

Cornual pregnancy: the experience of a level 3 maternity unit in a low-income country

Mraihi Fathi^{1-3,*}, Jihene Basly¹⁻³, Amina Abaab¹⁻³, Dalenda Chelli¹⁻³

¹Tunis Maternity Center, Tunis, Tunisia.

²Research Laboratory LR18SP05, Tunis, Tunisia.

³Tunis Manar University, Tunis, Tunisia.

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Objective. Cornual pregnancy (CP) is a rare, potentially serious ectopic pregnancy. The incidence varies between 2% and 3% depending on the study. It remains a significant cause of haemorrhagic shock in the first trimester of pregnancy. The aim of this study was the evaluation of our department's experience in the diagnosis and management of CP.

Materials and Methods. We conducted a retrospective, cross-sectional, monocentric and descriptive study in the gynaecology and obstetrics unit "D" of the University Hospital of Tunis, Centre of maternity and neonatology. The study lasted 13 years. It started in January 2010 and ended in December 2022. A total of 11 cases of CP were reported.

Results. The mean age of our population was 32 years. The mean duration of amenorrhoea was 52 days. Initial haem-

orrhagic shock was observed in 9.79% of cases. Abdominal tenderness was noted on abdominal examination in 44.7% of cases. Speculum examination revealed metrorrhagia in 68.8% of women. In our series, pelvic ultrasound diagnosed ectopic pregnancy in 100% of cases and cornual location in 45.8% of cases. Of the 11 cases of CP, 8 women underwent immediate surgery. The laparoscopic approach was most commonly used (6 women) with a laparoscopic conversion rate of 30%. All patients had an uncomplicated postoperative course. Methotrexate was used as first-line treatment in 3 patients.

Conclusions. Cornual pregnancy is a rare form of ectopic pregnancy. It can rapidly become life-threatening for the mother. In the absence of specific recommendations, treatment of CP is essentially surgical.