

Variability of Ectopic Pregnancy

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Ectopic pregnancy represents until our days a problem of public health especially in developing countries.

Its severity lies in the majority of cases in the late diagnosis, which can jeopardize the vital prognosis of the woman.

Immediate morbidity is not sufficiently documented, however long-term psychological consequences may be important [1].

This pathology which does not stop to impress us by the diversity of its clinical forms especially with the development of assisted reproductive techniques.

In fact, the frequency of heterotopic pregnancies in the spontaneous cycle is 1/30,000 and 1/100 - 1/500 in ART [2].

Spontaneous bilateral cornual ectopic pregnancy is another exceptional form cited in the literature [3] which confirms that our knowledge about this pathology needs to be further investigated.

Spontaneous ovarian pregnancy is seen in one in 7000 - 16,000 deliveries, and forms almost 1 - 3% of all ectopic gestations [4].

Its diagnostic is difficult, often occurred very late and continues to challenge the practicing clinicians. The main treatment consists in conserved surgical treatment under laparoscopy. However, laparotomy treatment is frequently performed in relation to the late time of diagnosis [2].

Conclusion

Extra uterine pregnancies can take different clinical aspects and different localizations and consequently a variable management according to the teams.

Indeed, with the development of reproductive medicine techniques, the literature has reported many unusual cases of extra uterine pregnancies: heterotopic pregnancy, abdominal pregnancy, ectopic pregnancy at an advanced term. Collect the maximum of unusual cases, seems to us legitimate and useful for the scientific community.

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