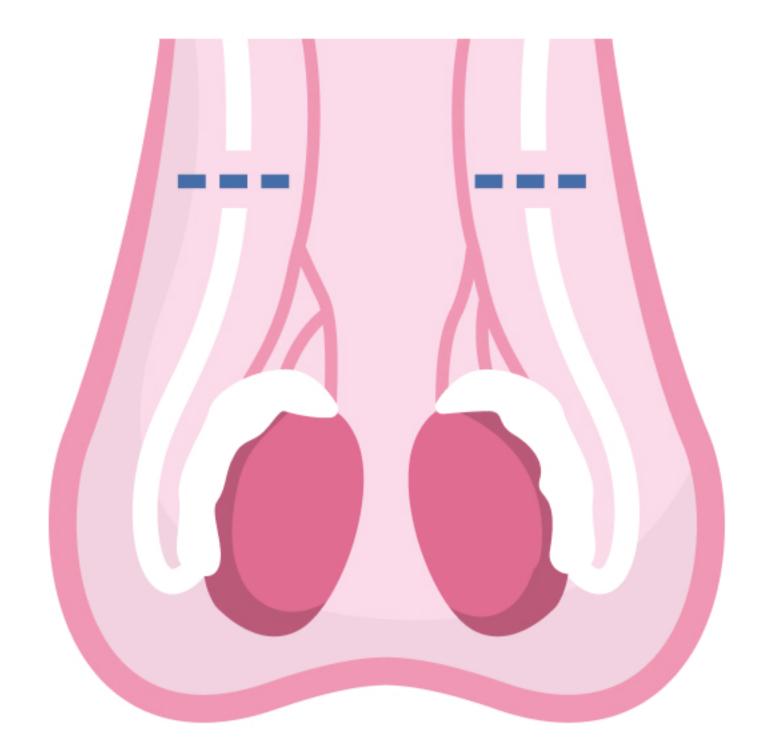
The difference between male and female sterilisation

Male sterilisation (Vasectomy)





Procedure: A vasectomy involves cutting, tying, or sealing the vas deferens, the tubes that carry sperm from the testicles to the urethra.



Duration: Typically takes about 15-30 minutes and is usually performed under local anesthesia.



Invasiveness: Less invasive, involving small incisions or punctures in the scrotum.



Recovery Time: Generally short, with most men returning to normal activities within a few days.



Risks: Minor risks include infection, bleeding, and temporary pain. Long-term complications are rare.



Post-Procedure Care: May include mild pain, swelling, and bruising, but complications are rare.

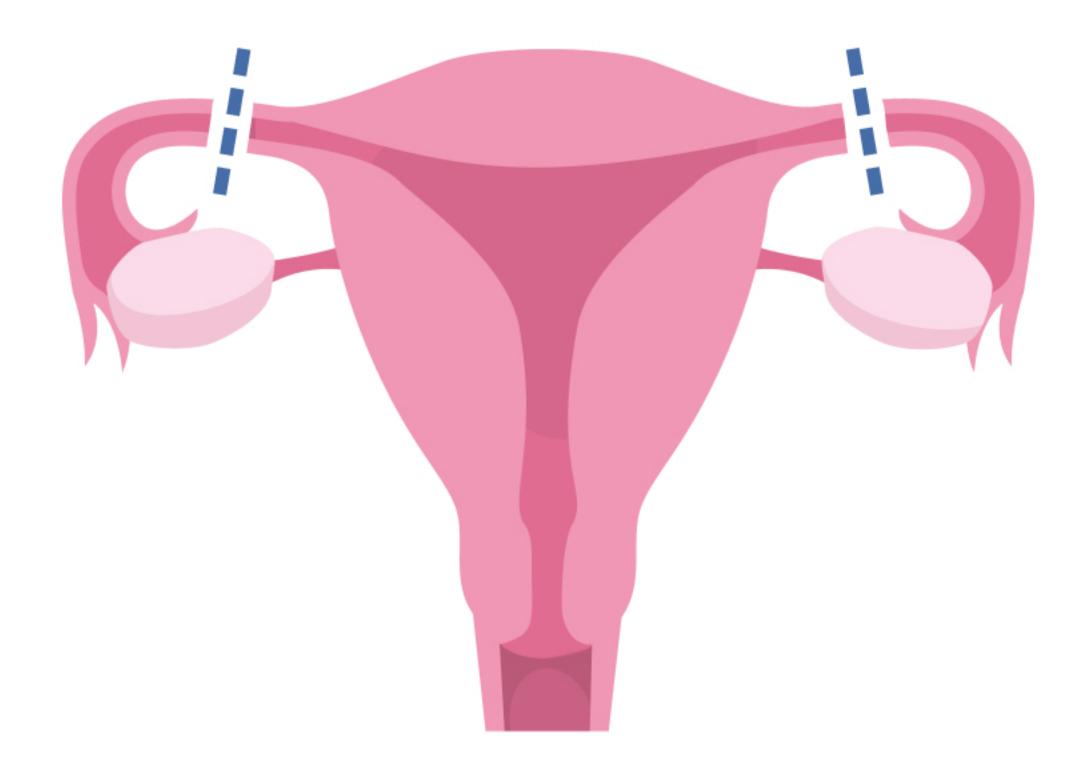


Reversibility: Vasectomy reversal is possible but not guaranteed. Success rates can vary, and it can be expensive.



Cost: This is not an expensive procedure to do. The cost is around \$700 to \$1 100 depending on the type of sedation chosen.

Female sterilisation (Tubal Ligation)





Procedure: Tubal ligation involves cutting, tying, or sealing the fallopian tubes, which carry eggs from the ovaries to the uterus.



Duration: Usually takes 30-60 minutes and can be performed under general, local or spinal anaesthesia.



Invasiveness: More invasive, often requiring abdominal surgery through laparoscopy or a mini-laparotomy.



Recovery Time: Longer, often taking a week or more to fully recover.



Risks: Higher risk of complications compared to vasectomy, including infection, damage to other organs, and complications from general anesthesia.



Post-Procedure Care: May include abdominal pain, fatigue, and longer-lasting discomfort due to the more invasive nature of the surgery.



Reversibility: Reversal is more complex, less likely to be successful, and also costly.



Cost: This is an expensive procedure that cost around 5 - 10 times what a Vasectomy cost.