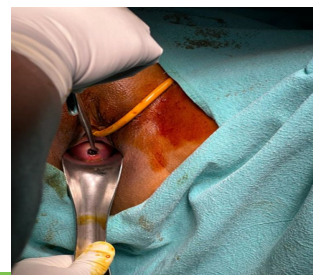
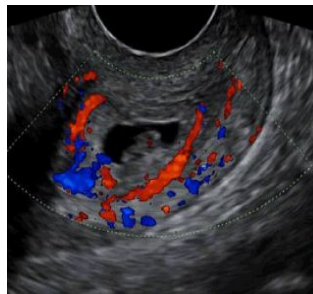


INTRODUCTION

Cervical ectopic pregnancy is extremely rare, accounting for less than 1% of all ectopic pregnancies. Cervical pregnancy are high risk cases as they may present with an unexpected life-threatening hemorrhage secondary to the erosion of cervical blood vessels, which may require hysterectomy to save the patient.

CASE AND OPERATION PROCEDURE

A 25 year old, G2A1 with a 5 weeks POG came to emergency department with h/o 1 month of amenorrhea, % pain in lower abdomen with bleeding per vaginum. On admission: General condition-good, Vitals-stable, Per abdomen-soft, tenderness in both iliac fossa & suprapubic region., L/E-no active bleed, P/S-product of conception seen through external os. Investigations- bHCG levels->10,000mIU/ml. TVS SCAN -A live gestational sac with yolk sac in cervical canal-cervical ectopic pregnancy. Patient received one dose of inj. Methotrexate and underwent dilation and curettage with intracervical Foleys' balloon tamponade. Product of conception sent for histopathology which confirmed remnants of cervical ectopic pregnancy. The balloon was removed after 48 h without any recurrence in bleeding. Follow up was done till B-hCG reached zero after three weeks. Bleeding stopped completely and the patient resumed her normal periods. Successful post-operative follow-up revealed a complete resolution of symptoms, with no signs of residual ectopic tissue.



DISCUSSION

Cervical Ectopic pregnancies can be asymptomatic but it can be presented with variable clinical presentations: mainly abdominal pain, adnexal mass, vaginal bleeding, or shock. The ectopic site is most commonly fallopian tubes, however cervical and ovarian pregnancies are also reported. Early cervical pregnancy may be mistaken for the cervical stage of miscarriage differentiated by sliding sign and closed internal os. This is one the rare cases of ectopic pregnancies prompt diagnosis and timely treatment can lead to favourable outcomes.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, it should be understood that the cervical ectopic pregnancies though rare, do occur, and their incidence is increasing. A high index of suspicion, clinicasonological correlation, especially in cases with previous uterine scars can pick up this rare entity preoperatively. If diagnosed early conservative management can be offered; however, missed diagnosis can lead to high morbidity and mortality

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