

**TITLE: RISK FACTORS AND SITES OF ECTOPIC GESTATION AT FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA.****Dr Jolayemi HI, Dr Ahmed M, Dr Ojugbele N, Dr Aremu W, Dr Odunola A, Dr Aderolu-Oladosu O, Dr Sule-Odu I.****OBJECTIVE:** The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence, the risk factors and the sites of ectopic gestation at Federal Medical Centre Abeokuta, Nigeria.**DESIGN:** It was a retrospective study conducted on the patients that had ectopic gestation at Federal Medical Centre Abeokuta**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The study was conducted among the patients that had ectopic gestation at Federal Medical Centre Abeokuta, Nigeria between January 1st, 2017 and December 31st, 2019. The gynecological record and theatre record were reviewed to determine the actual number of ectopic gestation and the case files of the patients were retrieved from the medical records in order to obtain other necessary data. A total number of 70 cases were managed during the study. The relevant data such as maternal age, parity, occupation, week of amenorrhea, clinical presentation, identifiable risk factors and sites of ectopic gestation were recorded. The data were recorded on the predesigned proforma**RESULTS:** Ectopic gestations had a prevalence of 2.1% (1 in 48 deliveries) in this study. Its risk factors included previous abortion (45.8%), previous abdominal/pelvic surgeries (4.2%), prior use of IUCD (4.2%), previous PID (2.1%) and previous ectopic (2.1%). No risk factor was identified in 41.8% of the patients. Ampullary tubal ectopic was the commonest (58.3%). Other sites were isthmic tubal ectopic (16.7%), Fimbrial tubal ectopic (10.4%), Cornual ectopic (10.4%), and an isolated case of interstitial tubal ectopic (2.1%) and secondary abdominal ectopic gestations (2.1%). The commonest age group was 26-30 years (35.4%). Majority (77.1%) of the patients were married. Nulliparous and primiparous patients accounted for equal but larger percentages (33.3%) of the patients while grand multiparous patients were the least affected (2.1%). The commonest presentation was amenorrhea with lower abdominal pain (52.1%). Approximately 48% of the patients were amenorrheic for five-six weeks, 35.4% of the patients for seven-eight weeks and 8.3% for 9-10 weeks.**CONCLUSIONS:** Ectopic gestations are relatively common, may be associated with life threatening bleeding and it has negative impact on the patient's fertility potentials. A good health seeking behaviour may eliminate some risk factors; ensure early pregnancy localization and early presentation. In addition, expertise management will prevent the morbidity and mortality associated with the condition.

Notes

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