

Evaluation of risk factors for Ectopic Pregnancy in women 15 to 45 years old from March 2020 to March 2021; a case control study

Abstract

Background: ectopic pregnancy is the leading cause of death in the first trimester of pregnancy and its prevalence varies from country to country and reduces the chances of a successful subsequent pregnancy. The prevalence of ectopic pregnancies is increasing due to the increasing use of assisted reproductive techniques and the increase in sexually transmitted infections. This disease has several risk factors that vary according to the region and community studied.

Aim: This study was performed to determine and evaluate the risk factors for ectopic pregnancy in Ardabil.

Materials and methods: The present study was a case-control study. The case group included 80 patients with ectopic pregnancies referred to Alavi Hospital in Ardabil and the control group consisted of 160 pregnant women with confirmed pregnancies referred to the midwifery clinic of Alavi Hospital in Ardabil during March 2017 to March 2017. Patients were evaluated for age, parity, history of pelvic and genital infections, history of cesarean section, history of smoking, history of infertility, history of pelvic surgery, use of IUD, use of OCP, BMI, recent use of vitamin D and recent vaginal douching they got. The odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval were used to compare and contrast the two groups.

Results: According to the study, age was effective as a risk factor in ectopic pregnancy and the case group had a significantly higher mean age (P -value = 0.004). Also history of pelvic and genital infections and history of cesarean section and history. Recent vaginal douching was significantly higher in the case group. (P -value < 0.001) History of pelvic surgery was significantly higher in the case group. (P -value = 0.008) Use of IUD to prevent recent pregnancy in the group The case was significantly higher. (P -value = 0.001) Also in the case group 56.4% and in the control group 30.1% had BMI over 25 and according to the score there was a significant difference between the case and control groups in

terms of index. There was body mass so that the case group had a significantly higher body mass index (P-value < 0.001) There was also no significant relationship between recent vitamin D intake, history of OCP use, history of infertility and number of pregnancies. (P-value > 0.05)

Conclusion: The results showed that ectopic pregnancy was diagnosed at a lower gestational age than normal pregnancy and the mean gestational age in the case group was 6.71 ± 2.29 . Also, history of cesarean section, IUD use, obesity, history of surgery and use of birth control pills increase the chances of having an ectopic pregnancy by 3.6, 4.3, 4.5, 12.1 and 3.4, respectively. they give.

Key words: ectopic pregnancy, risk factor, Ardabil, β hCG