Ectopic pregnancy is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in the first trimester of pregnancy (1). Currently, a high index of suspicion, serial hormone assays, and transvaginal ultrasonography (TVU) facilitate the diagnosis and treatment of ectopic pregnancy before rupture occurs. Early nonsurgical diagnosis and timely treatment have resulted in a dramatic decline in mortality due to ectopic pregnancy (1).

**RISK FACTORS**

Any pregnant woman can potentially have an ectopic pregnancy. Ectopic Pregnancy, Florin-Andrei Taran, Karl-Oliver Kagan, Markus Hädlbner, Markus Hoopmann, Diethelm Wallwiener, Sara Brucker. Extrauterine (ectopic) pregnancy is the implantation of a fertilized oocyte outside the uterine cavity. Tubal pregnancy (Figure 1) is only one kind of extra Ectopic pregnancy is a complication of pregnancy in which the embryo attaches outside the uterus. Signs and symptoms classically include abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding, but fewer than 50 percent of affected women have both of these symptoms. The pain may be described as sharp, dull, or crampy. Pain may also spread to the shoulder if bleeding into the abdomen has occurred. Severe bleeding may result in a fast heart rate, fainting, or shock. With very rare exceptions the fetus is unable to survive. Key words: caesarean scar pregnancy, ectopic pregnancy, diagnostic and treatment system, cervical pregnancy, extratubal pregnancy, ovarian pregnancy. For citation: Rubina E.V., Davydov A.I., Strizhakov A.N., Shakhlamova M.N. Rare forms of ectopic pregnancy: a systemic approach to diagnosis and treatment.

Ectopic pregnancy refers to the implantation of a fertilised ovum outside of the uterine cavity. On this page: Article