

# Tubal endometriosis with pseudocarcinomatous hyperplasia and incidental finding of adenomatoid tumour of fallopian tube: A rare case report

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Tubal endometriosis, pseudocarcinomatous hyperplasia and adenomatoid tumour of fallopian tube are relatively rare but benign disease, usually found incidentally during operation. The diagnoses are confirmed by histopathological examination. We present a case of tubal endometriosis with focal pseudocarcinomatous hyperplasia, and incidental findings of adenomatoid tumour of Fallopian tube, in a patient who was suspected of ectopic pregnancy. **Case Description:** A 41-year-old lady, primigravida at 6 weeks POA, presented with per vaginal bleeding for 4 days duration. Clinically suspected of ectopic pregnancy, she underwent diagnostic laparoscopic, adhesiolysis and left salpingectomy for swollen left fallopian tube. Blood test  $\beta$ hCG at 0 hour was 69.6 iu/L,  $\beta$ hCG at 48 hours (taken post-operatively) was 16.2 iu/L. Histopathological examination (HPE) revealed tubal endometriosis, with focal pseudocarcinomatous hyperplasia and adenomatoid tumour of left fallopian tube, no nuclear atypia or malignancy seen, no decidual alteration or products of conception noted. **Discussion:** These 3 conditions are very difficult to diagnose clinically or intraoperatively, they are often being diagnosed incidentally during histopathological examination. Thus, the combination of these 3 diagnoses in same patient is extremely rare. More studies are needed to explore the clinical significance and correlation of pseudocarcinomatous hyperplasia and adenomatoid tumour of fallopian tube with other diseases.

# Epidemiology of ectopic pregnancy year 2018-2020: A retrospective cross-sectional study in Hospital Kulim, Kedah

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Ectopic pregnancy is a potentially life-threatening condition occurring in 1-2 % of all pregnancies. The objective of this study was to calculate the incidence of ectopic pregnancy and to evaluate the clinical presentation, USG findings and the risk factors associated with ectopic pregnancy in Hospital Kulim. **Method:** A retrospective study. Patients with intrauterine pregnancy were excluded from the study. A total of 146 patients were studied. Data were analysed using statistical package for social science version 26. Descriptive statistics were performed for all variables. **Results:** The incidence of ectopic pregnancy in Hospital Kulim was calculated to be 8.95 per 1,000 pregnancies per year. It happened most commonly in multigravida (77.4%) with mean age of 31.0 + 5.1-years. The majority of patients (71.2%) presented as acute (ruptured) ectopic pregnancy with fallopian tube (89.7%) as the commonest site, with no difference whether right or left side (51.4% versus 48.6%). Commonest presentation was abdominal pain (81.5%), and commonest therapeutic procedure performed was laparoscopic salpingectomy (58.9%). History of previous abdominal surgery (11.6%) followed by previous history of ectopic pregnancy (6.8%) were the risk factors identified in this study group. **Conclusions:** The incidence of ectopic pregnancies are on the rise, as evident by the findings of this study. All the cases were diagnosed with a high index of clinical suspicion with the USG findings added to the diagnosis.