

CORNUAL PREGNANCY FOLLOWING IVF AND ET CYCLE - A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

A cornual ectopic pregnancy is one of the most life-threatening types of ectopic gestations, accounts for 2–4% of all the ectopic pregnancies and has 6-7 times higher mortality rate than that of the ectopic pregnancies in general. Early diagnosis of cornual ectopic pregnancies is pivotal, as they often remain asymptomatic until occurrence of a rupture and carries high mortality risk of sudden severe hemorrhagic shock.

We describe a case of a cornual pregnancy following in vitro fertilization with transfer of one embryo in a 39-year-old woman with previous bilateral salpingectomy and 6 unsuccessful IVF and ET procedures. She had a history of 7 weeks of secondary amenorrhea. The ultrasound examination showed gestational sac and embryo with positive heart reaction and uterine leiomyomas. The patient was clinically stable with a mild sensation of pain in the left iliac fossa on deep palpation. Vaginal examination identified mild cervical motion tenderness and slightly asymmetrically enlarged uterus with moderate tenderness on bimanual palpation. Pregnancy test was performed that revealed positive result with β -HCG count of 11290 mIU/ml. Performed laparotomy due to vital indication and evacuation of the ruptured hemorrhagic cornual pregnancy during the operation detected an embryo implanted in the peritoneal cavity.

As a conclusion, we can point out that early diagnosis and management of cornual ectopic pregnancies remains essential. The possible diagnosis should always be borne in mind, especially for those patients with multiple risk factors.

Key words: cornual pregnancies, uterine rupture, IVF and ET

КОРНУАЛНАТА БРЕМЕНОСТ СО ИВФ И ЕТ ЦИКЛУС- Приказ на случај

Абстракт

Корнуалната бременост, претставува животна загрозувачка состојба, која се јавува кај 2-4% од пациентките со екстраутерина бременост. Стапката на смртност кај пациентките со корнуална бременост е 6-7 пати поголема отколку општата смртност кај пациентките со екстраутерина бременост. Од клучна важност е да се постави рана дијагноза, со оглед на тоа што истата останува долго време