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# Cervical Ectopic Pregnancy: Case report for Timely Diagnosis and Treatment Management

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## Introduction / Objective

Cervical ectopic pregnancy (CEP) is a condition characterized by the implantation of the gestational sac below the internal os. It accounts for less than 1% of ectopic pregnancies, approximately 1 in 9,000 pregnancies. CEP demands prompt diagnosis to prevent severe maternal complications and to preserve fertility. The objective of this report is to show the importance of early diagnosis on CEP, reducing maternal risks.

## Case report

A 31-year-old, G1 P0, patient was referred to do a Transvaginal Ultrasound at six weeks' gestation with severe pelvic pain. It revealed a gestational sac implanted at the cervix, below the internal os, on the endocervical canal. There was no sign of detachment with an embryo exhibiting a cardiac rate of 155 bpm. The patient subsequently underwent a hysteroscopic procedure to resolve the pregnancy, and follow-up imaging confirmed restoration of normal cervical anatomy (Figure1).

## Discussion/Conclusion

CEP is a rare and serious complication, a gynecological emergency due to its association with early pregnancy morbidity and mortality. The first-choice diagnostic method is transvaginal ultrasound with Doppler, which can be safely performed. The ultrasonographic criteria for diagnosing CEP include a gestational sac or placenta within the cervix and no evidence of an intrauterine pregnancy. The differential diagnosis includes retained products of conception from a previous intrauterine pregnancy, cervical fibroids, and cervical cancer, which may delay early diagnosis. Early diagnosis is crucial to a successful outcome, preserving fertility and lives, as a delay in diagnosis or treatment, may cause uncontrolled vaginal bleeding, potentially leading to further complications.

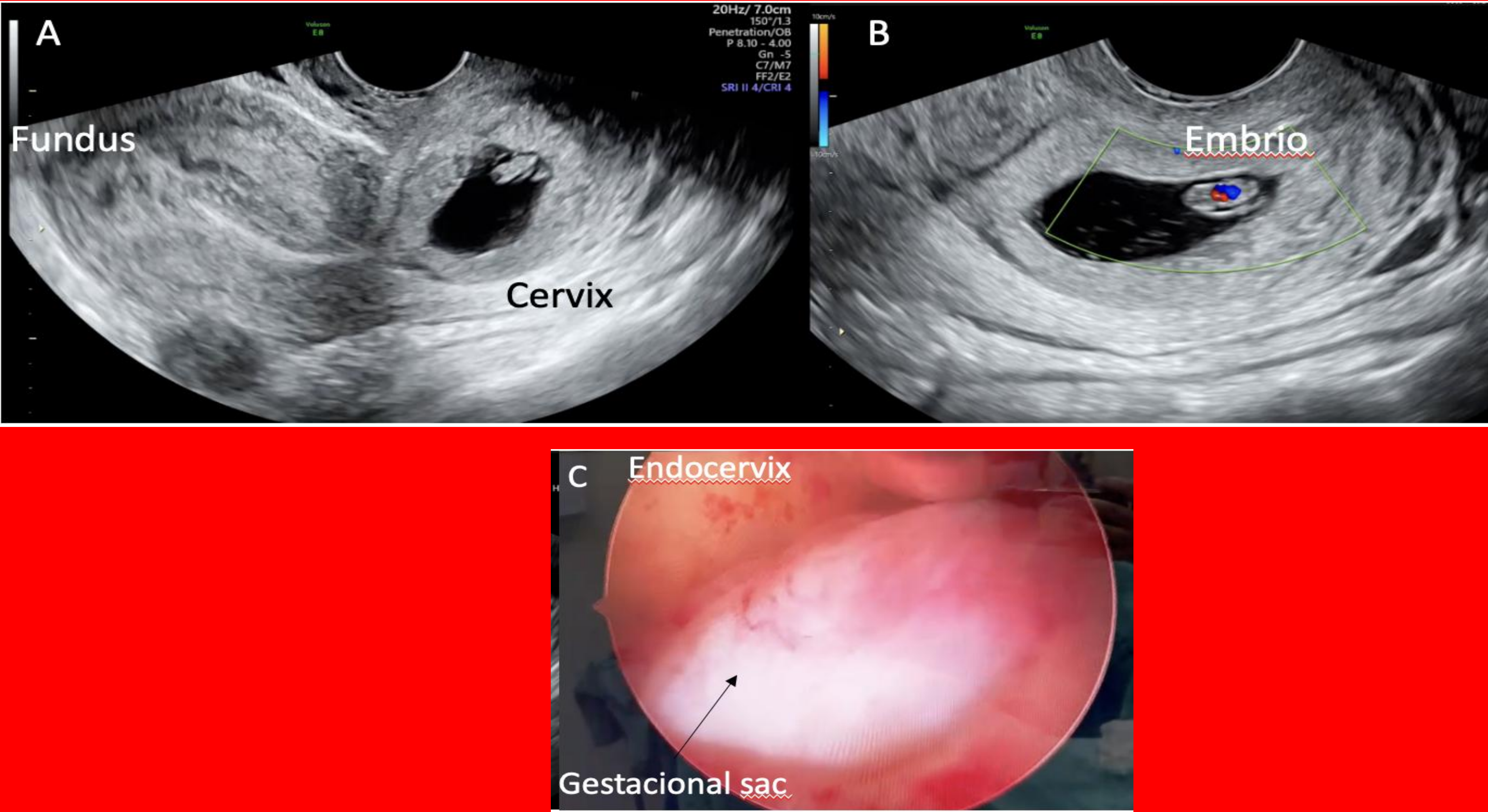


Figure 1. A- Ultrasound showing a gestational sac in the endocervical canal. B- Doppler indicating embryonic cardiac activity. C- Hysteroscopy showing a gestational sac in the endocervical canal.