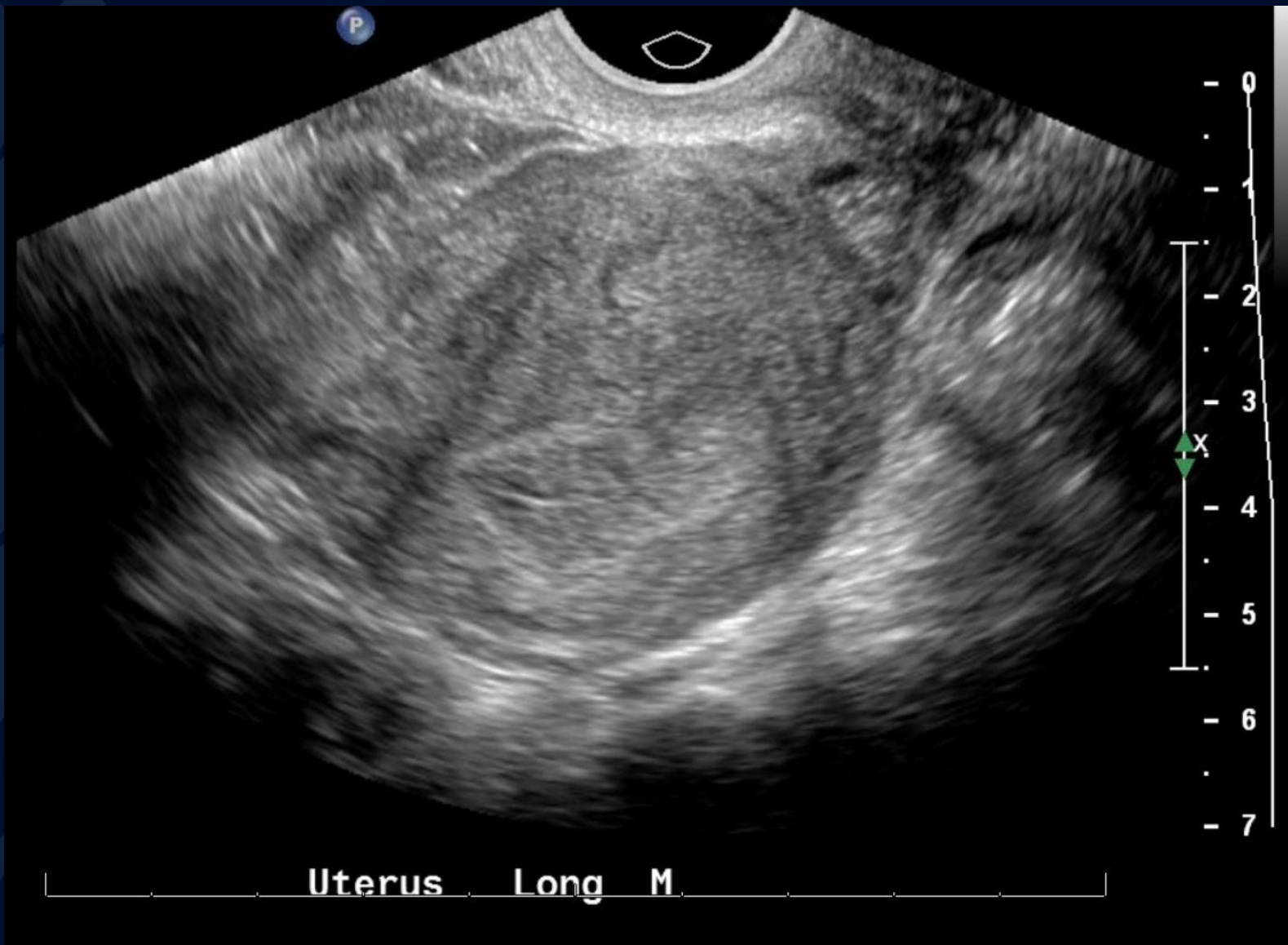


A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide, partially overlapping the text.

34 y/o F w/ positive urine pregnancy test

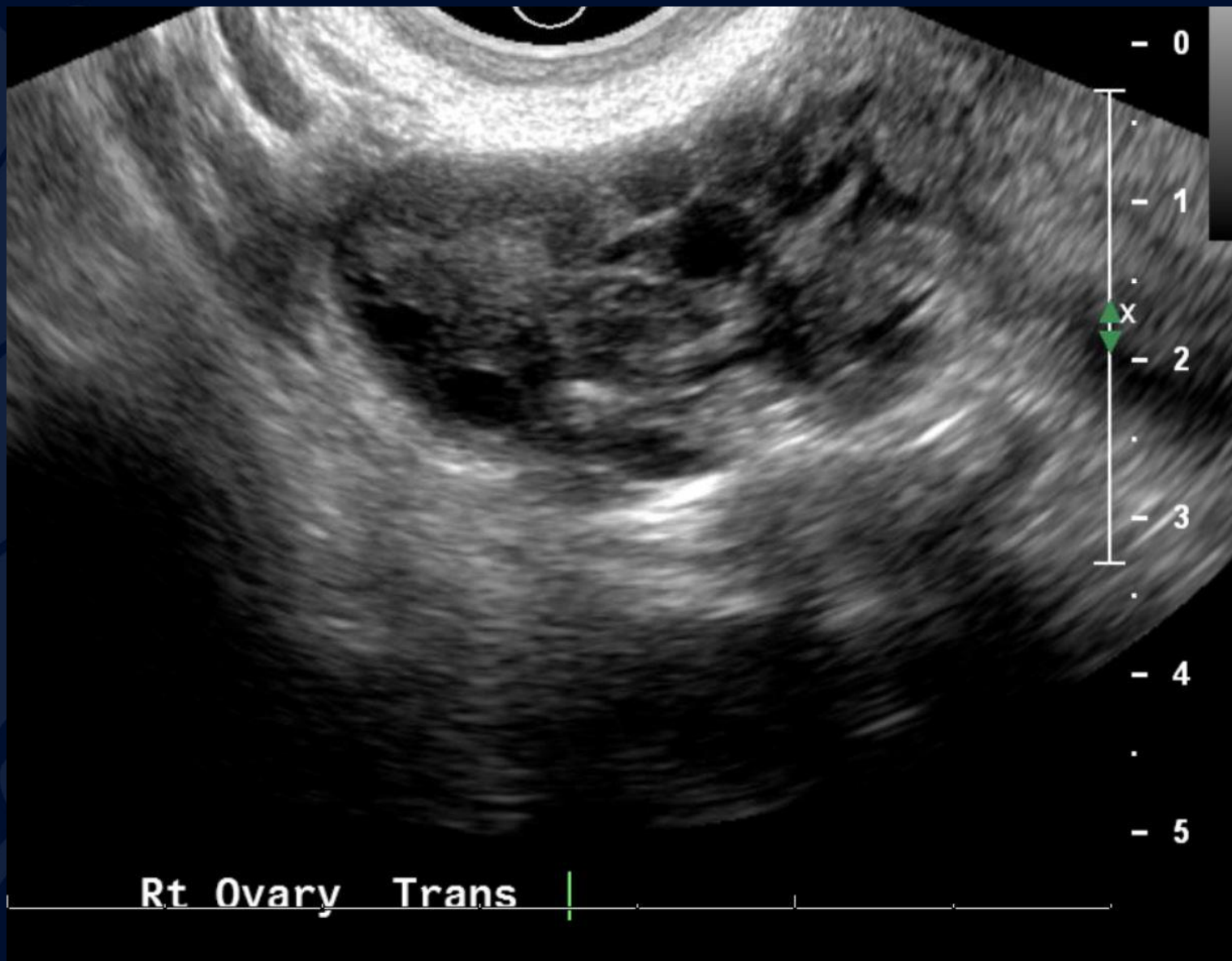
Samantha Huq, MD, MPH



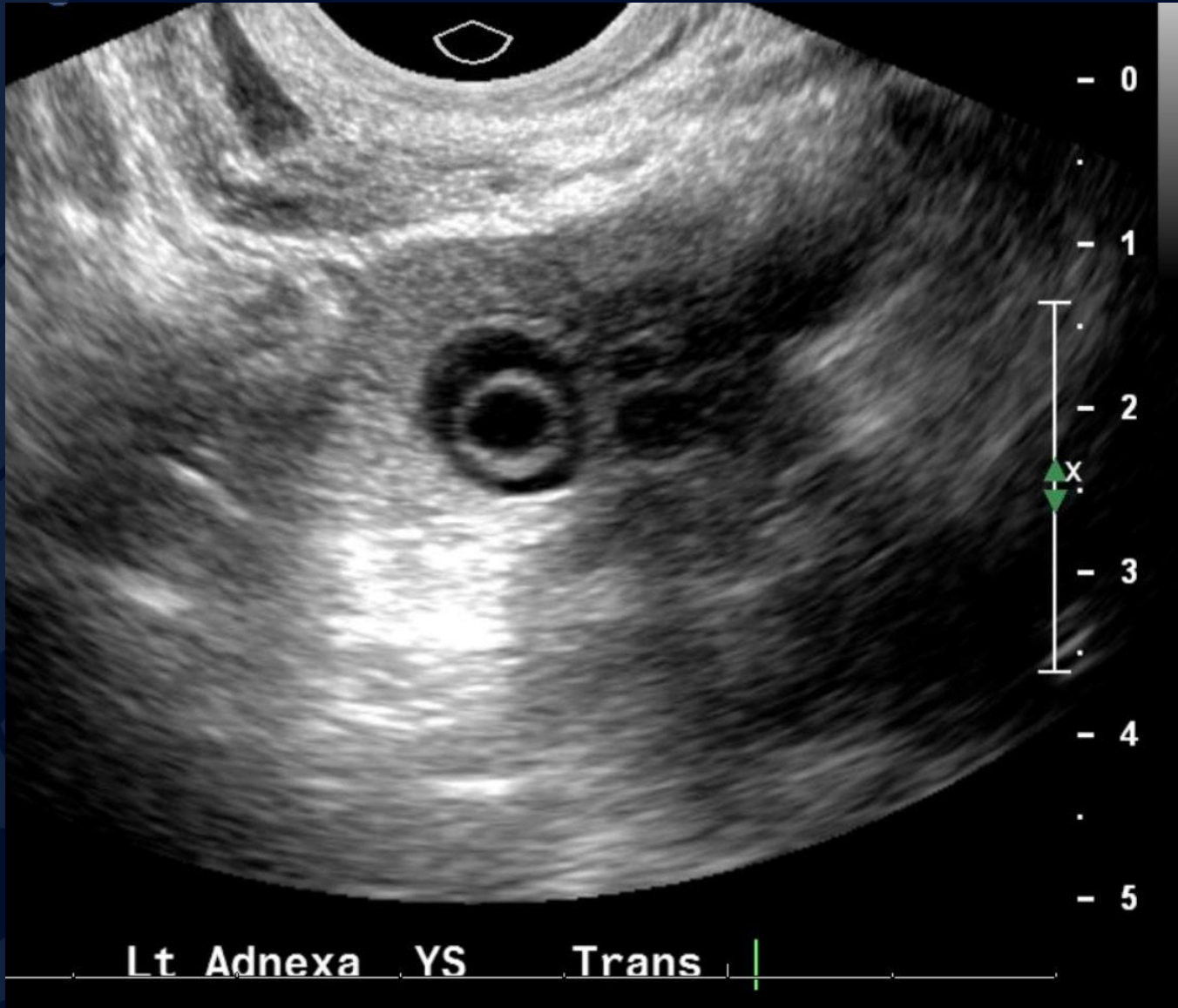
Uterus Long M

UConn
HEALTH

RADIOLOGY







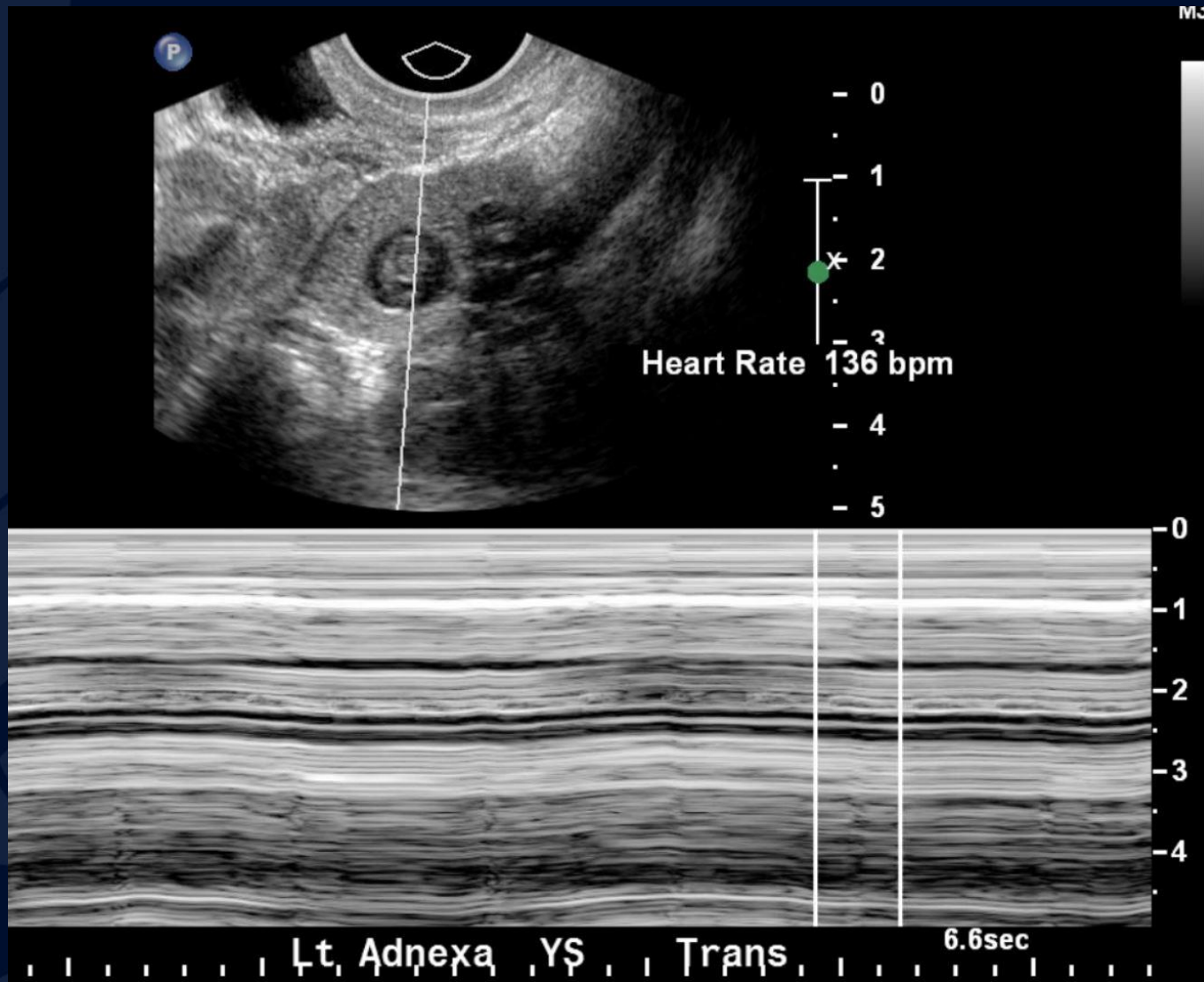
2D
82%
C 60
P Off
Res

P



+ CRL 0.39 cm 6w1d

Lt Adnexa YS Trans

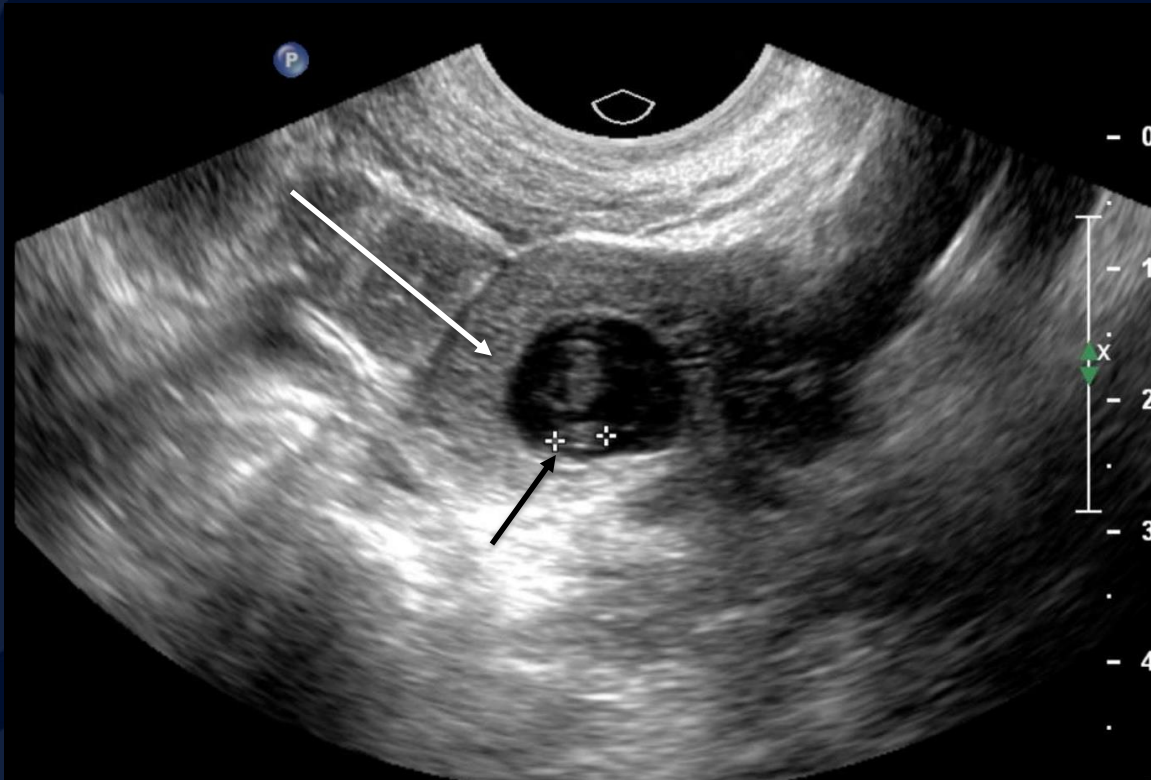




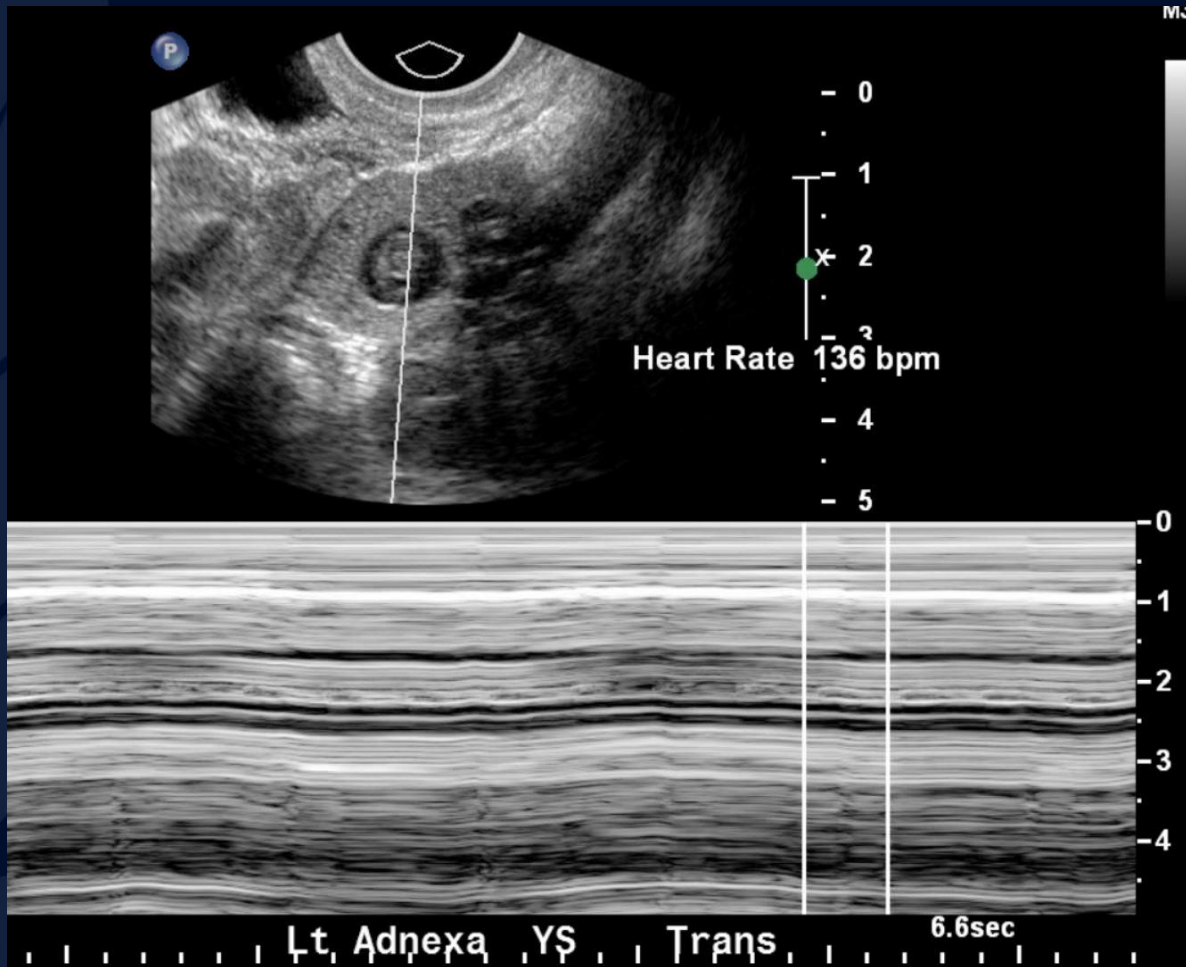
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A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. The leaf has a prominent central vein and several smaller veins branching off it. The background of the slide is a solid dark blue.

Ectopic pregnancy



Left adnexal mass with gestational sac (white arrow), yolk sac and fetal pole (black arrow). CRL is 6.6mm, which corresponds to 6 wk 4 days gestational age.



Fetal pole demonstrates heart beat (136 bpm)

Ectopic pregnancy

Ectopic pregnancy is implantation of a fertilized ovum outside the uterine cavity. Classic presentation is with abdominal pain and bleeding. In practice, symptoms are usually not severe.

Risk factors include in vitro fertilization (IVF), prior ectopic pregnancy, tubal injury or surgery, pelvic inflammatory disease, use of intrauterine contraceptive devices.

In vast majority of the cases, implantation is within the fallopian tube: ampullary: 70%; isthmal: 12%; fimbrial: 11%; interstitial: 3-4%. Other locations: ovarian, cervical, scar ectopic, abdominal.

Top differentials include: ruptured corpus luteum, intrauterine pregnancy, incidental adnexal mass.

References

- Frates MC et al: Adnexal sonographic findings in ectopic pregnancy and their correlation with tubal rupture and human chorionic gonadotropin levels. J Ultrasound Med. 33(4):697-703, 2014
- Ko JK et al: Time to revisit the human chorionic gonadotropin discriminatory level in the management of pregnancy of unknown location. J Ultrasound Med. 33(3):465-71, 2014
- Wang M et al: Nonsurgical management of live tubal ectopic pregnancy by ultrasound-guided local injection and systemic methotrexate. J Minim Invasive Gynecol. 21(4):642-9, 2014