

Caesarean Scar Pregnancy in a Tertiary Care Hospital in South Asia

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Objective

To estimate the incidence of caesarean scar pregnancy (CSP) and describe the patient outcomes associated with different managements.

Design

A case series of a retrospective cohort of patients of CSP

Setting

A tertiary maternity care hospital in South East Asia

Population

All patients diagnosed with CSP between January 2015 and December 2020

Methods

Retrospective review of all scar ectopic pregnancies, identified through ICD-9 coding system, presenting at the tertiary care hospital

Main Outcomes

Incidence, management plan, associated clinical outcomes and complications

Results

14 cases of CSP were reported, with an estimated incidence rate of 7.3 per 100,000 maternities, 14 per 100,000 of all Caesarean Section deliveries, and 3.8 per 1000 ectopic pregnancies. Initial Management of choice was medical in 5/14 (35%) of patients, surgical in 8/14 (57%) of patients, no patients opted for expectant management 0/14 (0%) and 1/14 (7%) patient was lost to follow-up. 4/5 (80%) of patients undergoing medical management developed complications, and consequently 3/4 (75%) of them were shifted to a surgical management. Of patients undergoing surgical management 2/8 (25%) developed complications, they were all successfully managed intraoperatively.

Conclusion

Surgical Management appears to be associated with higher success rates and lower complications. The need for standardization and of diagnostic and management protocols is also evident.