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Indian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology Research

Journal homepage: www.ijogr.org

Case Report

Bimodal approach for a case of cervical ectopic pregnancy

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 03-05-2022

Accepted 30-07-2022

Available online 08-11-2022

Keywords:

Bimodal approach

Cervical ectopic pregnancy

Systemic methotrexate

Endocervical curettage

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Ectopic pregnancy though rare can be a life threatening obstetric emergency without prompt diagnosis and treatment, can lead to significant mortality and morbidity. Incidence of Cervical ectopic pregnancy is <1%. The only viable option was hysterectomy in the past. However, at present various uterine conservative methods are available and can be life saving and drastically decreases the morbidity associated.

Case Description: 28yrs G3P1L1A1 at 12 weeks 6 days of gestation with previous LSCS with previous history of Dilatation & Evacuation came with USG report showing cervical ectopic pregnancy. Managed initially with 2doses of systemic methotrexate, in view of persistent complaints of spotting pervaginam patient underwent endocervical curettage.

Conclusion: Early diagnosis and treatment of cervical ectopic pregnancy with combined approach can effectively reduce the chances of life threatening hemorrhage.

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1. Introduction

Ectopic pregnancy though rare can be a life threatening obstetric emergency. Without prompt diagnosis and treatment, it can lead to significant mortality and morbidity. Cervical Ectopic Pregnancy (CEP) is rare, implantation of pregnancy in endocervical canal and accounts for <1% of all ectopic pregnancies.¹ The only viable treatment option was hysterectomy in the past. However, at present various uterine conservative methods are available which can be life saving and drastically decreases the morbidity associated. CEP Usually presents with vaginal bleeding, which can be profuse and often painless.

2. Case Description

28 years, gravida 3 para1 living 1 abortion 1 (G3P1L1A1) at 12 weeks and 6days of gestational age (GA) with a past

history of Cesarean section(CS) and one prior dilatation and curettage (D&C) came to our casualty with complaints of bleeding per vaginum (p/v) on & off for the past month. Patient had a spontaneous conception. Pregnancy was confirmed by a urine pregnancy test (UPT). Early pregnancy scan was suggestive of a single live CEP with thickened endometrium. Serum Beta hCG (β hCG) done following the scan was found to be 9340 IU/ml. 2 doses of Inj. Methotrexate (MTX) was given six days apart at an outside hospital. Patient was monitored with serial transvaginal ultrasound and β hCG values.

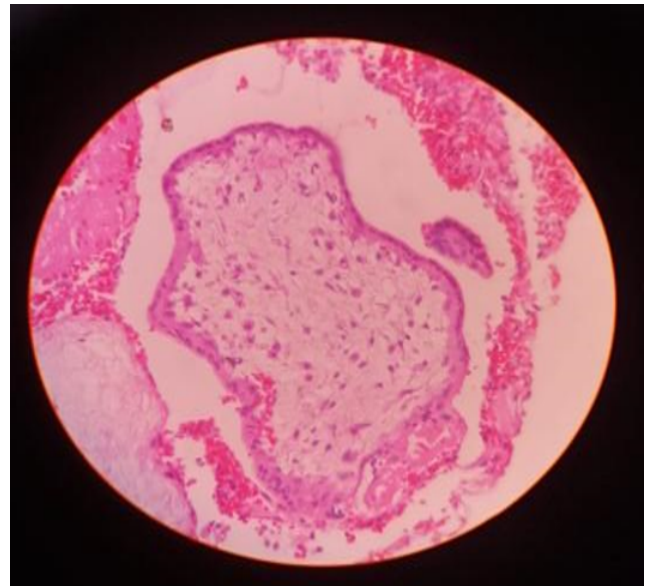
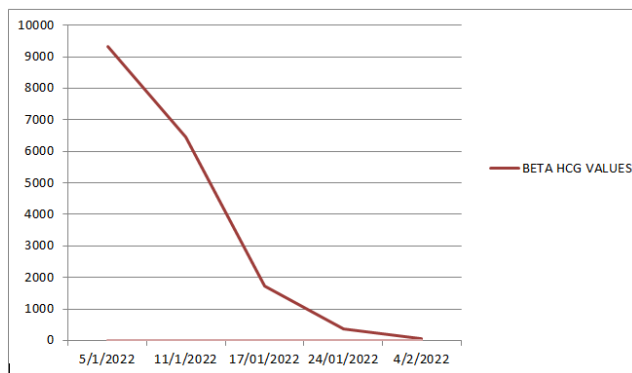
On examination her vitals were stable, no abdominal tenderness. On speculum examination minimal bleeding per vaginum observed, cervix was bulky with an open external cervical os. Per vaginal examination revealed - ballooned out and enlarged cervix with uterus enlarged upto 10 week size and bilateral fornices free. In view of above findings and history of failed medical management, patient was decided for endocervical curettage under anesthesia after

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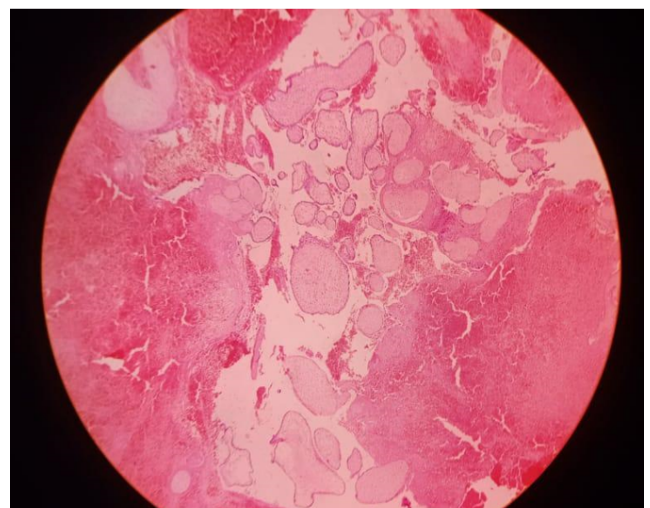
Table 1: Depicting serial transvaginal ultrasonography (TVS) reports.

TVS dated	Impression
29/12/21	A single live CEP with irregular gestational sac (GS) of 2cm
5/1/22	A 0.96cm sized cyst with internal echoes seen in the cervix.
11/1/22	Clot or retained products of conception noted in the cervical canal associated with ballooning of the cervical canal.
17/1/22	Clot or retained products of conception noted at the cervical canal with echogenic contents of 14mm showing peripheral vascularity with distended cervical canal.
4/2/22	Clot or retained products of conception noted at the cervical canal with heterogeneous content of size 11.5mm showing peripheral vascularity with distended cervical canal.

**Fig. 2:** HPE under high power field displayed features of hyalinised chorionic villi with attenuated trophoblastic lining**Fig. 1:** Decreasing trend of β hCG after two doses of Inj.MTX

obtaining an informed consent regarding the risk of massive hemorrhage, need for blood transfusions, endometritis, need for prolonged hospital stay, possibility of uterine perforation, need for transfer to a tertiary care center with facilities for uterine artery embolisation (UAE), small risk for obstetric hysterectomy in the event of torrential bleeding explained in detail. Following which, after reserving adequate blood products, the patient underwent endocervical curettage (EC) on 11/02/2022. Intraoperatively, using a blunt curette a 4x4 cm mass removed in toto from the cervical canal, suggestive of products of conception. Proceeded with gentle endocervical and endometrial curettage with vigilant monitoring for bleeding and specimens obtained were sent for histopathological examination. Post procedure vitals stable. Patient recovered well, with no further complaints of bleeding and was discharged on post operative day 1.

Histopathological Examination (HPE) revealed (Figures 2 and 3).

**Fig. 3:** HPE under low power field revealed features of stroma showing decidual reaction & endometrial glands with secretory activity

3. Discussion

CEP is rare and accounts for < 1% of all ectopic pregnancies. Our patient had additional risk factors including previous CS and D&C.² As early as 1959 Paalman & Mcelin postulated 5 clinical criteria for diagnosis of CEP. In accordance with which, our patient had a similar presentation with painless vaginal bleeding, ballooned out cervix, cervix enlarged to the size of uterus, an external os which was partially open (internal os closed) and products of conception firmly adherent to the endocervix,

satisfying all 5 of Paalman's criteria.³ Additionally, with more recent updates published in RCOG, USG diagnosis using TVS has been instrumental in detection of CEP with main diagnostic criteria such as an empty uterine cavity, absence of 'sliding sign' and presence of peri-trophoblastic flow on color doppler.⁴

Conservative treatment options for CEP include systemic or local MTX injection, local potassium chloride (KCl) injection or suction and curettage. In patients with uncontrollable hemorrhage, cervical encircage, balloon tamponade, UAE, uterine artery ligation, in rare cases hysterectomy may be considered.⁵

In the present case, the patient initially was managed with 2 doses of systemic methotrexate. Methotrexate acts by causing disruption of cytotrophoblast syncytialization.⁶ Trophoblastic spread, differentiation and invasion was compromised after methotrexate administration.⁷ Patient was followed up with serial TVS and serum β hCG. In view of failed medical management, a trial endocervical curettage (EC) was opted for our patient. EC is an established fertility preserving method but results in severe hemorrhage.⁸ However, no hemorrhage was observed post procedure in our patient. HPE revealed evidence of attenuation of trophoblastic lining which enabled a controlled and effective curettage without any complications as anticipated with an EC.

4. Conclusion

Incidence of CEP is increasing due to increased CS rates, increased D&C rates and increased Artificial Reproductive Techniques.⁸ Our bimodal approach to CEP, suggests that early diagnosis and treatment with a combined approach can effectively reduce the chances of life threatening hemorrhage and can possibly be one of the safer approaches in the management of a CEP. However, a larger study following the same protocol is required before any conclusion can be established.

5. Abbreviations

CEP: Cervical ectopic pregnancy; GA: Gestational age; CS: Cesarean section; D&C: Dilation and curettage; P/V: Per vaginum; UPT: Urine pregnancy test; β hCG: Beta human chorionic gonadotropin; MTX: Methotrexate;

TVS: Transvaginal ultrasonography; GS: Gestational sac; UAE: Uterine artery embolization; HPE: Histopathological examination; RCOG: Royal college of obstetrics and gynecology; EC: Endometrial Curettage.

6. Source of Funding

No funding received.


7. Conflict of Interest


No conflict of interest.


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Cite this article: Kumari MVD, Shanthi N, Rajachander N. Bimodal approach for a case of cervical ectopic pregnancy. *Indian J Obstet Gynecol Res* 2022;9(4):568-570.