ECTOPIC PREGNANCY—INCIDENCE IN RELATION TO CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

by

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Introduction

A recent increase in ectopic pregnancies compared to intrauterine pregnancies has been reported by various authors (Lehfold *et al*, 1970). At present, there is increased awareness of the population about contraceptive methods. Various methods of contraception, abortions and pelvic infections are said to predispose to tubal pregnancy.

One hundred and Forty-Eight cases of ectopic pregnancies for a period of 5 years (1979-1983) and the influence of contraception, pelvic infection and abortions over the incidence of ectopic pregnancy was studied.

TABLE I Incidence

| Year | No. of deliveries | No. of Ectopic Pregnancy | Incidence |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1979 | 12,484 | 38 | 1:329 |
| 1980 | 12,463 | 15 | 1:830 |
| 1981 | 12,223 | 39 | 1:313 |
| 1982 | 11, 778 | 37 | 1:318 |
| 1983 | 12, 372 | 19 | 1:651 |

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Accepted for publication on 31-8-84.

The incidence of ectopic pregnancies to normal pregnancies was on an average 1:315 deliveries. In 1983, the incidence was 1:651 (Table I).

| Pre | TABLE IIviousAbortion | tiles trime |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| History of Previous abortions | No. of Ectopics | % |
| Spontaneous | 25 | 16.9 |
| Induced | 9 | 6.1 |
| Total | 34 | 23.0 |

Among 148 cases of ectopic pregnancies, 58.8% were in 26-30 years age group and 66.2% were having 1 to 3 children which is the group covered by various contraceptive methods. Out of 34 cases, 22 belong to parity I — III.

In 148 cases, 14 cases (9.4%) were on various methods of contraception. Four cases had taken oral pills for 4 months to 2 years. Three cases were IUD users. One had Cu-T for 3 months, 2 had Lippes Loop for 2-3 years. Seven cases had tubectomy of which 3 were puerperal sterlisation. Three cases had transabdominal tubectomy and one laproscopic sterilisation.

Discussion

It is difficult to document an absolute increase in the number of ectopic pregnancies because of widely varying incidence. It varies from 1:28 in Jamaica to 1:200 in New York hospital. Our experience has held steady at 1:315. There is a realisation that more and more ectopic pregnancies are related to certain iatrogenic procedures rather than to natural events such as PID endometriosis and anamolies. Recent studies indicate 15% of all ectopic pregnancies are associated with IUCD use. (Hallatt J. G) prior tubal sterilisation, now in widespread use, also presents a significant risk factor. In the present series, procedures contraceptive as etiology accounted for 9.4% of our incidence of ectopic pregnancies with IUD, was low compared to others. The reason may be in our hospital we are inserting Cu-T 200 and

mean was used during the trial. The parients were examined at the red of an week and again four weeks after the surof therapy. They were quantioned about sign and symptoms and also note efforts of any. Pregnant patients were one included in this series.

Name in the

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216 patients antigring from Candida Via compliance were given three data contr of Clotrinazola.

President plane variables in the reserves of pical examination in 2002 after 1 week of invations and after 4 weeks in 10 m Car dida was not frond in the column in 800 after 1 week and in 90.5% after 5 week (Table 1).

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not Progestarset or any other medicated IUD.

The increase in ectopic pregnancies reported may be apparent due to better diagnostic facilities rather than due to contraceptive methods and abortions. They act as risk factors and diagnosis must be in mind not to miss it.

Acknowledgement

We thank Dr. Colleen Srinivasan MS. DGO., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Superintendent, Govt. R.S.R.M. Lying-in Hospital, Madras-13 for allowing us to present this data.

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