

A One Year Retrospective Study To Evaluate Ectopic Pregnancy In A Tertiary care Center

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Background

Ectopic pregnancy is a rare but life threatening obstetrical emergency if not dealt timely. Incidence of ectopic pregnancies is on rise and this necessitates alertness about risk factors, early diagnosis and timely interventions in order to decrease subsequent morbidity and mortality

Objective

The aim of the present study was to determine the incidence, clinical presentation, associated risk factors, treatment options, morbidity and mortality associated with ectopic pregnancy in a tertiary care center.

Method

This retrospective study to evaluate ectopic pregnancy was conducted in a Tertiary Care Center over a period of one year. The clinical parameters of age, parity, gestational age, risk factors, clinical presentation, site of ectopic pregnancy, mode of treatment and morbidity & mortality were evaluated.

Conclusion

Ectopic pregnancy incidence is on rise and a high incidence was also reported by the present study in this hilly region of J&K, India

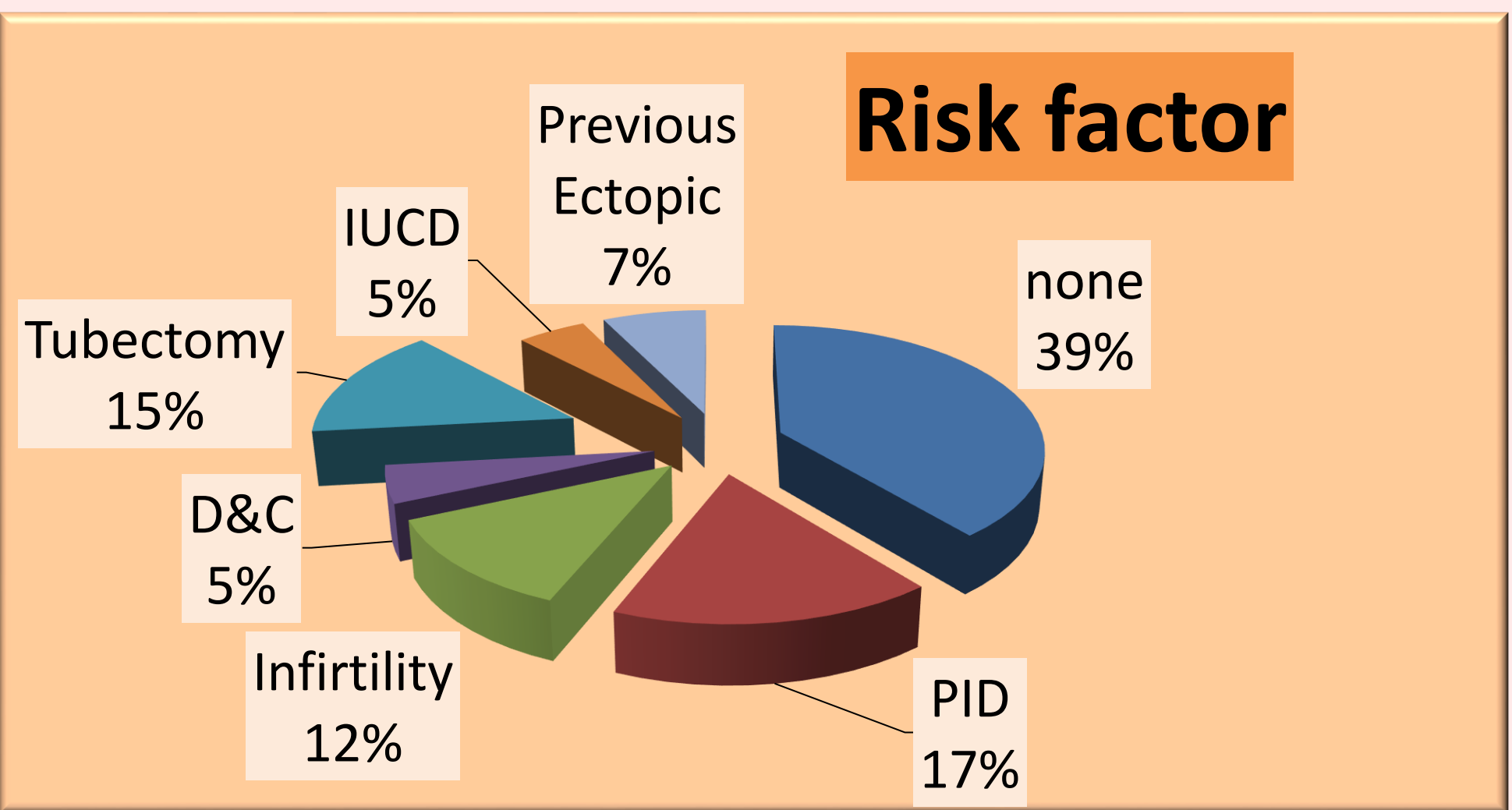
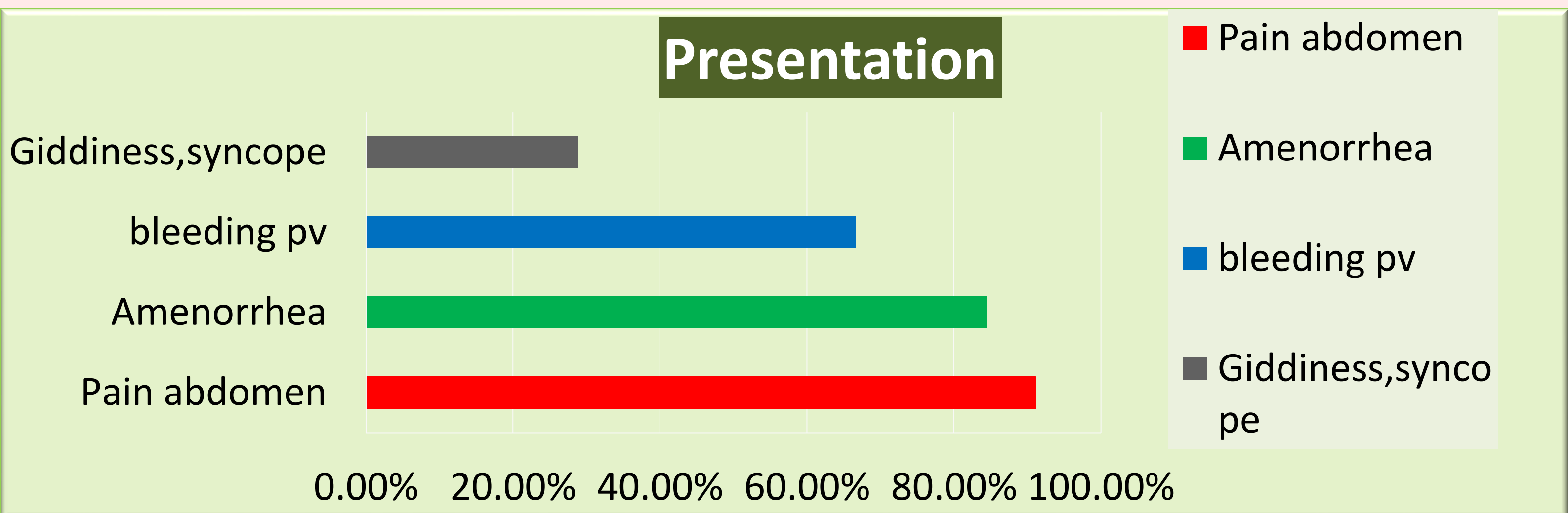
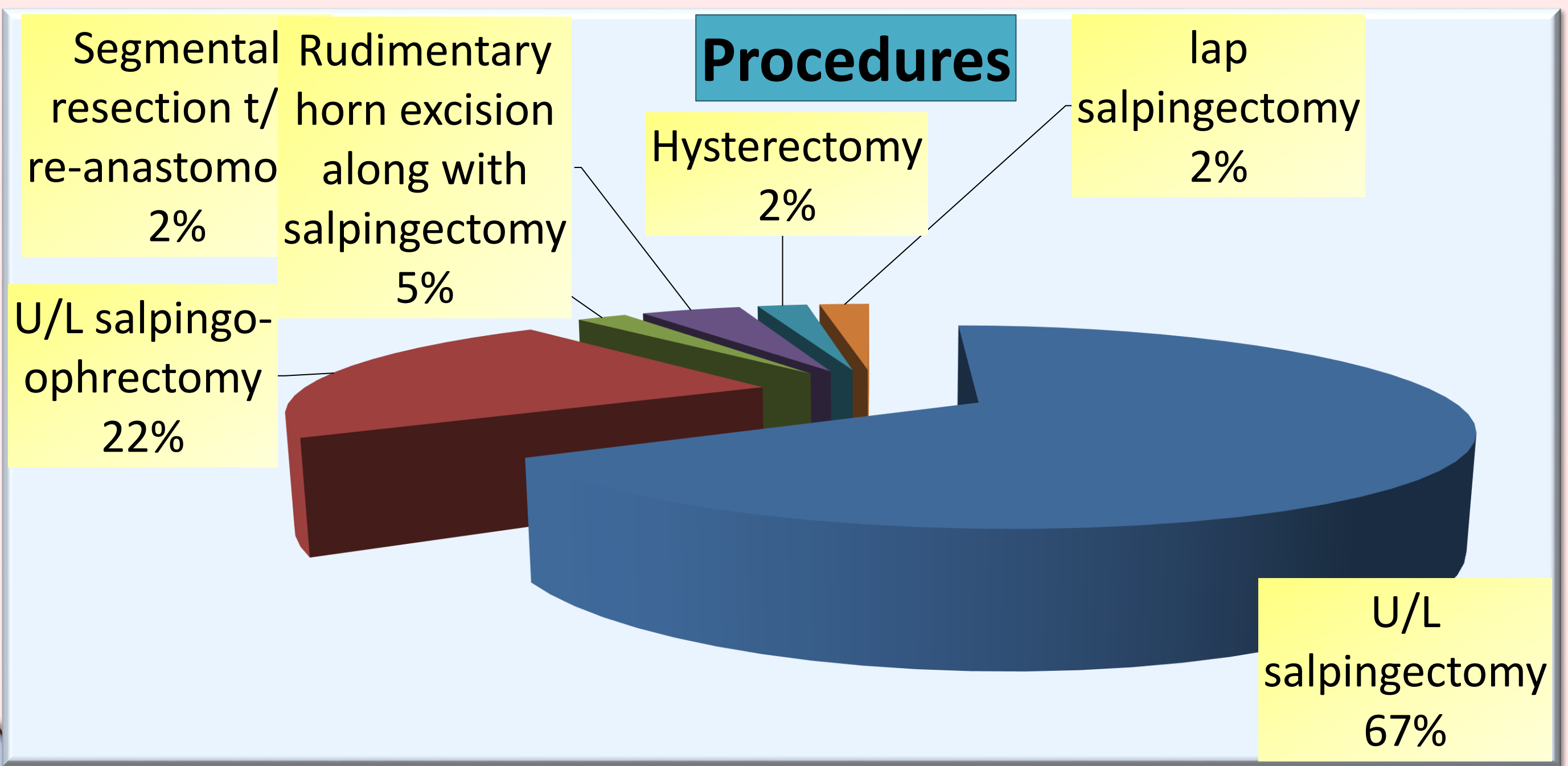
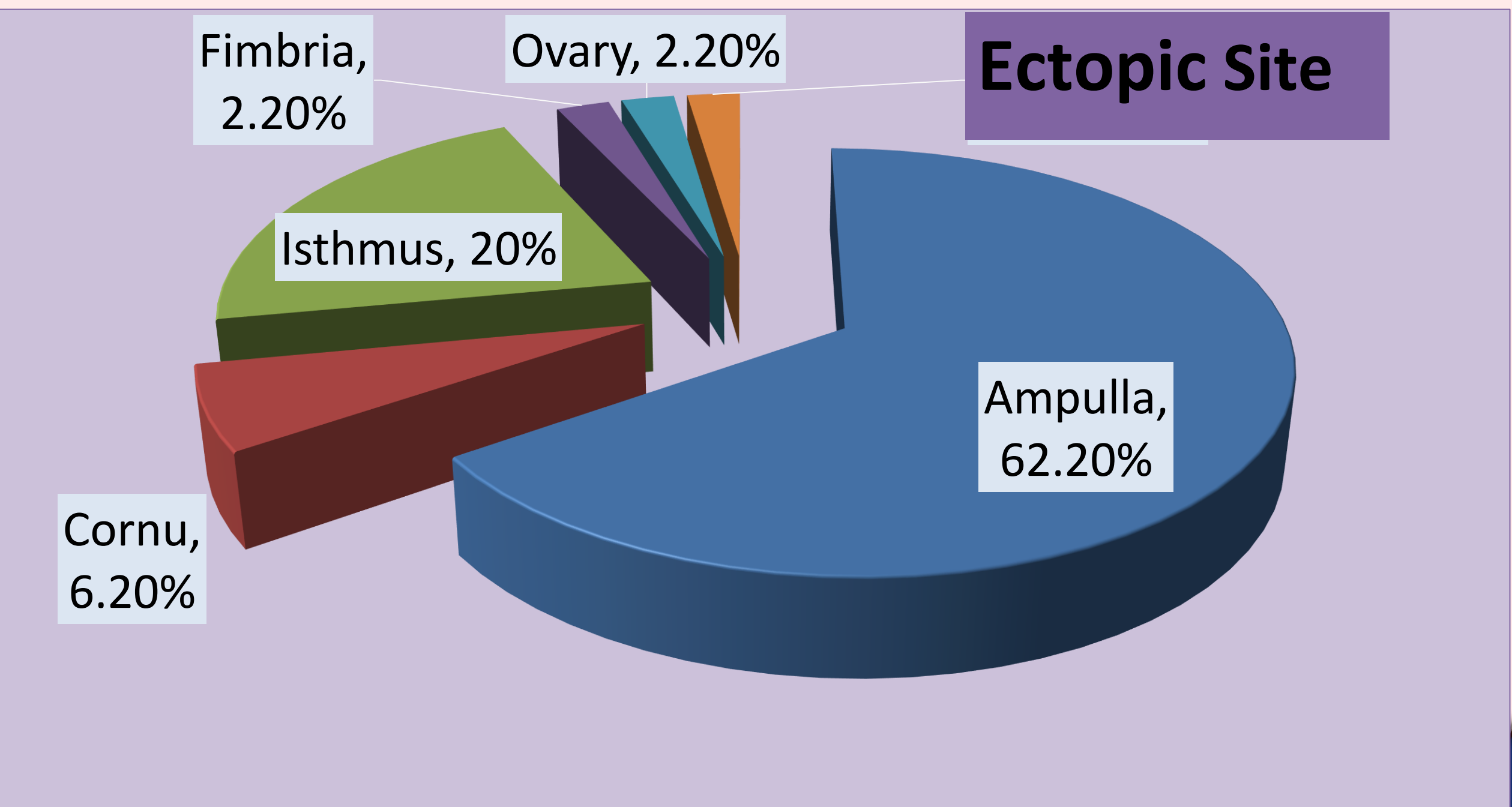
In our study majority of cases were referred as Ruptured ectopic pregnancy so salpingectomy was the main surgical procedure done

Gynecologist should always be aware of the fact that in any women of reproductive age group presenting with complaint of pain lower abdomen, diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy should be kept in mind irrespective of the presence or absence of amenorrhea, whether or not women has undergone sterilization in order to improve prognosis of patients in terms of fertility, morbidity and mortality

Observations

During this study period, 3200 pregnant ladies were admitted in our hospital and 45 cases were diagnosed as ectopic pregnancies giving an incidence of 1.4%.

In our study majority of patients with ectopic pregnancy belonged to the age group of 20-30 years



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