

Reproductive Profile Following Ectopic Gestation

A study of 50 cases

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Summary : Reproductive profile of 50 cases following ectopic gestation was studied in our institution. Intrauterine conception rate within one year of ectopic pregnancy was 30.76% as compared to 80% incidence in general population. Incidence of normal vaginal deliveries decreased to 50% following ectopic as compared to 70% without ectopic. Abortion rate and caesarean section rate were nearly double (19.2%) following ectopic than in those without ectopic (10.0%) Contralateral normal adenexa are important for the subsequent reproductive career. Pregnancy rate is reduced to more than half and incidence of infertility is double with pathological contralateral tube as compared to normal contralateral tube.

Introduction

Condition of the tube is a deciding factor not only in the etiology of ectopic but also in subsequent fertility. Subsequent fertility is affected by diseased and distorted fallopian tube which is an essential organ of reproduction. (Nagamani et al 1984). Once a patient had an extrauterine pregnancy the various possibilities about her subsequent reproductive career were evaluated.

Material and Methods

The study was conducted at the Zanana Hospital, Udaipur attached to R.N.T. Medical College and Associated Group of Hospitals in the year 1993-94. Included in this study were 50 women following ectopic pregnancy those who attended antenatal and family planning OPD., cases delivered in the hospital, documented in the hospital records and those who underwent minor obstetric and family planning procedures.

Results

Table - 1

Reproductive General Profile following Ectopic Pregnancy			
Conceived	No.	Not Conceived	No.
Intrauterine pregnancies	26	Infertility	11
Repeat ectopic	4	Tubal ligation	7
		Not conceived voluntarily	2
Total	30	Total	20

This table shows out of 50 cases 30 (60%) conceived, 26 (56%) had intrauterine pregnancies and 4 (13.3%) had repeat ectopic. Remaining 20 (40%) did not conceive as 11 had infertility, 7 had sterilization and 2 were using contraception. (Earnest et al 1973, Mitchell et al 1989, Schenker et al 1972, Sherman et al 1982).

Table - II

During (Years)	No of cases	Frequency (%)	
		Annual	Cumulative
1	8	30.76	
1-2	10	38.46	69.22
2-3	5	19.26	88.48
3-5	2	7.69	96.17
Not Known	1		

Yearwise intrauterine conception rate following ectopic within 1 year was 30.76 per cent. This is quite less when compared to normal couples, 80 per cent of whom achieve conception within one year of unprotected and regular intercourse. Thus ectopic pregnancy affects the subse-

Table - III
Obstetric Profile of intrauterine Pregnancy with/without Prior Ectopic Pregnancy

Course of intrauterine Pregnancies with Prior Ectopic							
Abortion		Preterm	Mode of Termination of Term Pregnancy				Total
Spontaneous	Induced		Normal Vaginal	Outlet forceps	LMCF	LSCS	
4	1	1	13	1	1	5	26
19.20%		3.80%	50.00%	3.80%	3.80%	19.2%	
Course of intrauterine Pregnancies without ectopic							
		10.40%	70.00%	2.30%	0.70%	10.00%	

quent conception rate. (Hawkins & Bourne; Shaws Text-book of Gynecology 1994).

Some important points were noted when course of intrauterine pregnancies with prior ectopic pregnancy was compared with those without ectopic pregnancy. Abortion rate and LSCS (19.2%) were nearly double with prior ectopic pregnancy. Overall complicated outcome were more for mother and baby with prior ectopic pregnancy. (Bender S. 1956, Wenstien et al 1983).

tube. All 4 repeat ectopic pregnancies occurred with pathological contralateral tube. (Langer et al 1990).

Conclusion

Yearwise intrauterine conception rate within one year following ectopic is very less as compared to incidence in general population. Therefore patients following ectopic should not use contraceptives for a long time because of lowered fertility status. We have found higher incidence of abortion, caesarean section and forceps application rate

Table - VI
Status of Contralateral Tube and Fertility Outcome

Status of contralateral Tube	No of patients	Infertility	Abortions	Preterm	Term	Ectopic	Voluntarily not conceived
Normal	26	5	2	1	17		1
Long and tortuous	2				1	1	
Periadenexal adhesions and TO mass	9	5	2		1	1	
Damaged tube	4	1	1			2	
Edematous	2				1		1
Tubectomy done	7						

In patients with normal appearing contralateral tube present study reported 19 (65.3%) had subsequent viable pregnancy and 5 (19.2%) had infertility compared to 3 (17.6%) viable pregnancy and 7 (41.1%) infertility in patients with long tortuous and oedematous contralateral

in cases following ectopic. This shows the increased risk involved with each pregnancy following ectopic status of contralateral tube is important in relation to sequelae of ectopic hence it should be properly assessed and if possible treated timely with proper antibiotics and anti-inflammatory agents.

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