paragard est couvert en vertu de l'Affordable Care Act
- 4. Donnez-leur le code J pour Paragard : J7300
- 5. Demandez si vous aurez des dépenses directes, ou si Paragard est seulement partiellement couvert dans votre plan

Par téléphone : 1. Appelez 1-877-PARAGARD

pour Paragard

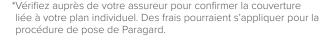
- 2. Nos spécialistes en vérification de prestations vous aideront à confirmer la couverture liée à votre plan individuel

**Demandez un rapport gratuit** 

de vérification de prestations™

#### En ligne:

- 1. Consultez Paragardbvsp.com
- 2. Remplissez et envoyez un Formulaire électronique d'autorisation du patient
- 3. Demandez à votre professionnel de santé de soumettre un Formulaire d'orientation de patient
  - · Une fois que les deux formulaires ont été reçus, vous recevrez un rapport détaillé qui présente votre couverture d'assurance pour Paragard
  - Si vous avez des questions ou si vous avez besoin d'aide avec cette procédure, appelez 1-877-PARAGARD



Veuillez lire les informations importantes de sécurité supplémentaires tout au long de cette brochure et dans la notice d'accompagnement de poche.



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#### PATIENT INFORMATION

Paragard® ('par-uh-gahrd)

(intrauterine copper contraceptive)

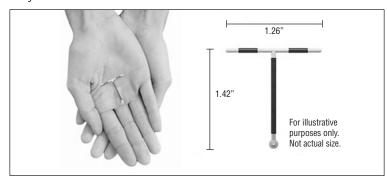
## Paragard does not protect against HIV infection (AIDS) or other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Read this Patient Information carefully before you decide if Paragard is right for you. This information does not take the place of talking with your gynecologist or other healthcare provider who specializes in women's health. If you have any questions about Paragard, ask your healthcare provider. You should also learn about other birth control methods to choose the one that is best for you.

#### What is Paragard?

- Paragard is a copper-releasing system that is placed in your uterus by your healthcare provider to prevent pregnancy for up to 10 years.
- Paragard can be removed by your healthcare provider at any time.
- Paragard does not contain any hormones.
- Paragard can be used whether or not you have given birth to a child.

Paragard is a small, flexible plastic "T" shaped intrauterine system with copper wrapped around the stem and placed on arms of the "T". Two thin white threads are attached to the stem (lower end) of Paragard. The threads are the only part of Paragard you can feel when Paragard is in your uterus; however, unlike a tampon string, the threads do not extend outside of your body.



#### What if I need birth control for more than 10 years?

Paragard must be removed on or before 10 years from the date of insertion. Your healthcare provider can place a new Paragard during the same office visit if you choose to continue using Paragard.

#### What if I want to stop using Paragard?

Paragard is intended for use up to 10 years, but you can stop using Paragard at any time by asking your healthcare provider to remove it. You could become pregnant as soon as Paragard is removed; however, if you do not want to become pregnant you should use another method of birth control. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best birth control methods for you.

## What if I change my mind about birth control and want to become pregnant in less than 10 years?

Your healthcare provider can remove Paragard at any time before the 10 years after placement. You may become pregnant as soon as Paragard is removed.

#### **How does Paragard work?**

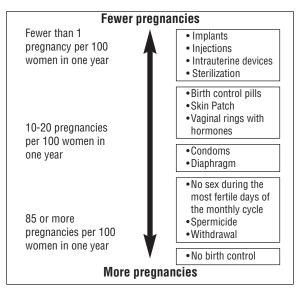
Paragard works by preventing sperm from reaching the egg, preventing sperm from fertilizing the egg, or possibly preventing attachment (implantation) in the uterus. Paragard does not stop your ovaries from making an egg (ovulating) each month.

#### How well does Paragard work for contraception?

The following chart shows the chance of getting pregnant for women who use different methods of birth control. Each box on the chart contains a list of birth control methods that are similar in effectiveness.

The most effective methods are at the top of the chart. The box on the bottom of the chart shows the chance of getting pregnant for women who do not use birth control and are trying to get pregnant.

Paragard, an intrauterine system (IUS), is in the box at the top of the chart.



#### Who might use Paragard?

You might choose Paragard if you:

- want long-term birth control that provides a low chance of getting pregnant (less than 1 in 100)
- want birth control that works continuously for up to 10 years
- want birth control that is reversible
- want a birth control method that you do not need to take daily
- are willing to use a birth control method that is inserted in the uterus
- want birth control that does not contain hormones

#### Do not use Paragard if you:

- are or might be pregnant
- have a condition of the uterus that changes the shape of the uterine cavity, such as large fibroid tumors
- have an untreated pelvic infection called pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) now
- have had an infection in your uterus after a pregnancy or abortion in the past 3 months
- can get infections easily. For example, if you:
  - o have problems with your immune system
- have multiple sexual partners or your partner has multiple sexual partners
- o use or abuse intravenous drugs
- · have or suspect you might have cancer of the uterus or cervix
- · have unexplained bleeding from your vagina
- have an untreated lower genital infection now in your cervix
- have Wilson's disease (a disorder in how the body handles copper)
- are allergic to copper, polyethylene, or barium sulfate
- · have an intrauterine system in your uterus already

## Before having Paragard placed, tell your healthcare provider if you have:

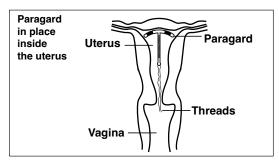
- any of the conditions listed above
- slow heart beat (bradycardia)
- dizziness (syncope)
- seizures
- recently had a baby or if you are breastfeeding
- have AIDS, HIV, or any other sexually transmitted infection

#### How is Paragard placed?

Paragard is placed in your uterus during an in-office visit.

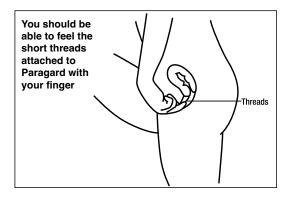
First, your healthcare provider will examine your pelvis to find the exact position of your uterus. Your healthcare provider will then cleanse your vagina and cervix with an antiseptic solution and then, measure your uterus. Your healthcare provider will then slide a plastic tube containing

Paragard into your uterus. The tube is removed, leaving Paragard inside your uterus. Two white threads will extend into your vagina. The threads are trimmed so they are just long enough for you to feel with your fingers when doing a self-check. As Paragard goes in, you may feel cramping or pinching. You may have some bleeding. Some women feel faint, nauseated, or dizzy for a few minutes afterwards. Your healthcare provider may ask you to lie down until you are feeling better, and to get up slowly.



#### Should I check that Paragard is in place?

Yes, you should check that Paragard is in proper position by feeling the threads. It is a good habit to do this 1 time a month. Your healthcare provider should teach you how to check that Paragard is in place. First, wash your hands with soap and water. You can check by reaching up to the top of your vagina with clean fingers to feel the 2 threads. Do not pull on the threads.



If you feel changes in the length of the 2 threads, you cannot feel the threads, or you can feel any other part of Paragard other than the threads, Paragard may not be in the right position and may not prevent pregnancy. Use back-up birth control (such as condoms or spermicide) and ask your healthcare provider to check that Paragard is still in the right place.

If Paragard is accidentally removed, you may be at risk of pregnancy, and should talk to a healthcare provider.

## How soon after placement of Paragard should I return to my healthcare provider?

Call your healthcare provider if you have any questions or concerns (see "When should I call my healthcare provider?"). Otherwise you should return to your healthcare provider for a follow-up visit after your first menses after Paragard is placed to make sure that Paragard is in the right position.

#### What if I become pregnant while using Paragard?

Call your healthcare provider right away if you think you may be pregnant. If you get pregnant while using Paragard, you may have an ectopic pregnancy. This means the pregnancy is not in your uterus. Unusual vaginal bleeding or abdominal pain especially with missed periods may be a sign of ectopic pregnancy.

Ectopic pregnancy is a medical emergency that often requires surgery. Ectopic pregnancy can cause internal bleeding, infertility and even death.

There are also risks if you get pregnant while using Paragard and the pregnancy is in the uterus. Severe infection, miscarriage, premature delivery, and even death can occur with pregnancies that continue with an intrauterine device (IUD). Because of this, your healthcare provider

may try to remove Paragard, even though removing it may cause a miscarriage. If Paragard cannot be removed, talk with your healthcare provider about the benefits and risks of continuing the pregnancy.

If you continue your pregnancy see your healthcare provider regularly. Call your healthcare provider right away if you get flu-like symptoms, fever, chills, cramping, pain, bleeding, vaginal discharge, or fluid leaking from your vagina. These may be signs of infection.

It is not known if Paragard can cause long-term effects on the fetus if it stays in place during a pregnancy.

#### How will Paragard change my periods?

Your period may become heavier and longer. You may also have frequent spotting between periods.

#### Is it safe to breastfeed while using Paragard?

You may use Paragard when you are breastfeeding. The risk of Paragard becoming attached to (embedded) or going through the wall of the uterus is increased if Paragard is placed while you are breastfeeding.

#### Will Paragard interfere with sexual intercourse?

You and your partner should not feel Paragard during intercourse. Paragard is placed in the uterus, not in the vagina. Sometimes your partner may feel the threads. If this occurs, or if you or your partner experience pain during sex, talk with your healthcare provider.

#### Can I have an MRI with Paragard in place?

Paragard can be safely scanned with MRI only under specific conditions. Before you have an MRI, tell your healthcare provider that you have Paragard, an intrauterine device (IUD), in place.

Before you have a medical procedure using heat therapy tell your healthcare provider that you have Paragard in place.

What are the possible side effects of Paragard?

#### Paragard can cause serious side effects, including:

- ectopic pregnancy and intrauterine pregnancy risks: There are risks if you become pregnant while using Paragard (see "What if I become pregnant while using Paragard?").
- **life-threatening infection:** Life-threatening infection can occur within the first few days after Paragard is placed. Call your healthcare provider immediately if you develop severe pain or fever shortly after Paragard is placed.
- pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) or endometritis: Some IUS users get a serious pelvic infection called pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) or endometritis. PID and endometritis are usually sexually transmitted. You have a higher chance of getting PID and endometritis if you or your partner has sex with other partners. PID and endometritis can cause serious problems such as infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and pelvic pain that does not go away. PID and endometritis are usually treated with antibiotics. More serious cases of PID or endometritis may require surgery. A hysterectomy (removal of the uterus) is sometimes needed. In rare cases, infections that start as PID can even cause death.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these signs of PID or endometritis: low abdominal (stomach area) or pelvic pain, pelvic tenderness, painful sex, unusual or bad smelling vaginal discharge, chills, long-lasting or heavy bleeding, fever, genital lesions or sores.

- embedment: Paragard may become attached to (embedded) the wall
  of the uterus. This may make it hard to remove Paragard. Surgery may
  sometimes be needed to remove Paragard.
- **perforation:** Paragard may go through the wall of the uterus. This is called perforation. If this occurs, Paragard may no longer prevent pregnancy. If perforation occurs, Paragard may move outside the uterus and cause internal scarring, infection, damage to other organs, pain, or infertility and you may need surgery to have Paragard removed. Excessive pain or vaginal bleeding during placement of Paragard, pain or bleeding that gets worse after placement, or not being able to feel the threads may happen with perforation. You are not protected from pregnancy if Paragard moves outside the wall of the uterus. The risk of perforation is increased in breastfeeding women.

- expulsion: Paragard may partially or completely fall out of the uterus by itself. This is called expulsion. Expulsion occurs in about 2 out of 100 women. Excessive pain, vaginal bleeding during placement of Paragard, pain that gets worse, bleeding after placement, or not being able to feel the threads may happen with expulsion. You are not protected from pregnancy if Paragard is expelled.
- **changes in bleeding:** You may have heavier and longer periods with spotting in between. Sometimes the bleeding is heavier than usual at first. Call your healthcare provider if the bleeding remains heavier or longer and spotting continues.
- reactions after placement or removal: Some women have had reactions such as dizziness (syncope), slowed heart rate (bradycardia), or seizures, immediately after Paragard was placed or removed. This happened especially in women who have had these conditions before.

#### Common side effects of Paragard include:

- anemia (low red blood cell count)
- pain during sex
- prolonged periods
- vaginal irritation
- backache

- expulsion (complete or partial)
- spotting
- · painful periods
- · vaginal discharge
- pain and cramping

This is not a complete list of possible side effects with Paragard. For more information, ask your healthcare provider. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or does not go away.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

## After Paragard has been placed, when should I call my healthcare provider?

Call your healthcare provider if you have any concerns about Paragard. Be sure to call if you:

- think you are pregnant
- have pelvic pain or pain during sex
- have unusual vaginal discharge or genital sores

- have unexplained fever, flu-like symptoms or chills
- might be exposed to sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- are concerned that Paragard may have been expelled (came out)
- cannot feel Paragard's threads or can feel the threads are much longer
- can feel any other part of the Paragard besides the threads
- become HIV positive or your partner becomes HIV positive
- have severe, bleeding that lasts a long time, or bleeding that concerns
- · miss a menstrual period

**General information about the safe and effective use of Paragard.**Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. You can ask your healthcare provider for information about Paragard that is written for health professionals.

Paragard and its components are not made with natural rubber latex.

Paragard® is a registered trademark of CooperSurgical, Inc. The other brands listed are trademarks of their respective owners.

## <u>CoperSurgical</u>

Manufactured by: CooperSurgical, Inc. Trumbull, CT 06611

P/N 1016806

For more information, call CooperSurgical, Inc. at 1-877-727-2427.

This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration Iss. 12/2019 ECR #2538

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