September 22, 2014

This letter is being sent to you in an effort to raise awareness on a very important and concerning issue. It is with abundant hope that this letter will put into place a necessary change. There is a great need for educating pathologists about the Essure sterilization device, and how to correctly identify and document it, or problems with it, when seen or not seen within the female reproductive organs that have been removed with surgery.

We are advocates for women's reproductive safety and administrate an Essure Problems Facebook group. We are 10,100 women strong and rapidly growing. Women are seeking answers to their concerns, complaints, and overall deterioration of health due to Essure. We have seen many pathology reports that are not accurately reflecting the information needed, so that the doctor could precisely diagnose and treat. It has become a systemic and noticeable pattern in many pathology reports that we have read and seen. There is a problem with proper language and identification of Essure sterilization devices. Often, there is no mention of the devices at all! Very few medical professionals, including pathologists, know what Essure is, let alone know how to properly identify it and evaluate problems with it while observing tissues. These women need to know if the devices were removed intact, and if both devices were removed in totality.

Many doctors are failing to provide an accurate diagnosis and treat their patients because the reports are not flagging serious concerns that could potentially save time, money, suffering, and further health issues. It is believed that the manufacturer and the FDA did not give priority or importance to informing pathologists, when this device went to market. They focused on the performance of an HSG, to confirm placement and blockage of the tubes. However; it was not well thought out about how many would need further studies or removal when problems might arise. These devices are migrating inside of our bodies, and perforating organs. If proper and careful removal is not performed, the devices can break, leaving the patient with fragments of metal and PET fibers. Pathologists need to know how to identify a device and note if it is broken, fragmented, or missing any of its parts. Including the fibers.

The only goal here is to bring awareness to you, and to request further education to all pathologists who are responsible for performing tests and providing reports. We ask that they are given proper training and education, and understand what the Essure sterilization device is, and how it is supposed to look. They also need to know what is considered proper placement so that they can identify migration, perforation, or expulsion. Often times the pathologist does not even dissect the tissue to locate or look at the device, and it is often thrown out before the patient can get the report.

Thank you for your time and attention in this very important issue. Below I have listed our contact information and a website you can take a look at, to further understand our cause.

Email: essureproblems@yahoo.com
http://essureproblems.webs.com/
http://www.essureprocedure.net/

Thank You,
Essure Problems Admin team