

The Prevalence of Malpositioned IUDs Among a Cohort of African American Women, and the Patient Characteristics Associated with their Occurrence.

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Abstract

Objective: To determine the prevalence of malpositioned IUDs among African American women, and explore factors and symptoms associated with malpositioned IUDs.

Study Design: This is a cross-sectional study of African American women enrolled in the Study of Environment, Life-Style, and Fibroids (SELF) with an IUD in place at enrollment. We examined factors, and symptoms associated with a malpositioned IUDs.

Results: Among 168 women who had an IUD in place, 28(17%) had a malpositioned IUD. Factors associated with increased odds of IUD malpositioned include a BMI ≥ 35 (aOR 3.01 95% CI 1.26-7.20) and having a high school education or less (aOR 2.79 95% CI 1.04-7.53). Women with a malpositioned IUD were more likely to report moderate to severe dysmenorrhea as compared to women with a normally positioned IUD (OR 3.2 95% CI 1.07-9.54).

Conclusion: Women with a BMI ≥ 35 and/or lower education, may benefit from closer follow-up after IUD placement.