

A clinical study of incidence, management and outcome of ectopic pregnancy**Priyanka Bharti****Senior Resident, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Darbhanga Medical College and Hospital, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga, Bihar, India***Received: 26-10-2020 / Revised: 28-11-2020 / Accepted: 12-12-2020****Abstract**

Aim: To determine the incidence, risk factors, clinical features, diagnosis, management and outcome of ectopic pregnancies. **Methods:** This observational study was carried out in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Darbhanga Medical College and Hospital, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga, Bihar, India from 1 year. Total 120 cases were diagnosed with ectopic pregnancy. **Results:** the incidence of ectopic pregnancy was 6.1 per 1000 deliveries. Majority of the patients 61 (50.83%) belonged to 20-25 years. 83.33% of the patients were ≤ 30 years. Most of the patients 72 (60%) belonged to lower class socioeconomic status. Majority of the patients 89 (74.17%) were multiparous. The most common site of ectopic pregnancy was fallopian tube 109 (90.84%). The most common risk factor was pelvic inflammatory disease 52 (43.33%) followed by H/o previous abortion 27 (22.5%) and H/o previous abdominopelvic surgery including tubal ligation, LSCS and appendectomy 16 (13.33%). Almost 97.5% patients in our study came with history of variable period of amenorrhoea. 106 (88.33%) cases complained of abdominal pain. 66.67% of the patients had bleeding or spotting per vaginum. All the patients with ectopic pregnancy were managed surgically. 95% patients underwent laparotomy and 5% patients had laparoscopic treatment. **Conclusion:** Early diagnosis, timely referral, improved access to health care, aggressive management and improvement of blood bank facilities can reduce the maternal morbidity and mortality associated with ectopic pregnancy.

Keywords: Ectopic pregnancy, Pelvic inflammatory disease, Risk factors, Salpingectomy, Tubal pregnancy.

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Introduction

Ectopic pregnancy is a global problem and has showed a rising incidence during last three decades.[1] It is also the most important cause of maternal morbidity & mortality in the first trimester.² Ectopic pregnancy is a life-threatening condition that every practicing obstetrician and gynaecologist encounters in his or her practice. It greatly endangers the life of the woman and also her future fertility by causing damage to the fallopian tubes and/or ovary. The physician who is ectopic minded rarely fails to make the diagnosis. Ectopic pregnancy occurs when the fertilized ovum implants outside the uterus[3].

Approximately 1-2% of all pregnancies in developed countries are ectopic.[4] In the developing world, the incidence is much higher and 1 in 10 women admitted with a diagnosis of tubal ectopic pregnancy ultimately die from the condition[5]. In the developing countries, ectopic pregnancy is possibly the second most common cause of maternal death next to postabortal complications in the first three months of pregnancy[6]. Although, overall incidence of ectopic pregnancy has increased over the past few years, death due to ectopic pregnancy has declined[7,8]. The increase in incidence is because of increase in STD rates, cesarean rates and increasing ART pregnancies. On the other hand, availability of ultrasound and other diagnostic modalities and improvement in health facilities has helped to reduce the maternal morbidity and mortality[8-10]. Absence of identifiable risk factors, varied clinical presentation, and non-availability of ultrasound may cause delay in diagnosis. Delayed diagnosis or late referral resulting in ruptured

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ectopic pregnancy may increase the maternal morbidity and mortality. Early diagnosis can make medical management and conservative surgery feasible. This can have a huge impact on the future fertility of the affected women. This study aims at evaluating the incidence, predisposing risk factors, clinical features, diagnosis and management of ectopic pregnancy in a tertiary care teaching hospital.

Material and Methods

This prospective observational study was carried out among 120 cases were diagnosed with ectopic pregnancy in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Darbhanga Medical College and Hospital, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga, Bihar, India. The study protocol was reviewed by the Ethical Committee.

Methodology

The details of history including age, parity, presenting symptoms, past obstetric history, past history of surgeries or medical disorders, use of contraception and history of infertility. Sexual history was taken in detail to note any high risk for STD/PID. A detailed

Results

general physical examination, abdominal and bimanual examination was done. All the patients were subjected to urine pregnancy tests and ultrasound. Culdocentesis was done in few patients. Routine blood and urine investigations were done. All the patients underwent laparotomy or laparoscopy. All 120 patients underwent surgical treatment. Intra operative findings, surgical procedure, blood requirement, post-operative morbidity and outcome were recorded. Prophylactic antibiotics were given to all patients at the time of induction of anaesthesia. Patients were followed up in the post-operative period with special attention to the development of fever, abdominal pain, and distension of the abdomen and wound sepsis. Patients were discharged with an advice to come for follow up after a week.

Statistical Analysis

The recorded data was compiled and entered in a spreadsheet computer program (Microsoft Excel 2010) and then exported to data editor page of SPSS version 19 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA). Descriptive statistics included computation of percentages.

Table 1: Distribution of cases according to age

Age (years)	N =120	Percentage
20-25	61	50.83
26-30	39	32.5
31-35	17	14.67
Above 35	3	2.5

Table 2: Distribution of the cases by socio-economic status

Socio-economic status	N=120	Percentage
Low	72	60
Medium	30	25
High	18	15
Total	72	100

Table 3: Distribution of cases according to parity

Parity	N=120	Percentage
Nullipara	20	16.67
Primipara	11	9.16
Multipara	89	74.17

Table 4: Distribution of cases according to site of ectopic pregnancy

Site of Ectopic Pregnancy	N =120	Percentage
1. Fallopian Tube	109	90.84
Ampullary	95	79.16
Isthmic	8	6.67
Fimbrial	4	3.33
Cornual	2	1.66
2. Ovarian	6	5

3. Abdominal	1	0.83
4. Heterotopic Pregnancy	4	3.33
Total	120	100

Table 5: Distribution of cases according to risk factors

Risk Factors	N=120	Percentage
No obvious risk factor	20	20
H/o pelvic inflammatory disease	52	43.33
Previous Ectopic Pregnancy	2	2
H/o abdominopelvic surgeries	16	13.33
Tubectomy/Tubal surgery	7	5.83
LSCS	9	7.5
Others (e.g. Appendicectomy)	0	0
H/O IUCD usage	17	14.17
H/O Oral contraceptive pill usage	8	8
H/O Previous abortion	27	22.5
H/O infertility	15	12.5
H/O Endometriosis	2	2
abdominal pain	106	88.33
bleeding or spotting per vaginum	80	66.67

Discussion

In the present study, the incidence of ectopic pregnancy was 0.61%. The incidence of ectopic pregnancy in other Indian studies conducted during 1996 to 2015 ranged from 0.25% to 1.9%. [8-17] Similar to our study, there was an increasing trend in the incidence of ectopic pregnancies in the studies conducted by Jophy et al. (7.4 per 1000 live births to 15.2 per 1000 live births) and Gupta et al. [8,9] Similar to our study, most studies reported that majority of women diagnosed with ectopic pregnancy belonged to this age group. [11-18] Shobeiri et al. [19] conducted a study of 872 women with ectopic pregnancy in Iran during 2000 to 2010. They found that the incidence of ectopic pregnancy increased from 1.5 per 1000 pregnancy in 2000 to 4.8 per 1000 pregnancy in 2010. In the present study, 83.33% of women were in the age group of 20-30 years. This is probably because sexual activity and fertility of women is highest during this period. In the present study, 89 (74.17%) of the women were multiparous which was comparable with studies by Yadav A et al. [10], Bhuria et al. [17], Rakhi et al. [20] and Prasanna et al. [21] In the present study, the commonest site for ectopic pregnancy was tubal 109 (90.84%). Among the tubal pregnancies, ampulla was the commonest site 95 (79.16%). Ampullary pregnancy was seen in 53.84% to 80% of the ectopic pregnancies in other studies. [10,11,13,20] In our study, heterotopic pregnancy was seen in 3.33% of the cases. In our study, 5% of the ectopic pregnancy was ovarian. In

other studies, the non-tubal sites for ectopic pregnancy were ovaries, cervix, broad ligament, rudimentary horn of uterus and abdominal cavity. [10,11,15,20] In the present study, majority of the women with ectopic pregnancy 52(43.33%) had H/O pelvic inflammatory disease. Jophy et al. [8], Yadav A et al. [10], Shivakumar et al. [12] and Yadav ST et al. [16] also found H/O PID as the major risk factor for ectopic pregnancy. Moini et al. reported a strong association between prior PID and ectopic pregnancy. [22] Past history of previous abortion with or without D&C was found to be an important risk factor in most studies including the present study. [8,10-14,21] This is probably because of tubal damage following post abortal infections. Although any form of contraception decreases the overall risk of pregnancy including ectopic Pregnancy, when contraceptive failure occurs in women using an IUCD or following tubal sterilization, risk of ectopic Pregnancy is elevated. In our study, we found that IUCD or oral contraceptive pill usage predisposed to ectopic pregnancy. A higher incidence of ectopic pregnancy among IUCD users was noted in most studies. [8,10,13] Parashi et al. found that usage of IUCD increases the risk of ectopic pregnancy significantly whereas oral contraceptive pills prevent ectopic pregnancy. [23] Moini et al. found that usage of IUCD increased the risk of subsequent ectopic pregnancy four to fivefold. [22] Probably, IUCDs predispose to PID or induce inflammatory changes in the endosalpinx leading to subsequent ectopic pregnancy. Therefore, women with poor menstrual

hygiene, those at risk of STDs/PID should be suggested alternative (barrier) methods of contraception. In our study, tubal ligation was associated with ectopic pregnancy in 7 (5.83%) of patients. Other studies have reported that the risk of tubal pregnancy following tubal ligation or tubal surgery is 5.4% to 16.21%. [8,10-12,16,21] Moini et al. reported that women with previous tubal surgery were likely to have ectopic pregnancy two to three times more than controls.[22] In the present study, 2.5% of the study subjects had past history of ectopic pregnancy. Other studies noted that 5.4% to 10.95% of women with ectopic pregnancy had H/o prior ectopic pregnancy.[8,10,16,20,21] Moini et al have reported that among all the risk factors of ectopic pregnancy the association between subsequent ectopic pregnancy and previous ectopic pregnancy was the strongest.[22] Parashi et al. found an increased risk of 7-9 fold in women with previous ectopic pregnancy.[23] H/o infertility was found in 15(12.5%) of women in the present study. Other studies have observed that 10%-23.7% of women with ectopic pregnancy had history of infertility.[8,11-14,20,21] Tubal pathology, endometriosis, ovulation induction and ART are the probable reasons for association of infertility with occurrence of ectopic pregnancy. Moini et al found a strong association between infertility and ectopic pregnancy.[22] However; Parashi et al. did not find significant association of infertility with occurrence of ectopic pregnancy.[23] In the present study, H/o previous LSCS, H/o previous abdominal or pelvic surgeries (excluding tubal ligation) was found in 16(13.33%) women. Simsek Y et al analysed the risk factors in 35 ectopic pregnancies. They found that 46% women had history of Caesarean section.[24] Parashi et al found that there was a significant relationship between abdominal/pelvic surgery and incidence of ectopic pregnancy.[23] In their studies, Wakankar et al.[13] and Yadav A et al.[10] reported that 32% and 26.02% of women with ectopic pregnancy respectively had history of LSCS. A possible explanation for this association is formation of peritubal adhesions. Ragab et al.[25] conducted a univariate and multivariate analyses of various risk factors for ectopic pregnancy and demographic characteristics. Univariate analyses showed that H/o previous abortion, H/o abdominal surgery, PID, H/o previous D&C and IVF were associated significantly with increased risk of ectopic pregnancy. Multivariate analyses showed that past abdominal surgery, IVF, H/o PID were the only significant risk factors in nulliparous women. The present study and other comparative studies show that PID, previous abortions, abdominopelvic surgeries contribute to the risk of subsequent ectopic pregnancy.

These risk factors are modifiable. Early diagnosis and adequate treatment of PID, performing D& C under strict aseptic conditions, ensuring adequate haemostasis during surgeries, employing methods to reduce post op adhesions during surgery and adequate antibiotic cover may help in reducing the incidence of ectopic pregnancy. In the present study, 20% of women had no identifiable risk factor. Other studies have also reported that ectopic pregnancy can occur in women (20%-58.3%) with no identifiable risk factor.[8,11,12,16,21] This fact emphasizes that ectopic pregnancy should be suspected when clinical features are suggestive of ectopic pregnancy even in low risk women. One has to remember that absence of symptoms does not rule out ectopic pregnancy. Almost 97.5% patients in our study came with H/o variable period of amenorrhoea. Similar observation was noted by Prasanna et al. (96%).²¹ In other studies, amenorrhoea was noted in 54.9%- 84.3% patients.[8,11-13,15,20] Abdominal pain was seen in 106 (88.33%) cases in the present study. Other studies reported that abdominal pain was a frequent and constant symptom in 80%- 95% patients.[8,11-13,16,20,21] In the present study, 80 (66.67 of the patients had bleeding or spotting per vaginum. This was found in similarity with previous studies. [8,12,13,16] However, the classical triad of amenorrhoea, abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding was seen in 56% of the cases in the present study which was comparable to the observation by Wakankar et al.[13] (53.84%) and Shetty et al.[7] (50%). Only 22% of the cases had presented with the classical triad of symptoms in the study by Shukla et al.[15] This shows that unless the obstetrician has high index of suspicion, diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy may be missed or delayed. Clinical presentation, urinary pregnancy test, culdocentesis and ultrasound were the diagnostic tools used for diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy. In the present study, urine pregnancy test was positive in 115(95.83%) of patients. This was in concordance with the studies by Gaddagi et al.[11] (97.3%), Prasanna et al.[21] (94%), Yadav ST et al.[16] (100%) and Shukla et al.[15] (98.04%). In the present study, culdocentesis was positive in 50 (41.67%) of patients. This was comparable to the study by Gaddagi et al (37.8%).[11] In the present study, ultrasound was able to diagnose 99(82.5 %) of cases. In the present study, the incidence of ruptured ectopic pregnancy was 87.5% as against an incidence of 60.52%-89.1% as observed in other studies.[11,13-15,17] This shows that majority of cases with ectopic pregnancy present as ruptured ectopic pregnancies. This emphasizes the need for early diagnosis. Women with high risk of ectopic pregnancy must be emphasized to consult the obstetrician as early

as possible when they miss the periods. In the present study, all the patients with ectopic pregnancy were managed surgically. 95 % patients underwent laparotomy and 5 % patients had laparoscopic treatment. In most studies, surgery was the main stay of treatment.[9-13] In the present study and in the studies by Bhuria et al.[17] and Shetty et al.[7], 96%, 95.2% and 98% of the patients underwent unilateral or bilateral salpingectomy or salpingoophorectomy respectively. Treatment modality for ectopic pregnancy depends on site of pregnancy, ruptured or unruptured pregnancy, availability of laparoscopy, surgical expertise, need to retain fertility and choice of patient. There was no maternal mortality in our study as reported by many other studies.[7-16] This shows that early diagnosis, timely and prompt management of ectopic pregnancy, availability of adequate blood and blood components improves the outcome of ectopic pregnancies. Delay in seeking healthcare, accessibility to expert health facilities, initial misdiagnosis and delayed referral are important deterrents to prompt management of ectopic pregnancy.[27]

Conclusion

Ectopic pregnancy is one of the commonest gynaecological emergencies with significant maternal morbidity and mortality. The incidence of ectopic pregnancy is on the rise. The incidence of ruptured ectopic pregnancy is high in developing countries due to late diagnosis and delayed referral. In developing countries, PID and postabortal sepsis continue to be the most important risk factor for ectopic pregnancy. Since many patients may not have identifiable risk factors, a high index of suspicion is vital for early diagnosis. Women at high risk for ectopic pregnancy must be counselled about the possibility for future ectopic pregnancy. They should be emphasised to report to their doctor as soon as they miss their periods for early diagnosis. Avoiding unnecessary pregnancies, safe sex practices, using barrier contraceptives, prompt treatment of PID/STDs can bring down the incidence of ectopic pregnancies. Early diagnosis, timely referral, aggressive management, improvement of blood bank facilities can reduce the maternal morbidity and mortality associated with ectopic pregnancy.

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