ABSTRACT

This case report of a 36-year-old woman with a diagnosis of cervical pregnancy describes a novel approach to this rare form of ectopic pregnancy, which was successfully treated with systemic and local methotrexate (MTX) therapy combined with hysteroscopic resection. After local and systemic administration of MTX, the patient underwent hysteroscopic resection of the cervical pregnancy using a 27 bipolar resectoscope with a 4-mm loop. The cervical pregnancy was completely treated, and satisfactory hemostasis was achieved with electrocoagulation. The reported case and literature review demonstrate that the combination of systemic and local (hysteroscopic) administration of MTX with hysteroscopic resection could offer the possibility of a safe, successful, minimally invasive, and fertility-sparing surgical treatment for cervical pregnancy.

Keywords: Hysteroscopy, methotrexate, cervical pregnancy

ÖZ

Servikal gebelik tanısı almış 36 yaşındaki bir kadını hastamın suyununun ekstokik gebeliğinin, histeroskopik rezyksiyon ile kombin sistemik ve lokal metotreksat (MTX) ile başarı bir çekilde tedavi edilmiş olan bu nadir çekilde kariyi yeniden yarışmaktadır. Lokal ve sistemik MTX uygulaması sonrasında hastaya servikal gebelik için, 4-mm loop ile 27 bipolar rezektoskop kullanarak histeroskopik rezyksiyon yapıldı. Servikal gebelik tamamen tedavi edildi ve elektrokoagülasyon ile yeterli bir hemostaz sağlandı. Yapılan bu literatür taraması ve indeks olgu, sistemik ve lokal (histeroskopik) MTX uygulaması ile histeroskopik rezyksiyon kombinasyonunun, servikal gebeliklerin güvenli, başarılı, minimal düzeyde invazif ve fertilit-Koruyucu cerrahi tedavisinin mümkün olabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Histeroskopik, metotreksat, servikal gebelik

Introduction

Cervical pregnancy (CP) is a rare form of ectopic pregnancy associated with high morbidity and mortality rate [1]. It accounts for <1% of ectopic pregnancies, with an incidence of approximately 1 in 9000 deliveries [2]. Risk factors for CP include utero-cervical anomalies, cervical stenosis, intrauterine device use, previous uterine surgery, pelvic inflammatory disease, and in vitro fertilization [3].

Recent advances in high-resolution ultrasonography have led to earlier diagnosis, and therefore to the development of several conservative treatment approaches (medical or surgical) that avoid hysterectomy and preserve fertility. The typical ultrasonographic image from color Doppler is an empty uterus and a gestational sac within the cervical area, invading the anterior or posterior wall of the cervix with a peritrophoblastic blood flow [3]. Moreover, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is also used as a supplementary method [4]. MRI can be used in case of difficulties in distinguishing between a cervical and cervical-isthmic pregnancy. The combination of these two techniques allows better definition of disease evolution and early diagnosis [3, 4].

Multiple conservative approaches have been advocated, such as local or systemic methotrexate (MTX) injection, local potassium chloride injection, dilatation and curettage with intrauterine tamponade, amputation of the cervix, cervical cerclage, Foley catheter placement in the cervical canal, stepwise devascularization of the uterus, internal iliac artery ligation, angiographic uterine artery embolization, intracervical carboprost injection and needle aspiration of the gestational debris, and hysteroscopic removal of the gestational sac [5]. The local or systemic administra-
The patient was a 36-year-old woman, gravida II (one spontaneous abortion 3 months previously, treated with dilation and curettage), was referred to our clinic with a diagnosis of ectopic CP. She had a history of laparoscopic surgery for ovarian cyst 6 years previously.

Vital signs were stable. The patient was afebrile and did not present abdominal pain or vaginal bleeding. Routine laboratory findings were within the normal range. Transvaginal ultrasonography (TVS) confirmed the presence of CP with a gestational sac measuring 1.16×0.6×1.0 cm, with a yolk sac and an embryo crown-rump length (CRL) of 2.4 mm. According to the last menstrual period and ultrasonography, gestation was dated as 5 weeks and 5 days.

To evaluate peri-trophoblastic vascularization, we applied the same score system that the International Ovarian Tumor Analysis study used to describe the amount of blood flow within the solid components of an ovarian mass [6]. A score of 1 was given when no blood flow was found, a score of 2 was given when only minimal flow could be detected, a score of 3 was given when a rather strong flow was detected, and a score of 4 was given when peri-trophoblastic vascularization was profuse. At admission, peri-trophoblastic vascularization was scored as grade 4 in the patient. The patient was obese (BMI 34 kg/m2) and had a thrombophilic genetic mutation, and thus, was already under therapy with low molecular weight heparin (0.6 UI/die). The patient complained of slight vaginal bleeding. At day 13 after admission, fetal heart beat was negative, and the patient complained of vaginal bleeding. Antibiotic therapy was started and anti-D prophylaxis was performed, since the patient was Rh-negative. TVS showed a collapsed gestational sac, approximately 2 cm in diameter, with a viable embryo. At day 10 after admission, a second dose of 100 mg MTX i.m. was administered, and the same day, the patient complained of slight vaginal bleeding. At day 13 after admission, fetal heart beat was negative, and the patient complained of vaginal bleeding.

The day after hysteroscopy, TVS showed a dysmorphic sac, approximately 2 cm in diameter, with a viable embryo. At day 10 after admission, a second dose of 100 mg MTX i.m. was administered, and the same day, the patient complained of slight vaginal bleeding. At day 13 after admission, fetal heart beat was negative, and the patient complained of vaginal bleeding. Antibiotic therapy was started and anti-D prophylaxis was performed, since the patient was Rh-negative. TVS showed a collapsed gestational sac, but there was still profuse peri-trophoblastic vascularization with strong blood flow. At day 24 after admission, the last dose of MTX (100 mg) was administered, and the day after, β-hCG decreased to 6435 mU/mL. At day 26 after admission, TVS showed a significantly reduced peri-trophoblastic vascularization and blood flow.

At day 28 after admission, the patient was arranged for diagnostic hysteroscopy to inject MTX directly into the gestational sac to enhance the drug reaction.

A vaginoscopic hysteroscopy was performed using a 5-mm continuous-flow office operative hysteroscope, with a 2.9-mm rod lens (Bettocchi office hysteroscope size 5, Karl Storz, Tuttingen, Germany). No analgesic or local anesthetic was administered. Distension of the uterine cavity was obtained using normal saline solution, and the intrauterine pressure was automatically controlled by an electronic irrigation and suction device (Endomat, Karl Storz, Tuttingen, Germany), set at 45 mmHg. Hysteroscopy detected a gestational sac implanted on the anterior wall of the right lateral cervical canal almost 1 cm above the external uterine ostium. A cautious coagulation of the superficial vessels was performed with a 5-Fr bipolar electrode. MTX (50 mg) was injected intra-amniotically using a 4-Fr needle introduced into the operative channel of the hysteroscope.

The day after hysteroscopy, TVS showed a dysmorphic sac, approximately 2 cm in diameter, with a viable embryo. At day 10 after admission, a second dose of 100 mg MTX i.m. was administered, and the same day, the patient complained of slight vaginal bleeding. At day 13 after admission, fetal heart beat was negative, and the patient complained of vaginal bleeding. Antibiotic therapy was started and anti-D prophylaxis was performed, since the patient was Rh-negative. TVS showed a collapsed gestational sac, but there was still profuse peri-trophoblastic vascularization with strong blood flow. At day 24 after admission, the last dose of MTX (100 mg) was administered, and the day after, β-hCG decreased to 6435 mU/mL. At day 26 after admission, TVS showed a significantly reduced peri-trophoblastic vascularization and blood flow.

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The day after hysteroscopy, TVS showed a dysmorphic sac, approximately 2 cm in diameter, with a viable embryo. At day 10 after admission, a second dose of 100 mg MTX i.m. was administered, and the same day, the patient complained of slight vaginal bleeding. At day 13 after admission, fetal heart beat was negative, and the patient complained of vaginal bleeding. Antibiotic therapy was started and anti-D prophylaxis was performed, since the patient was Rh-negative. TVS showed a collapsed gestational sac, but there was still profuse peri-trophoblastic vascularization with strong blood flow. At day 24 after admission, the last dose of MTX (100 mg) was administered, and the day after, β-hCG decreased to 6435 mU/mL. At day 26 after admission, TVS showed a significantly reduced peri-trophoblastic vascularization and blood flow.

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The day after hysteroscopy, TVS showed a dysmorphic sac, approximately 2 cm in diameter, with a viable embryo. At day 10 after admission, a second dose of 100 mg MTX i.m. was administered, and the same day, the patient complained of slight vaginal bleeding. At day 13 after admission, fetal heart beat was negative, and the patient complained of vaginal bleeding. Antibiotic therapy was started and anti-D prophylaxis was performed, since the patient was Rh-negative. TVS showed a collapsed gestational sac, but there was still profuse peri-trophoblastic vascularization with strong blood flow. At day 24 after admission, the last dose of MTX (100 mg) was administered, and the day after, β-hCG decreased to 6435 mU/mL. At day 26 after admission, TVS showed a significantly reduced peri-trophoblastic vascularization and blood flow.

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The day after hysteroscopy, TVS showed a dysmorphic sac, approximately 2 cm in diameter, with a viable embryo. At day 10 after admission, a second dose of 100 mg MTX i.m. was administered, and the same day, the patient complained of slight vaginal bleeding. At day 13 after admission, fetal heart beat was negative, and the patient complained of vaginal bleeding. Antibiotic therapy was started and anti-D prophylaxis was performed, since the patient was Rh-negative. TVS showed a collapsed gestational sac, but there was still profuse peri-trophoblastic vascularization with strong blood flow. At day 24 after admission, the last dose of MTX (100 mg) was administered, and the day after, β-hCG decreased to 6435 mU/mL. At day 26 after admission, TVS showed a significantly reduced peri-trophoblastic vascularization and blood flow.

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The day after hysteroscopy, TVS showed a dysmorphic sac, approximately 2 cm in diameter, with a viable embryo. At day 10 after admission, a second dose of 100 mg MTX i.m. was administered, and the same day, the patient complained of slight vaginal bleeding. At day 13 after admission, fetal heart beat was negative, and the patient complained of vaginal bleeding. Antibiotic therapy was started and anti-D prophylaxis was performed, since the patient was Rh-negative. TVS showed a collapsed gestational sac, but there was still profuse peri-trophoblastic vascularization with strong blood flow.
cause injury to the cervical structure, and there is a high risk of uncontrollable bleeding; therefore, it is rarely performed.

In our case, we report a novel, conservative, and successful approach for CP using the combination of systemic and local injection of MTX, associated with hysteroscopic resection. A local injection of MTX was performed after the failure of systemic therapy. We opted for hysteroscopic injection (as recently described), as this approach, in comparison with ultrasonography, offers the main advantage of direct visualization of the site of implantation of the pregnancy, allowing identification of the avascular portion of the sac where the 3-Fr needle can be introduced. Indeed, no bleeding was present throughout and immediately after the procedure [1].

Operative hysteroscopy was performed in order to completely remove the gestational sac and prevent retaining of the CP tissue, which can cause serious complications such as persistent bleeding (also due to necrosis from the atomic cervix), and infection (i.e. residual tissue can be a culture medium for other infections).

The preference for bipolar energy is to reduce the risk of hydro-electrolytic imbalance, when the distension medium used is saline solution, as well as to provide efficient and accurate hemostasis.

From a total of 18 articles found in the literature, hysteroscopy was purely diagnostic in two studies, while in the remaining studies, it was used as a surgical technique with the purpose of hemostasis and/or for resection of the gestational sac [9, 10].

Hysteroscopic resection was successfully performed in all of the cases, some of these followed by methods to reduce bleeding, such as the use of a Foley catheter, fibriball net, or gauze packing. In none of the articles retrieved, hysterecomy was needed after conservative treatment. Some minor complications were reported, such as cervical diverticulum and intermittent vaginal bleeding.

From the available limited published evidence, the most efficient treatment for CP remains uncertain.

The hysteroscopic approach is a safer, faster, and more accurate technique in comparison with other methods such as curettage, since direct visualization provides a precise resection and coagulation of the ectopic tissue, achieving complete eradication with minimal bleeding.

In our experience, in case of CP with a viable embryo in a woman who desires to preserve her fertility, the combination of systemic and local (hysteroscopic) administration of MTX with operative hysteroscopy offers the possibility of a safe and successful management, preserving the woman’s reproductive capability.

Informed Consent: Written informed consent was obtained from patient who participated in this study.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.


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