

Evidence Discussion (PV- 10.1-10.2)

Intrauterine Device (IUD) and Hysteroscopically Placed Tubal Occlusion Device

- Transabdominal and transvaginal ultrasounds are the initial imaging methods for locating a malpositioned IUD.^{1,2,3,4,6,7} Ultrasound has the benefits of being widely available, accurate, and free from exposure to ionizing radiation. The addition of 3D image processing to ultrasound is advantageous as it allows for the visualization of the complete IUD, including the shaft and arms, and demonstrates its relationship to the endometrial cavity.^{5,6,7}
- In cases where the ultrasound is non-diagnostic and the pregnancy test is negative, an X-ray should be performed. X-rays are useful as IUDs are radiopaque; if the IUD is not visualized on an X-ray, a diagnosis of expulsion can be made.³
- If both ultrasound and X-ray results are equivocal, CT or MRI may be useful to delineate the IUD's position and its relationship to other abdominal organs.^{9,10}

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