

## TREATMENT

Treatment may vary based on the stage ectopic pregnancy was diagnosed. If it was caught early, there is a good chance it can be treated with methotrexate injection. Unfortunately, there are a number of cases that require surgery. Before the advancement of laparoscopy, laparotomy with salpingectomy, which is removal of the fallopian tube through an abdominal incision, was the standard treatment of ruptured ectopic pregnancy. However, now surgeons prefer laparoscopy with salpingostomy without fallopian tube removal, which only has 8-9% failure rate.



## PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT

Every female goes through ectopic pregnancy differently. However, an ectopic pregnancy can cause mental distress, such as low self-esteem, grief, depression, anxiety, uncertain sense of disease, and suicidal thoughts. If any of these apply to you, consider speaking with your primary care provider or mental health clinician to get the right treatment.



# ECTOPIC PREGNANCY



## WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF THE ECTOPIC PREGNANCY?

- Vaginal bleeding
- Abdominal pain (usually on one side)
- Shoulder tip pain
- Pain/pressure during urination/defecation
- Diarrhea
- Dizziness
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath



## WHAT IS ECTOPIC PREGNANCY?

An ectopic pregnancy happens when a fertilized egg grows outside of the uterus - usually it forms in the fallopian tube. About 95% of ectopic pregnancies develop in the ampulla, infundibular, and isthmic parts of the fallopian tubes. Unfortunately, the egg can't develop outside of the uterus



## WHO IS IN A RISK?

- A previous ectopic pregnancy
- Previous fallopian tube surgery
- Previous pelvic or abdominal surgery
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Endometriosis
- A history of infertility
- Using assisted reproductive technology like IVF
- Smoking cigarettes