EP03.12. BRIDGING IMAGING AND DIAGNOSTIC: THE IMPACT OF TRANSVAGINAL DOPPLER ULTRASOUND ON MONITORING OF CAESAREAN SCAR ECTÓPICO.

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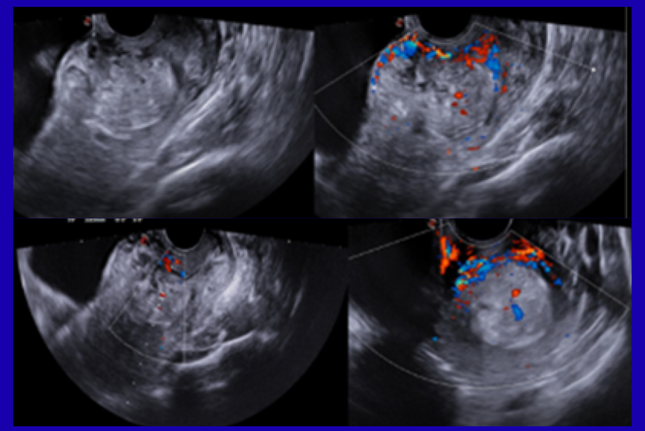
INTRODUCTION:

Caesarean scar ectopic pregnancy (CSEP) occurs when the gestational sac implants within a niche in the Caesarean scar. Due to its low incidence, this condition is often underdiagnosed and underreported. Transvaginal Doppler ultrasound (TVDU) is essential for detection, enabling vascular flow evaluation and risk stratification, establishing it as the gold standard in the first-trimester.

CLINICAL CASE:

A 28-year-old female patient (G5C2A2) presents with a 6-week gestation, experiencing metrorrhagia and abdominal pain. Transvaginal Doppler ultrasound (TVDU) revealed thickening of the endometrial cavity with heterogeneous echogenicity, suggestive of retained products of conception (RPOC), leading to a presumptive diagnosis of spontaneous abortion.

Rest and clinical follow-up were recommended, returned with severe metrorrhagia, asthenia, and adynamia. TVDU identified endometrial thickening with suspected RPOC.Surgical evacuation was performed, and histopathological analysis confirmed trophoblastic remnants with decidual necrobiosis. The patient underwent multiple follow-up evaluations due to persistent symptoms, ultimately requiring hospitalization and repeated blood transfusions. A TVDU identified fundal endometrial cavity thickening and a heterogeneous, hypervascularized lesion measuring 54 × 33 mm on the anterior isthmic wall (Ilustration 1), with evidence of myometrial and vesicouterine space invasion. MRI was conducted, confirming the suspected diagnosis of Caesarean scar ectopic pregnancy with myometrial invasion. The patient underwent laparoscopic segmental resection with subsequent reconstructive repair. This case underscores the role of TVDU in diagnosing and monitoring CSEP, demonstrating concordance with MRI findings.



Ilustration 1. *Heterogeneous, hyper-vascularized lesion measuring on the anterior isthmic wall.*

CONCLUSION:

This case underscores the role of TVDU in diagnosing and monitoring CSEP, demonstrating concordance with MRI findings. Accurate identification by specialists enables timely diagnosis and optimal management, preserving fertility and preventing severe complications.