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Clinical presentation of ectopic pregnancy presented as PID – A case report

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Ectopic pregnancy, also known as eccyesis or tubal pregnancy, is a complication of pregnancy in which the embryo attaches outside the uterus (the cervix, ovaries, or within the abdomen). Clinical trial of ectopic pregnancy is abdominal pain, vaginal bleeding and a period of amenorrhoea. Detection of ectopic pregnancy is typically by blood tests for human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) and ultrasound. A success in the management of ectopic pregnancy lies in the prompt diagnosis and proper management. Some ectopic pregnancy may present without a period of amenorrhoea, which warrants high index of suspicion. Here, we report a case of 27 year old patient with a case of ruptured ectopic pregnancy presented with abdominal pain and spotting PV without a period of amenorrhoea. Her ultrasound was suggestive of pelvic inflammatory disease, Beta HCG - 6725mIU/ml and UPT is negative. Patient was taken up for diagnostic laparoscopy & proceeded with left salpingectomy.

Biography

B Saranya is doing her first year post-graduation in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Sree Balaji Medical College & Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

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