

THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ECTOPIC PREGNANCY

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Introduction Ectopic pregnancy remains a very important chapter in gynecology, occupying 20.7 cases per 1000 pregnancies, affecting young women of reproductive age between 15 and 44 years, often with the subsequent installation of chronic functional disorders and common complications caused by it on the reproductive process and the work capacity of women.

Keywords ectopic pregnancy, laparoscopy treatment

Purpose an individual approach to the choice of surgical treatment tactics with preference for organ-preserving miniinvasive interventions in patients with ectopic pregnancy to improve the quality of life and future fertility.

Organ preservation surgery

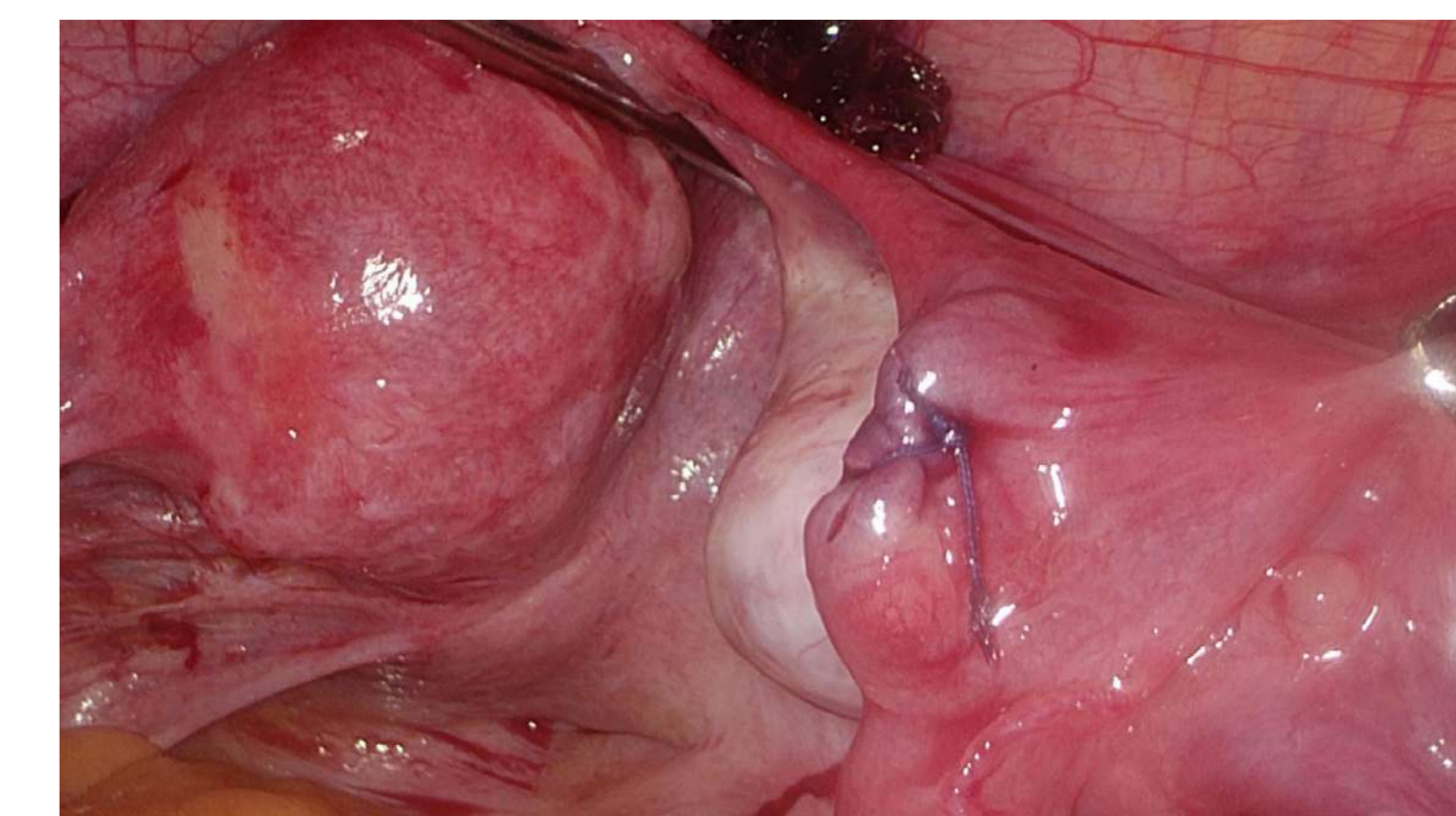
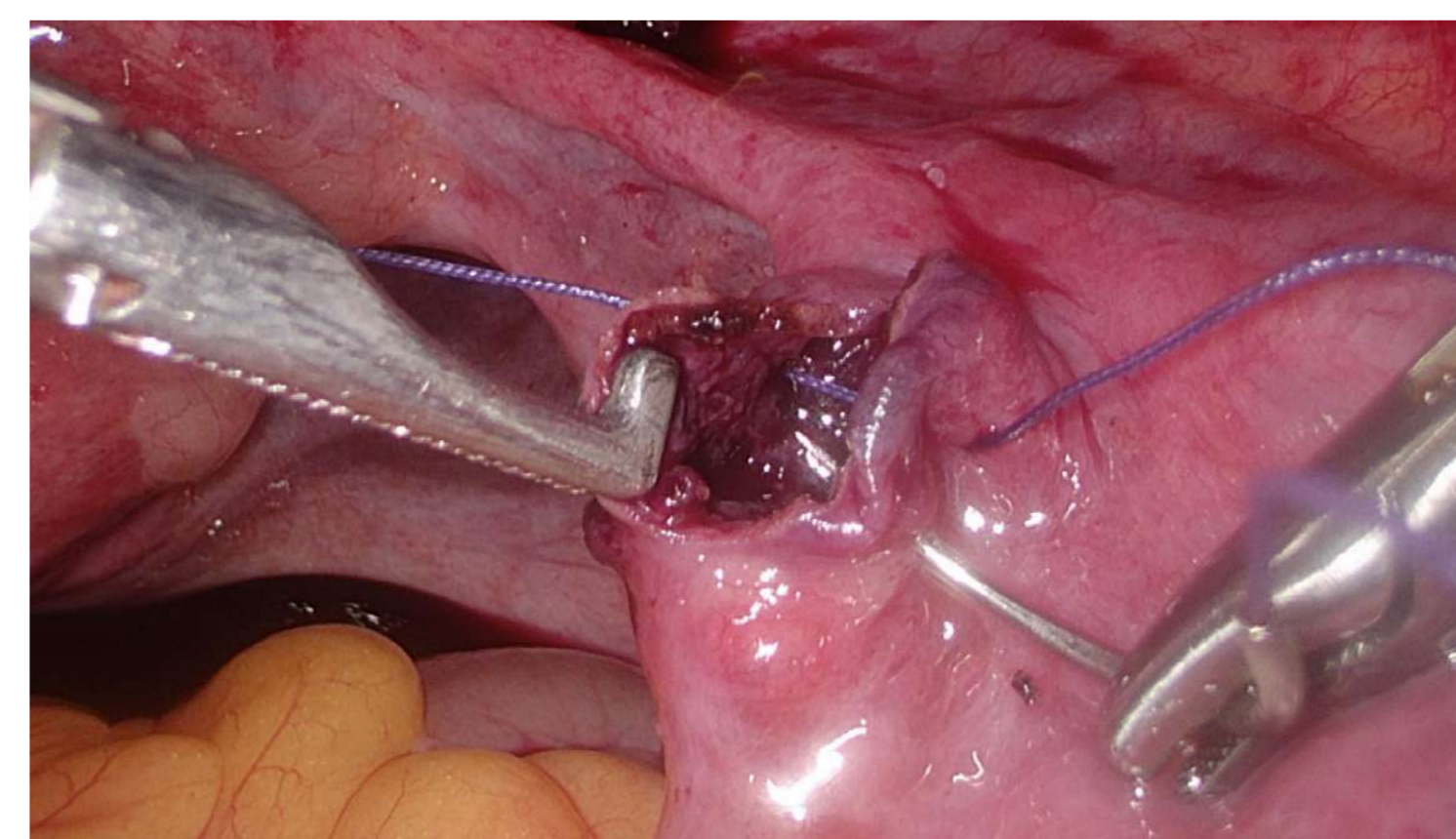
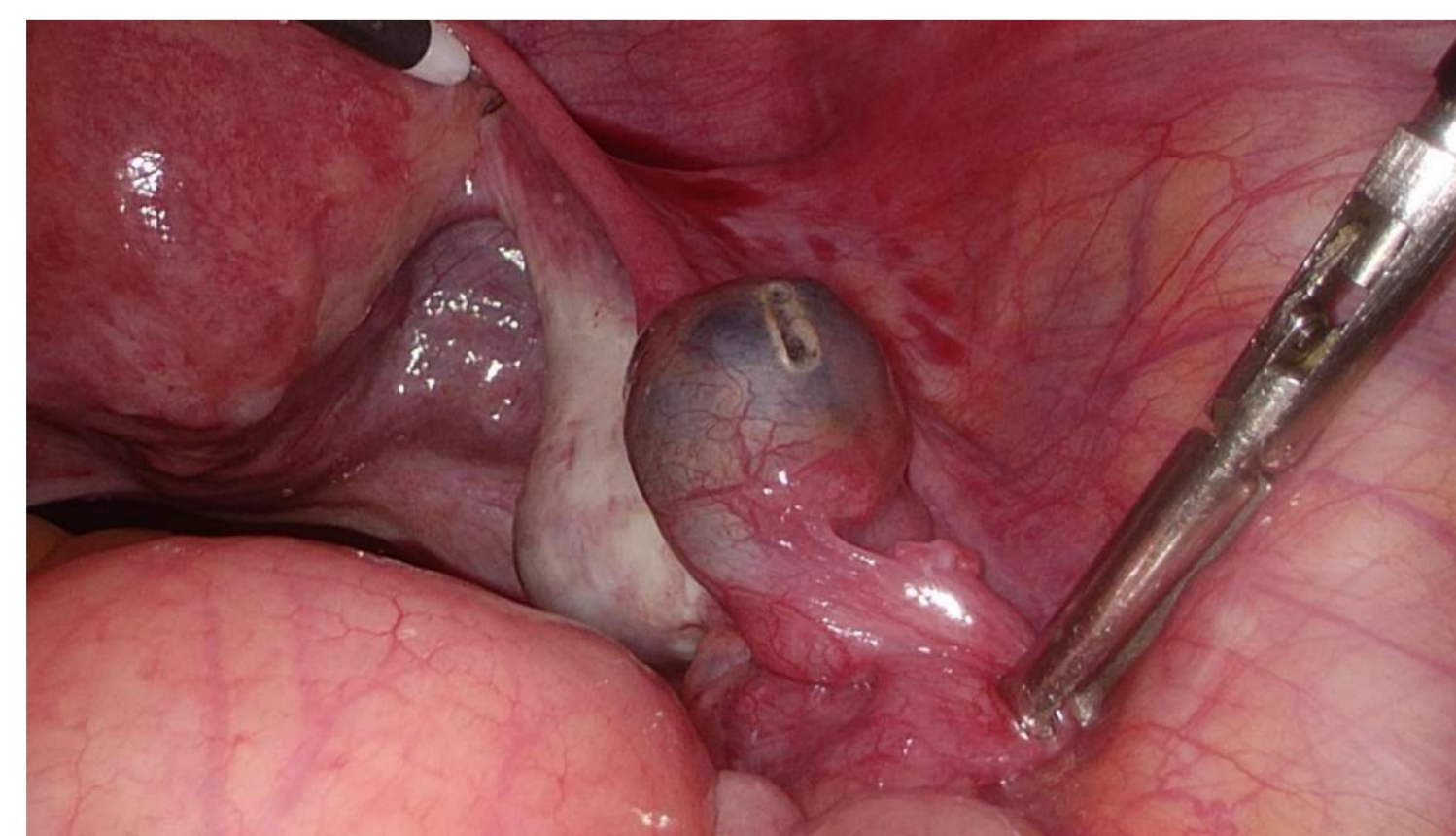


Fig.1. Fallopian tube with ectopic pregnancy

Fig.2. Salpyngoplasty

Fig.3. Fallopian tube

Material and methods A bibliographic synthesis of 45 articles in the latest trends in the diagnosis and treatment of ectopic pregnancy was performed in the Pubmed, MedScape, Medline, Cochrane and International Guidelines databases in the last revision. The data were compared with the results obtained in the retrospective study from the Republic of Moldova.

Results Comparison of the latest Guidelines from different countries, including the Republic of Moldova, did not show a significant difference in recommendations in the behavioral tactics of patients with ectopic pregnancy. But the difference in the practical results was found, which was obtained from the retrospective study.

Conclusions At present in the Republic of Moldova the standard radical surgical treatment predominates, not considering the obstetrical anamnesis and the patient's desire for future fertility.