Ectopic Pregnancy: Diagnosis & Management

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Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction & Importance
- 2. Risk Factors
- 3. Clinical Suspicion
- 4. Differential diagnoses
- 5. Diagnostic tools
 - β-hCG
 - Ultrasonography

- 6. Management
 - Surgical
 - Medical
 - Expectant
- 7. Algorithm for diagnosis & management

1. Introduction & Importance

- i. Implantation of a fertilized ovum outside of the uterine cavity
- ii. 1.5% of reported pregnancies in the United States
- iii. Tubal in 98% of cases
- iv. One of the most common causes of maternal death in the 1st trimester
- v. Heterotopic occurs rarely

2. Risk Factors

- i. Age > 35 years
- ii. Cigarette smoking
- iii. Fallopian tube pathology or previous surgery
- iv. Infertility / Pelvic inflammatory disease
- v. Pregnancy with **IUD** in place[†]
- vi. Previous ectopic pregnancy‡

$$^{\dagger} < 1\% \rightarrow 53\%$$
 $^{\dagger} 10\% \rightarrow > 25\%$

3. Clinical Suspicion

Positive pregnancy test

• Positive urine test (qualitative)

Lower abd. pain

• Colicky → Localized → Generalized

Vaginal bleeding

• Spotting → Menstruation-equivalent

Other potential symptoms: syncope, vomiting, diarrhea, lower urinary tract symptoms, shoulder pain

Physical examination

- Adnexal **tenderness** on Ph/E
- **Palpation** $\neq \uparrow$ Rupture risk
- Signs of hemodynamic instability if ruptured

4. Differential diagnoses

- i. Appendicitis
- ii. Early pregnancy loss
- iii. Ectopic pregnancy
- iv. Ovarian torsion
- v. Pelvic inflammatory disease
- vi. Subchorionic hemorrhage in viable intrauterine pregnancy
- vii. Trauma
- viii. Urinary calculi

5. Diagnostic tools

beta human chorionic gonadotropin (β-hCG)

• Serial (every 48 hours)

Ultrasonography (US)

- Trans-abdominal
- Trans-vaginal

β-hCG

i. Detected 8 days after ovulation

Initial level (mIU/mL)	Increase over 48 hours
<1,500	49%
1,500 - 3,000	40%
>3,000	33%

- ii. At 10 weeks: plateaus around 100,000 mIU/mL
- iii. $\geq 21\% \downarrow$ over 48 hours \rightarrow failed intrauterine pregnancy
- iv. A smaller decrease \rightarrow ectopic pregnancy

β -hCG – cont'd.

v. The discriminatory level

- Definition
- Previously defined as 1,000 to 2,000 mIU/mL
- Currently 3,500 mIU/mL recommended to avoid misdiagnosis and interruption of a viable pregnancy
- Most pregnancies visualized at 1,500 mIU/mL

Trans-vaginal US

- i. Visualization of intra-uterine pregnancy \rightarrow R/O of EP
- ii. US alone → rarely used
- iii. Pregnancy of unknown location
 - Definition

6. Management

Surgical

- Urgent / Non-urgent
- Laparoscopy / Salping ostomy vs. Salping ectomy

Medical (Methotrexate)

- Single-dose protocol
- Two-dose protocol

Expectant (Close monitoring)

- Peak β-hCG below discriminatory / slow decrease
- 88% success rate if initial β -hCG < 200 mIU/mL

11

Surgical management

Indications for urgent surgical referral

- i. Hemodynamic instability
- ii. Peritoneal signs
- iii. Ectopic pregnancy with fetal cardiac activity in US
- iv. Substantial fluid in the cul-de-sac and/or beyond in US
- v. Initial β -hCG levels of >10,000 mIU/mL

Surgical management – cont'd.

Indications for **non-urgent** surgical referral

- i. **Barriers** to close follow-up or refusal to accept blood transfusion
- ii. Initial β-hCG levels of **5,000 to 10,000 mIU/mL** or ectopic pregnancy >**4 cm**
- iii. Insufficient decline in β -hCG levels following methotrexate
- iv. Methotrexate contraindicated

Medical management

- i. IM Methotrexate (Folate antagonist)
- ii. \uparrow Initial β -hCG levels $\rightarrow \downarrow$ success rate
- iii. Contraindications:

Immunodeficiency

Active peptic ulcer disease

Anemia

Active pulmonary disease

Leukopenia

Breastfeeding

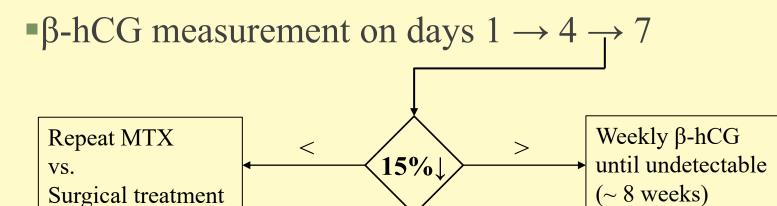
Thrombocytopenia

Hepatic or renal disease

Medical management – cont'd.

Protocols:

- i. Single-dose (for β -hCG levels < 3,600 mIU/mL)
- ii. Two-dose (for higher, especially > 5,000 mIU/mL)

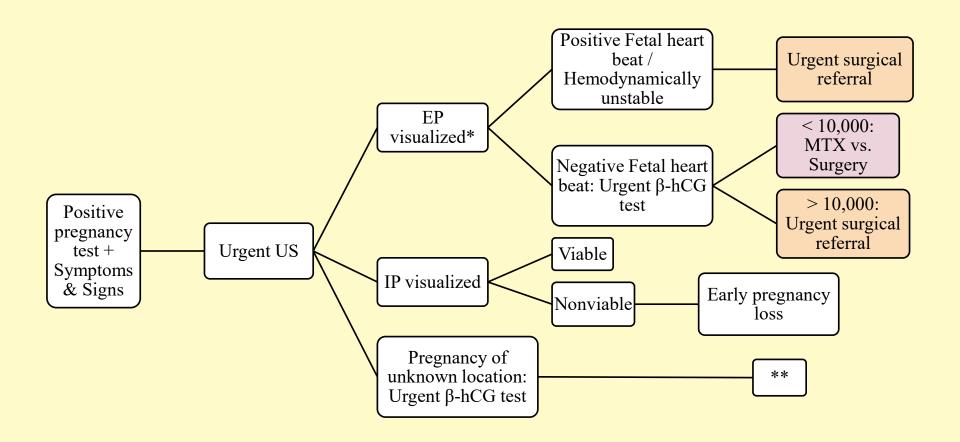


Medical management – cont'd.

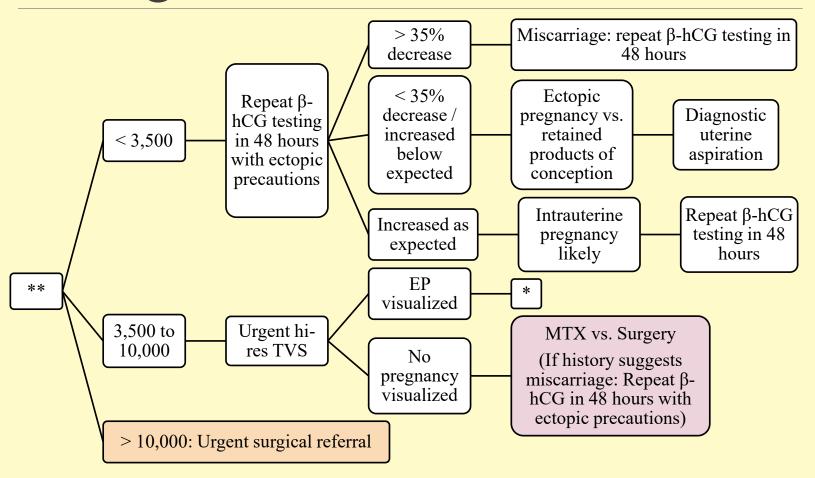
Cautions:

- i. Risk of rupture persists
- ii. Abdominal pain / Nausea / Vomiting / Vaginal spotting
- iii. Folate, NSAID, Alcohol, Narcotic avoidance
- iv. Sunlight exposure
- v. Pregnancy avoidance

7. Algorithm for diagnosis & management



7. Algorithm for diagnosis & management – cont'd.



Thanks for your attention