HETEROTOPIC PREGNANCY: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract:

The incidence 0f heterotopic pregnancy increased in the recent years with wide spread of ovulation induction drugs and assisted reproduction techniques. There is delay in the diagnosis of heterotopic pregnancy and about 50% of patients are admitted for emergency surgery following rupture. Early diagnosis and treatment of heterotopic pregnancy lead to decrease maternal mortality, morbidity, and salvage of intrauterine pregnancy.

<u>Clinical History</u>

A 29 years old woman gravida 2 Para 0 abortion 1 conceived after ovulation induction using clomiphine citrate; her last menstrual period (LMP) was on the first of October. She was admitted as a case of acute abdominal pain of 2 days duration on 23.12.2004; she was 12 weeks pregnant. The pain was all over the abdomen with radiation to both shoulders. She consulted two hospitals before she came to our hospital, where she received an intravenous fluid and analgesics and discharged home. The pain increased in and her general condition severity, was deteriorating in the last day. She was attending a private doctor who did for her3-ultrasound examinations were normal except for the diagnosis of cervical incompetence for which cervical cerclage have been done.

On admission, the patient was severely pale, her rate was100 pulse per minute BP 110/50. There was a generalized abdominal distention

In this case report I present a case of heterotopic pregnancy complicated by rupture with review of literature.

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with tenderness all over the abdomen; vaginal examination performed which revealed bulky uterus 12 weeks size and fullness in the pouch of Douglas. Immediate expletory laparotomy was performed revealed haemoperitoneum (abdomen filled with blood), ruptured chronic left ampullary ectopic pregnancy that was also involving the left ovary. The right tube was edematous; right ovary was normal.

Uterus was 12 weeks size. Left salpingectomy was performed. Hemostasis secured, cleaning of the abdominal cavity from blood; estimated blood loss was three liters. The fetus was found floating in the abdominal cavity. Tube drain inserted in the left iliac fossa. Patient received five units of blood and one unit plasma. In her second postoperative day, there was incomplete abortion of the intrauterine fetus followed by curettage under general anesthesia and removal of placenta. The postoperative period was smooth .She was discharged home on her third postoperative day.

Discussion

Heterotopic pregnancy (HP) is the coexistence of an intrauterine pregnancy and ectopic pregnancy. In 1948, the spontaneous HP rate was calculated as one in 30,000¹

pregnancies. Today HP actually occurs one in 3889 to 1 in 6778 pregnancies ². The increased incidence of HP is a consequence of assisted reproduction and the wider use of ovulation induction agents. The diagnosis of HP is frequently done not as earlier as it should be and it has serious repercussions. Delay in the diagnosis is because of visualization of intrauterine gestational sac.

The HP in our case was associated with the use of clomiphine citrate an ovulation induction drug, there are many case about this association ³⁻⁵. The reports fetomaternal prognosis can be improved by early diagnosis. There is a need to maintain a high index of suspicion and to intervene early to salvage the intrauterine pregnancy and prevent maternal mortality and morbidity associated with ectopic pregnancy. Treatment of HP pregnancy is surgical by salpingectomy done through laparotomy or laparoscopically and there are case reports of salvage the intrauterine pregnancy that continued to term without complications ⁶⁻⁹.

There are two case reports of ultrasound-guided transvaginal injection of potassium chloride or hyperosmolar glucose in to the abdominal pregnancy resulting in a systole and spontaneous resorption of the ectopic fetus while the intrauterine pregnancy continued and resulted in alive delivery at full term ^{10, 11}.

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