

Delay in diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy

33 years multipara patient started to complain of abdominal pain with vomiting and diarrhea 5 days post normal menstrual cycle she receive medical management as a case of food poisoning, but abdominal pain was continue and increased gradually specially with menstrual cycle, and she use analgesic 2 to 3 times per week, so pain relived temporary then next menstrual cycle was described as hypo-menorrhea then dyspareunia started to developed and increase gradually no any associated symptoms related to early pregnancy, by the end of the month pain was aggravated and not response to analgesics third cycle was also hypo-menorrhea later on she admitted to emergency unit as a case of acute abdomen with second degree shock, then by ultrasound diagnosed as 9 weeks ectopic pregnancy.

Discussion:

Medical disease can masking symptoms of early pregnancy.

Avoid recurrent use of analgesic.

Dyspareunia is important symptoms in ectopic pregnancy with absence of pelvic inflammatory disease.

hypo-menorrhea should be managed as early pregnancy symptoms especially in two consecutive cycles

Conclusions:

*Hypo-menorrhea with negative pregnancy test not exclude presence of pregnancy, so incidence of hypo-menorrhea with pregnancy need to be assessed.

*Incidence of dyspareunia related to ectopic pregnancy need for evaluation in women experienced intercourse before last missed cycle

A case reported by\ Dr. Somaya Al-shawafee