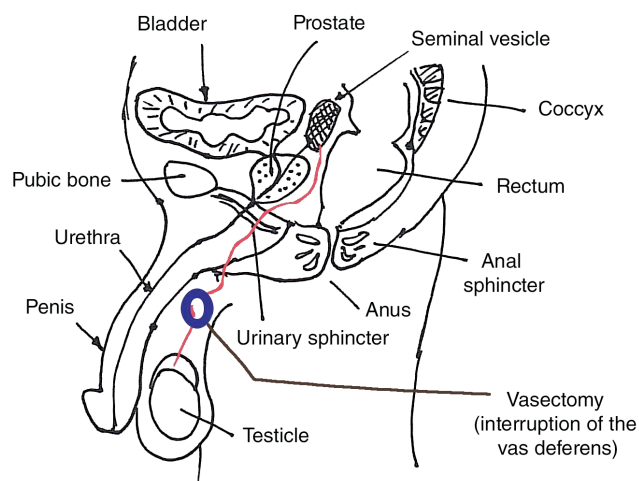


Vasectomy

It is a permanent method of contraception.

It is performed on men who no longer wish to have children.



How is it performed?

It is performed as outpatient surgery, without the need for hospitalization, using only local anesthesia. A small incision is made in each scrotum to permanently block the passage of sperm to the semen. Thus, the patient's ejaculate maintains a normal appearance, but without the ability to trigger pregnancy. This method is 99% effective.

Postoperative care

Bed rest or heparin administration is not necessary. It is only recommended to wear tight underwear to reduce possible genital discomfort and to avoid intense physical exertion and sports during the days immediately following the procedure.

What are the risks?

Although it is a safe procedure, any medical intervention carries some risks. The most common are temporary discomfort in the area, usually mild, in the days following surgery. Less frequently, infections or surgical

wound closure defects may occur. If a significant hematoma appears, you should consult your doctor.

In exceptional cases, spontaneous reversal of the interruption of the vas deferens has been reported. Before the procedure, the surgeon must inform you of all the associated risks.

When does it take effect?

Sterility is not immediate after a vasectomy. Although the release of sperm is interrupted, some may remain in the seminal fluid and in the outlet ducts. Therefore, before you can have sex without the risk of pregnancy, tests are performed to confirm the success of the procedure.

Sex after the procedure

Vasectomy does not decrease libido or hinder erection. In the first few days after surgery, intercourse may be uncomfortable due to the procedure itself and the accumulation of sperm inside the testicles. After this period, the body compensates for the anatomical change and sexual relations return to normal.

Sexually transmitted diseases

Vasectomy is a method of preventing pregnancy. It does not protect against sexually transmitted infections such as HIV or gonorrhea. Additional barrier protection measures, such as condoms, are still necessary.

What if I change my mind?

In exceptional cases, a second operation can be attempted to reverse the procedure, but in 99% of cases it is irreversible. There is no guarantee that the reversal of the procedure will be successful.

This option is not covered by the public health system.