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**THE MODERN ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ECTOPIC PREGNANCY**

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In the 21st century, the mortality rate of mother and child due to pregnancy and its related complications have been curbed significantly. Yet still, proper and effective management of ectopic pregnancy has eluded many especially in 3rd world countries. Ectopic pregnancy is defined as the implantation of an embryo anywhere apart from the uterus. It could be classified into two main groups that is I) tubal pregnancy and II) non tubal pregnancy with tubal being the predominant. They commonly present with a classic triad of symptoms that is lower abdominal pain, amenorrhea and vaginal bleeding.so far there is no way to save the fetus in an ectopic.

**Aim of the research**: To study the various management of ectopic pregnancy from archaic surgical procedures to the modern techniques.

**Methods and material**: A study of 45 cases of tubal ectopic pregnancy was carried out in a private clinic. Patients were managed with different types of treatment.1) Medical Management, 2) laparotomy, 3) Laparoscopy: salpingostomy, salpingectomy.

**Results:** Ampulla had the most recorded cases for ectopic with 60% and salpingostomy was mostly performed for this region. For the infundibulum there were 20% and the preferred procedure was fimbriectomy, few cases of 8% were managed with methotrexate because it was an unruptured ectopic with less than 4cm in mass, laparoscopy was a more preferred choice as compared to laparotomy

**Conclusion:** Ectopic pregnancy is very manageable.US helps in the diagnosis with surgical treatment and it is still very effective and helpful although laparotomy is gradually fading out the use of laparoscopic surgery because is more conservative and less invasive.