Management of a Parturient with a Full-Term Extrauterine Abdominal Pregnancy and Large Overlying Ovarian Cyst

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Background

- An extrauterine abdominal pregnancy is a very uncommon subcategory of an ectopic pregnancy (0.01%)
- Exceptionally rare for these pregnancies to progress to term
- Difficult clinical diagnosis: non-specific abdominal pain, painful fetal movements, nausea, and general malaise
- Significant maternal and fetal risk

Case Presentation

- 41-year-old G2P10001 with known (large) ovarian cyst
- Positive pregnancy test pre-imaging (CT)
- Imaging showed:
  - 30 cm fluid-filled adnexal mass
  - 36–37-week fetus posterior
  - Placenta adherent to the external surface of the uterus

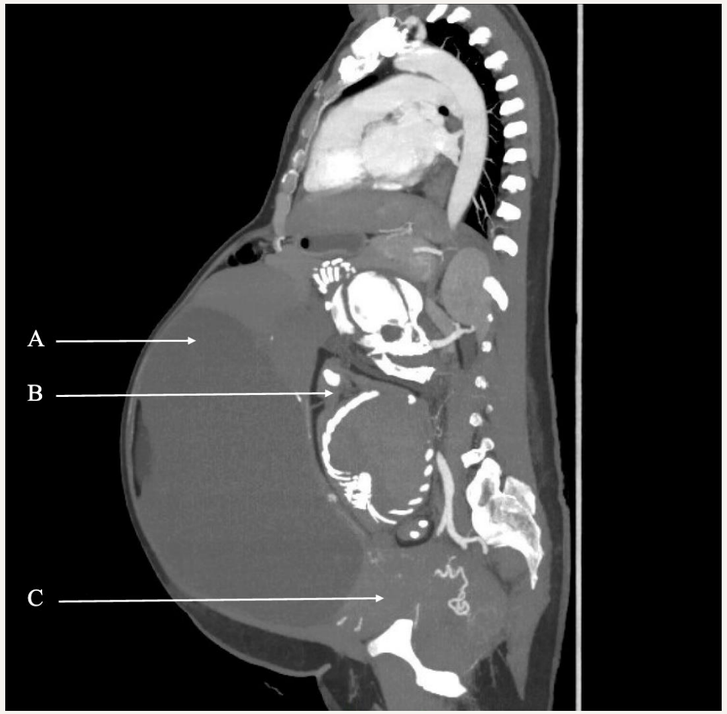

Figure 1: Sagittal view of CT scan of patient prior to delivery demonstrating a large ovarian cyst measuring 30 cm and 10 kg (A) with a posteriorly-compressed fetus (B) growing outside of the uterus (C)

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Plan for exploratory-laparotomy by MFM and Gyn Onc.
Pre-op epidural catheter placed for pain control. Rapid-sequence induction, general anesthesia, arterial line and Cordis catheter placed.

Femoral arterial line placed by surgery team for possible REBOA.

Midline incision. 10-kg cyst displaced to side, 3.6-kg neonate delivered from extrauterine amniotic sac. Tumor removed, hysterectomy performed with placenta externally adherent to uterus.

Massive hemorrhage, resuscitation:
13 units PRBCs
13 units FFP
3 Platelets
2 Cryoprecipitate

Dispo: SICU intubated, extubated on POD1 and discharged on POD7. Mother and infant in good health.

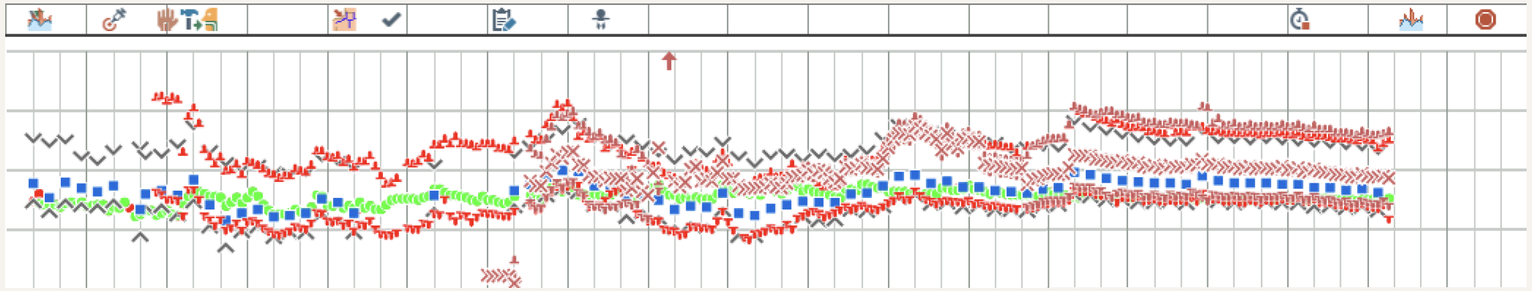

Figure 2: Patient's intraoperative anesthetic record

Photo source: Good Morning America

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Discussion

- An abdominal pregnancy is uncommon and can present with nonspecific symptoms
- Very rare for these cases to progress to term
- Significant maternal and fetal risk due to abnormal placentation and risk of catastrophic bleeding
- Requires careful multidisciplinary planning and preparation for major hemorrhage
- Delivery should be performed under general anesthesia however neuraxial and regional techniques can be considered for pain control

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Photo sources: People, Tamron Hall Show, AP News