

# A rare case report of coexisting chronic ectopic pregnancy and appendicitis

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## • Abstract:

•**Objective:** Pregnancy-related acute abdomen can be caused by either appendicitis or ectopic pregnancy. It is uncommon for ectopic pregnancy and appendicitis to occur at the same time. To prevent potentially severe maternal morbidity and mortality, prompt diagnosis and treatment are necessary. With this case report of concurrent ectopic pregnancy and appendicitis, we draw attention to the rare occurrence of both severe illnesses happening at the same time. Since similar challenges can be experienced by other experts in the same field, we are sharing this case study.

•**Case report:** This case involves an Indian patient who presented with right iliac fossa. The existence of a right adnexal mass on ultrasonography, elevated TWBCS, and serum BHCG of 103 IU were all verified by investigations. A thickened appendix was confirmed by CT. It was found during surgery that the patient had both acute appendicitis and a ruptured chronic ectopic pregnancy.

•**Discussion:** It is extremely uncommon for ectopic pregnancy and acute appendicitis to coexist. From 1960 to 2008, it was documented in 23 occurrences, and in several instances after that. Regarding whether ectopic pregnancy resulted from appendicitis, the contrary, or it was merely a chance event, numerous theories have been accepted. According to some writers, having appendicitis or having had appendix surgery in the past may cause a nearby inflammation in the fallopian tubes, which increases the risk of developing an ectopic pregnancy later. Others asserted that a combination of primary inflammation and secondary infection may cause ectopic pregnancy to result in appendicitis. In our case, the patient presented with the symptoms of right iliac fossa pain, repeated vaginal bleeding, positive rebound tenderness, and positive low HCG along with a vague misleading history of treated miscarriage which made it difficult to have a definitive diagnosis that's why we proceeded to laparotomy.

•**Conclusion:** The unusual yet never-to-be-missed combination of appendicitis and ectopic pregnancy has been documented numerous times in the literature. To prevent significant maternal mortality and morbidity in such circumstances, early diagnosis and treatment are crucial. This case differs from others previously reported because chronic ectopic pregnancy and appendicitis have never been linked. Depending on the patient's state and the operator's experience, several authors advised doing an emergency diagnostic and therapeutic laparoscopy or laparotomy if the diagnosis was uncertain.

Biography:

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