Fluoroscopy Protocols
Hysterosalpingogram for ESSURE Evaluation

Fluoro Time Limit Target – 1.5 minutes

**The ESSURE device for birth control is discontinued: as of 12-31-2018.

“Essure Permanent Birth Control

Essure is a permanently implanted birth control device for women (female sterilization).

*****On December 31, 2018, Bayer stopped selling and distributing the Essure device in the United States. Health care providers could implant Essure up to one year from the date the device was purchased.

Starting in September 2019, Bayer informed their customers that all Essure units that had not been implanted should be returned to Bayer by the end of 2019. Health care providers and facilities that purchased Essure units from Bayer in the past were contacted by Bayer about how to return unused Essure units.”

***You may have a patient that has the device, and you should perform the exam as follows:

*See ESSURE U.S. Physician Training Manual TR-0679 01.Dec.03-101

Scheduling and Prep

** This exam is typically scheduled after a minimum of 3 months following the placement of the Essure devise. This time frame should allow scaring of the inside of the fallopian tubes to effectively occlude them for reproductive sterilization.

** Patient must be within the 10- day rule of her menstrual cycle. No more than 10 days into their menstrual cycle, including the first day of bleeding as day one, and must be finished with menstrual flow.

**Many patients will be on the Depo shot. This may stop the menstrual cycle. As long as they are currently on the Depo shot, (Every 3 months) you can perform a pregnancy test to prove non-pregnancy.

**For special circumstances, consult “Special Scenario” list or consult the on-site Radiologist.

Supplies:

* Lubricant, Omnipaque 300, sterile gloves, lead strip, speculum light, anatomical side marker, 13mm tablet if your site’s equipment does not have built-in measuring device.
**Since the radiologist may obtain measurements in their dictation, the size of catheter could be used. (5F = 1.67mm, 7F = 2.3mm) or 13mm tablet- in view or built-in measuring device used.

**Sterile Tray Supplies:**
*Sterile field drape, 1- 4x4, 1-20cc syringe, 1-safety medic pin or blunt needle, 1-speculum (appropriate size for patient), 1-HSG catheter (5F = 1.67mm, or 7F = 2.30mm)

**Room Preparation:**
*Position an anatomical side marker on the image intensifier
*13mm Tablet-if your machine does not have measuring capabilities built in
*Remove the table pad
*The table must be set up with stirrups or equivalent.
*Spread a sheet on the table and supply a pillow for the patient’s head.
*Have another sheet available for the patient’s lap.

**Procedure:**
1. Position the patient lying supine with feet supported on “stirrups” and her knees bent to place the buttocks close to the end of the table.
2. Draw up 20cc of contrast, using sterile technique. Flush all air from HSG catheter tubing.
3. Inflatable balloon to prime, test inflation and to test deflation
4. Position light into the handle of the speculum
5. Insert lubricated speculum into vagina
6. Insert catheter into cervix (just past the deflated balloon)
7. Gently inflate the balloon and clamp
** In most cases, the speculum can now be removed around the catheter.
8. From the head of table, with the sheet, slide the patient up so that they are able to straighten their legs.
9. Bring Fluoro tower across. Place lead strip between table- top and syringe in the technologist’s hand.

**Spot Images**
1. **SCOUT -** Capture an image of the pelvis, immediately prior to infusion of contrast into the uterine cavity. The ESSURE micro-inserts should be clearly seen. The lie and curvature of the micro-inserts should be visualized. Ensure that the anatomical marker if visualized and non-superimposing any reproductive anatomy.
2. Partial Fill of Uterine Cavity- Capture an image of the uterus when it is nearly full of contrast or opacified.

3. Total Fill of Uterine Cavity- Capture an image of the uterus when the cavity is completely filled to patient tolerance or maximal distension of cornua has been achieved, whichever comes first.

4&5. Magnifications of the Uterine Cornua-Obliques- Once the uterine cornua are filled to maximum distension, views of both right and left cornua should be obtained, highlighting the position of the micro-insert in reference to the uterine cornua.

**If fallopian tube or tubes are seen filling, document this to show Essure device is not effective.**

**Care should be taken to use a “low pressure injection” when filling the uterus to prevent disturbing the Essure devises.**

6. Deflate the balloon and gently remove the catheter and speculum.
7. Supply the patient with a sanitary napkin and discuss possible bleeding and Discharge.

** These are the minimum images needed to demonstrate the proper anatomy for this exam. When deemed necessary, more images may be taken to demonstrate pathology or for diagnosing reasons. Take care to minimize patient and technologist exposure.

** Following the procedure, the patient should be instructed to continue using birth control methods approved by their referring physician until they are instructed otherwise.