



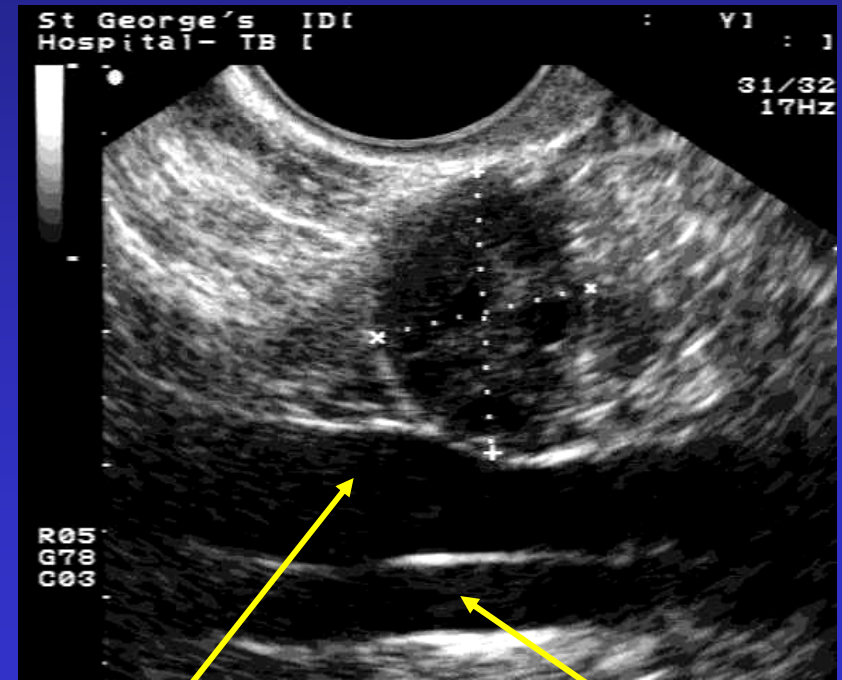
Pregnancies of Unknown Location

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Whittington Hospital, London

Pregnancy of Unknown Location (PUL)

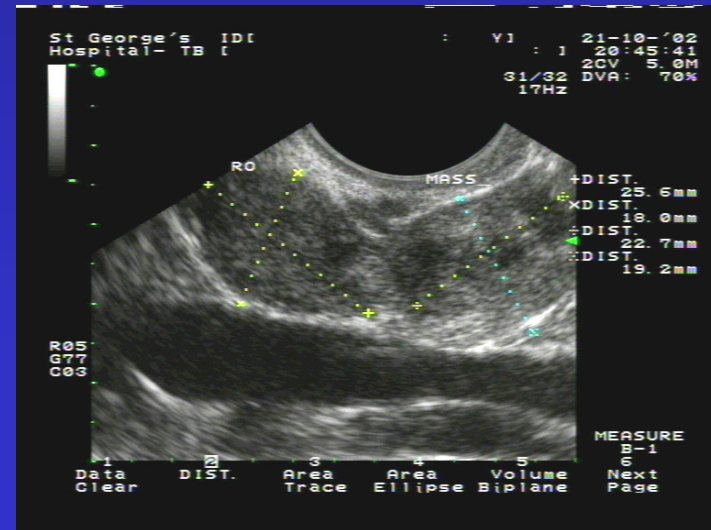
- Positive pregnancy test
- No pregnancy visualised on scan
- Not interchangeable with 'ectopic pregnancy'



Int. Iliac vein

Int. Iliac artery

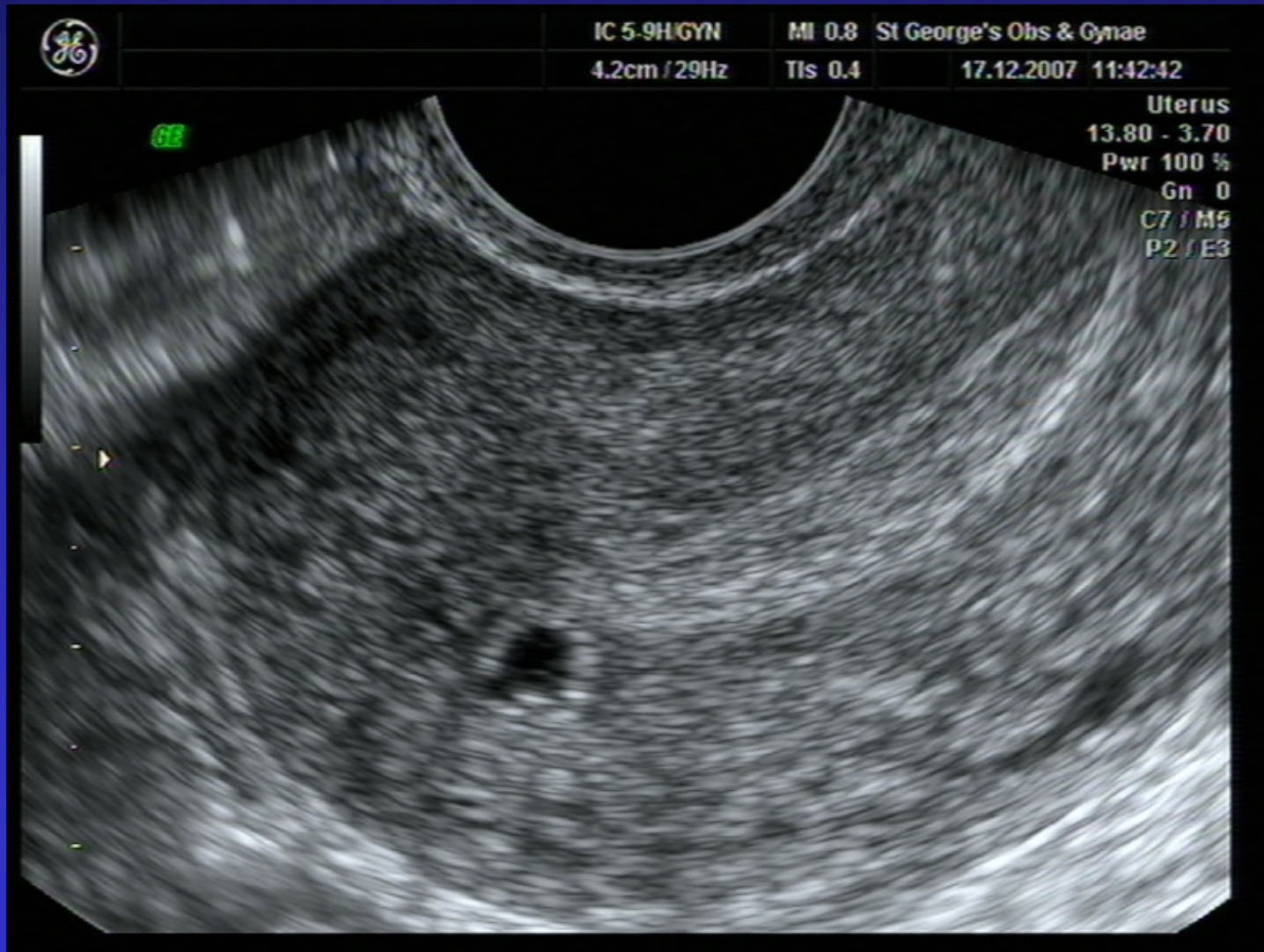
X Pregnancies of Unknown Location



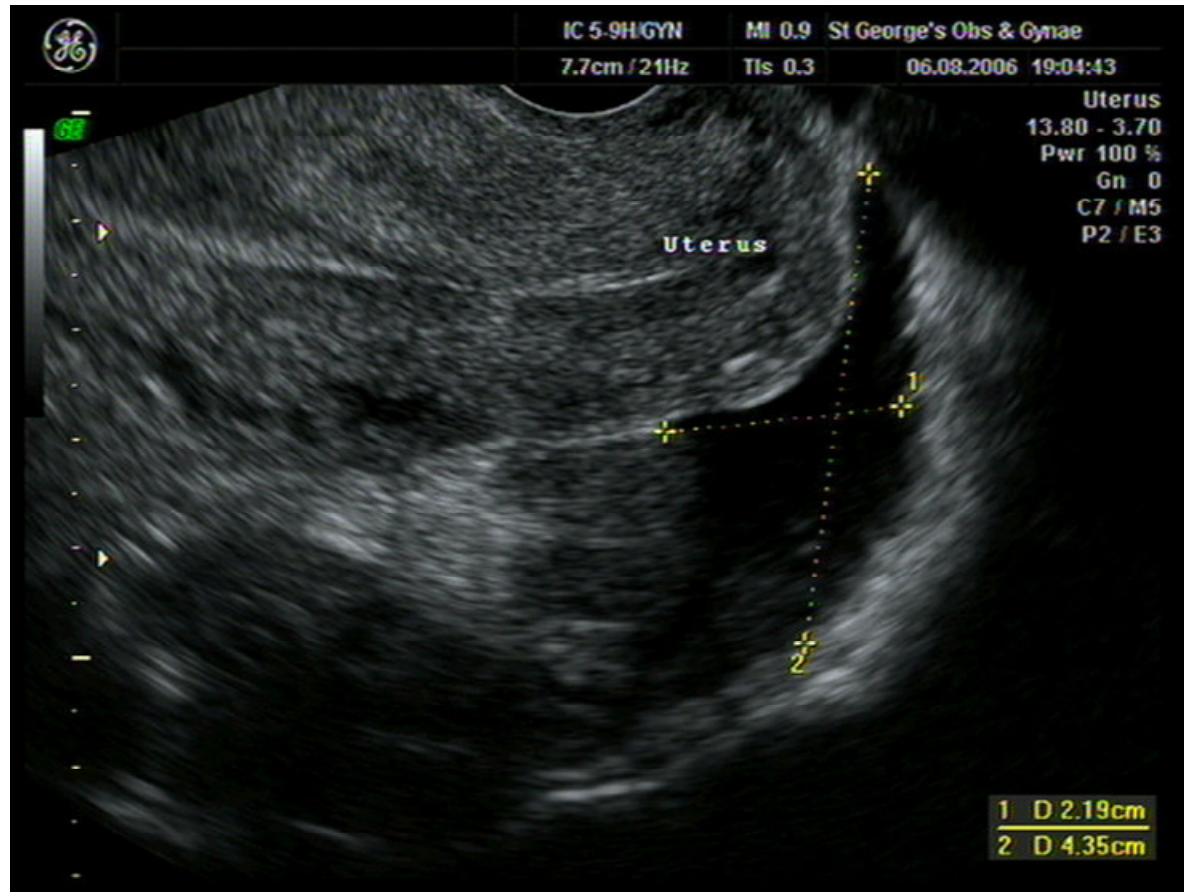
9/40 Heavy bleeding with clots



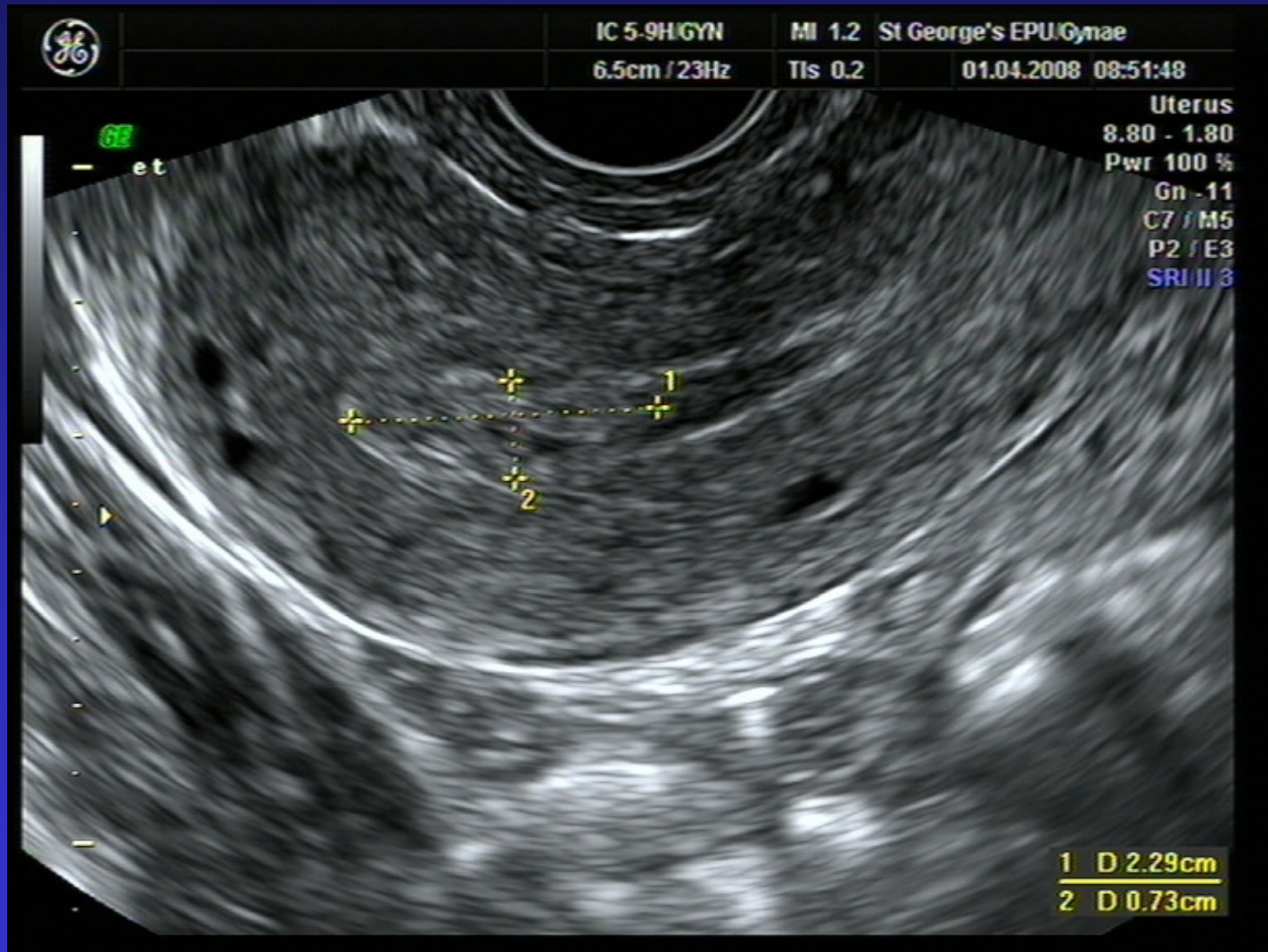
5/40 Light PV bleeding



?/40 Lower abdominal discomfort



7/40 Moderate vaginal bleeding



Positive Pregnancy Test

TVS

70-90%

Diagnostic

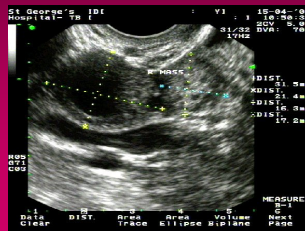
10-30%

Non-diagnostic

Intra-Uterine
Pregnancy (IUP)



Ectopic Pregnancy
(EP)



Pregnancy of
Unknown Location

Failing
PUL

50-70%

IUP

EP

7-20%

Persistent
PUL

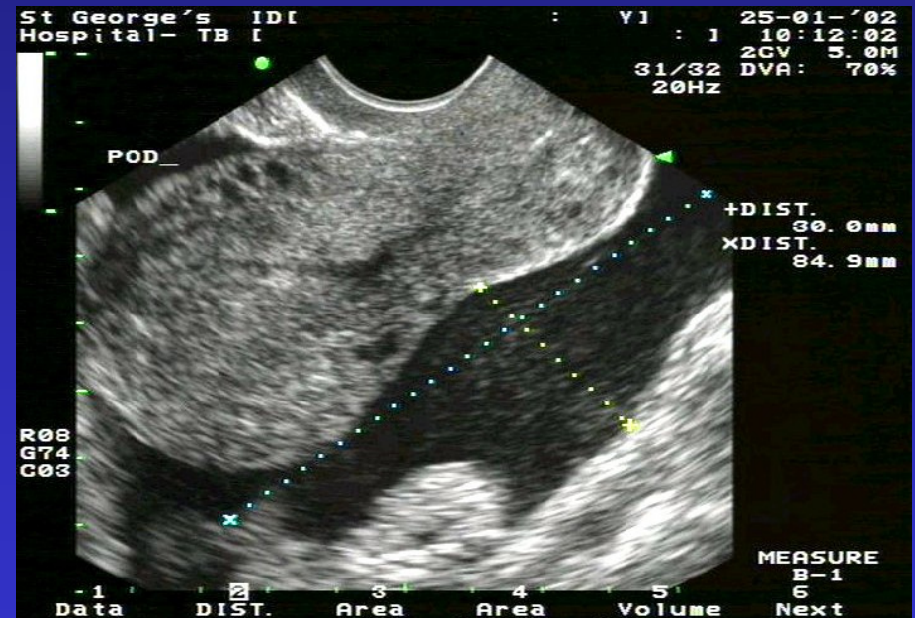
Practical Advice - PULs

1. Assess clinical situation

- 5/40 Light PV spotting



- 7/40 Severe lower abdominal pain



PUL

Haemodynamically stable

Pain free

Expectant management

Serum hCG levels
at 0 and 48 hrs +/-
progesterone

Haemodynamically stable

Pain

? Serum hCG

Consider laparoscopy

Haemodynamically unstable

Pain

Consider
laparoscopy/laparotomy

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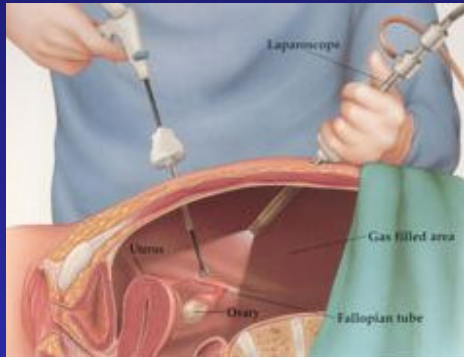
Consider
laparoscopy/laparotomy

2. Expectant Management

- Safe for the majority of asymptomatic haemodynamically stable women with PULs
- No consensus on appropriate intervention rates
- Surgical intervention rates quoted as 0.3-11%

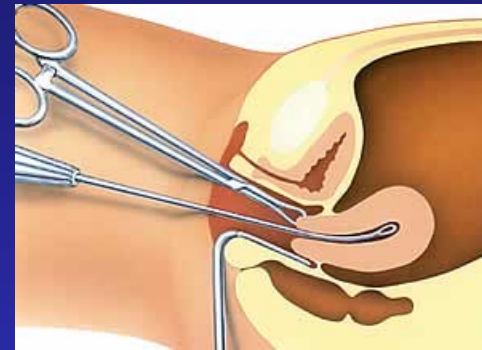
Surgical Intervention

■ Laparoscopy



- The combination of a positive pregnancy test and the absence of an IUP on TVS is an accepted indication for laparoscopy

■ Curettage



- Serial measurements of hCG and progesterone, TVS and uterine curettage have been combined into various diagnostic algorithms when a pregnancy cannot be seen on TVS

3. Predicting outcome

- **Hormones**

- Human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG)
- Progesterone
- Other:
 - Creatine kinase
 - CA 125
 - Activin A
 - Inhibin A

- **Mathematical Models**

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at 0 and 48 hrs +/-
progesterone

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Haemodynamically stable

Pain

? Serum hCG

Consider laparoscopy

? Ectopic Pregnancy

Haemodynamically unstable

Pain

Consider
laparoscopy/laparotomy

? Failing PUL

3. Predicting outcome

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- **Mathematical Models**

Serum hCG Levels

Single Levels

Serial Levels

Serum hCG Levels

Single Levels



Discriminatory Zone

Serial Levels

Serum hCG Levels

Single Levels

Serial Levels



Discriminatory Zone

- Developed with respect to transabdominal USS
- Lower levels of hCG used with TVS
- Using a single value of hCG in a PUL population is of limited value:
 - Many ectopic pregnancies have a low hCG
 - Clinicians may be falsely reassured

Serum hCG Levels

Single Levels

Serial Levels

↓
Change over 48hrs
(hCG ratio)

Intrauterine Pregnancies (IUPs)

- Kadar et al. (1981) first to describe the minimal rate of rise for an IUP to be 66% over 48hrs
- More recently minimal rise reported to be 53% (*Barnhart et al. 2004*)
- In clinical practice a more conservative cut-off of 35% has been suggested

Serum hCG Levels

Single Levels

Serial Levels

↓
Change over 48hrs
(hCG ratio)

Failing PULs

- A decline of 21-35% at 48 hours depending on initial hCG level (↑ levels at presentation – ↑ rate of decrease) (*Barnhart et al. 2004*)
- An hCG decrease of >13% (hCG ratio < 0.87) has been shown to have a sensitivity of 92.7% and a specificity of 96.7% for the prediction of a failing PUL (*Condous et al., 2006*)

Serum hCG Levels

Single Levels

Serial Levels

↓
Change over 48hrs
(hCG ratio)

Ectopic Pregnancies (EPs)

- 'No single way to characterize the pattern of serum hCG behaviour' (*Silva et al., 2006*)
- hCG profile mimicked IUP in 21% and a spontaneous miscarriage in 8% (*Silva et al., 2006*)
- Sensitivity of 83% for EP when IUP excluded by hCG rise $< 35\%$ and failing PUL excluded by hCG decrease $> 21-35\%$ (*Seeber et al., 2006*)

Predicting outcome

- **Hormones**
 - Human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG)
 - Progesterone
 - Other:
 - Creatine kinase
 - CA 125
 - Activin A
 - Inhibin A
- **Mathematical Models**

Serum Progesterone Levels

Serum Progesterone

< 20 nmol/L

PPV > 95% to predict pregnancy failure
(*Banerjee et al., 2001*)

Viable IUPs reported with levels < 16nmol/L

> 60 nmol/L

'Strongly' associated with viable pregnancies

Discriminative capacity insufficient to diagnose ectopic pregnancy with certainty (*Mol et al., 1998*)

Good at predicting viability but not location

3. Predicting outcome

- **Hormones**

- Human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG)
- Progesterone
- Other:
 - Creatine kinase
 - CA 125
 - Activin A
 - Inhibin A

- **Mathematical Models**

Mathematical models

- Prediction of failing PULs
 - Probability of spontaneous resolution $=1/(1+e^{-z})$
 - Where $z = -2.20 - 0.15 * \text{progesterone (nmol/L)} + 3.36 * \text{bleeding score} - 0.0013 * \text{serum } \beta\text{-hCG (IU/L)} + 0.45 * \text{endometrial thickness (mm)}$ (*Banerjee et al., 2001*)
 - PPV > 95% for the prediction of pregnancy resolution
- Prediction of failing PULs, IUPs and EPs
 - Logistic regression models based on the hCG ratio (hCG 48hrs/hCG 0 hrs) (*Condous et al., 2004, Condous et al., 2007*)
 - Sensitivities >90% for the detection of EP

				total	Fail	IUP	EP	Tot		Sensitivity	Specifici	PPV	NPV	
Prior cost fo each class				Total	Failing	66	1	26	93	Failing	70.97%	86.21%	#####	65.79%
1: Failing 2: IUP 3: Ectopic				Accuracy	IUP	0	64	11	75	IUP	85.33%	73.33%	96.97%	67.54%
Cost(prior)	1.0	1.0	5.00	77.90%	EP	0	1	11	12	EP	91.67%	77.38%	22.92%	98.48%
					Tot	66	66	48	180					
* hcgratio=hcg_48hr/hcg_0hr														
ID	input			Posterior Probability			Probability weighted by cost			Predicted		Real Outcom		
	hcg_0hr	hcg_48hr	hcgratio*	Fail	IUP	EP	Failing	IUP	EP	Prob for	class			
1	1047	388	0.3706	0.94	0.00	0.05	0.7745	0.0007	0.2248	0.7745	1	1		
2	350	750	2.1429	0.00	0.96	0.04	0.0013	0.8327	0.1661	0.8327	2	2		
3												3		
4														
5														

hCG ratio = hCG 48 hours / hCG 0 hours

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3	590	700	1.1864	0.42	0.18	0.40	0.1593	0.0692	0.7716	0.7716	3			
4														
5														

hCG ratio = hCG 48 hours / hCG 0 hours

4. Follow-up

- Methods?
- Timing of visits

PUL

Haemodynamically stable

Pain free

Expectant management

Serum hCG levels
at 0 and 48 hrs +/-
progesterone

? Intra-uterine Pregnancy

Haemodynamically stable

Pain

? Serum hCG

Consider laparoscopy

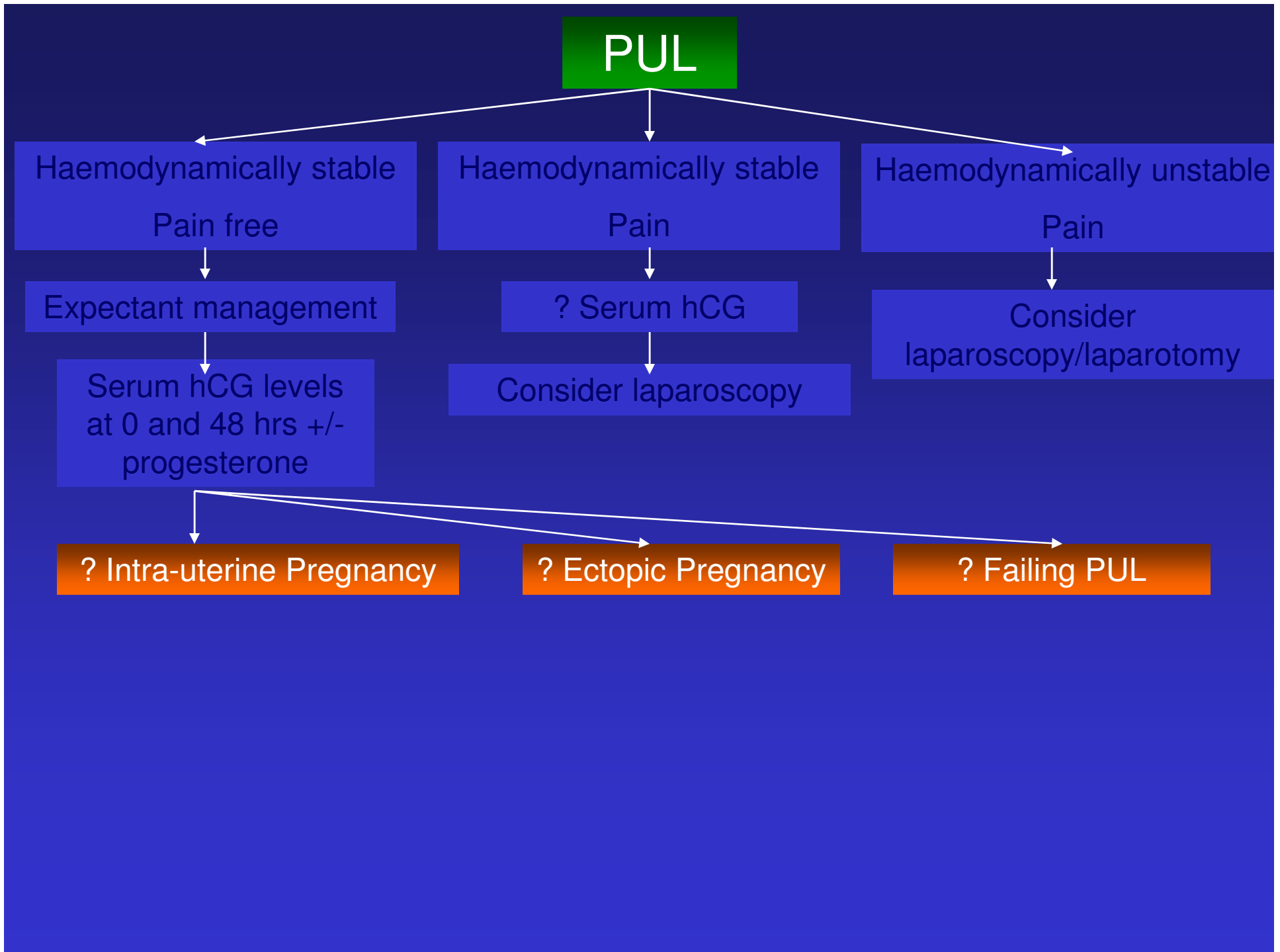
? Ectopic Pregnancy

Haemodynamically unstable

Pain

Consider
laparoscopy/laparotomy

? Failing PUL



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at 0 and 48 hrs +/-
progesterone

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Haemodynamically stable

Pain

? Serum hCG

Consider laparoscopy

? Ectopic Pregnancy

Haemodynamically unstable

Pain

Consider
laparoscopy/laparotomy

? Failing PUL

Repeat serum hCG in 1
week to confirm failing
pregnancy

Rescan in 1 week to confirm
pregnancy location

PUL

Haemodynamically stable

Pain free

Expectant management

Serum hCG levels
at 0 and 48 hrs +/-
progesterone

? Intra-uterine Pregnancy

Early IUP

Haemodynamically stable

Pain

? Serum hCG

Consider laparoscopy

? Ectopic Pregnancy

Rescan in 1 week to confirm
pregnancy location

Ectopic Pregnancy

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Pain

Consider
laparoscopy/laparotomy

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Repeat serum hCG in 1
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PUL

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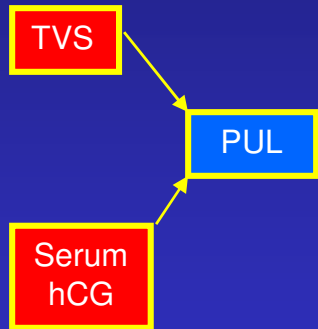
Repeat serum hCG in 1
week to confirm failing
pregnancy

Consider weekly
monitoring until < 15 IU/L

Rationalizing the follow-up of PULs *Hum Reprod*

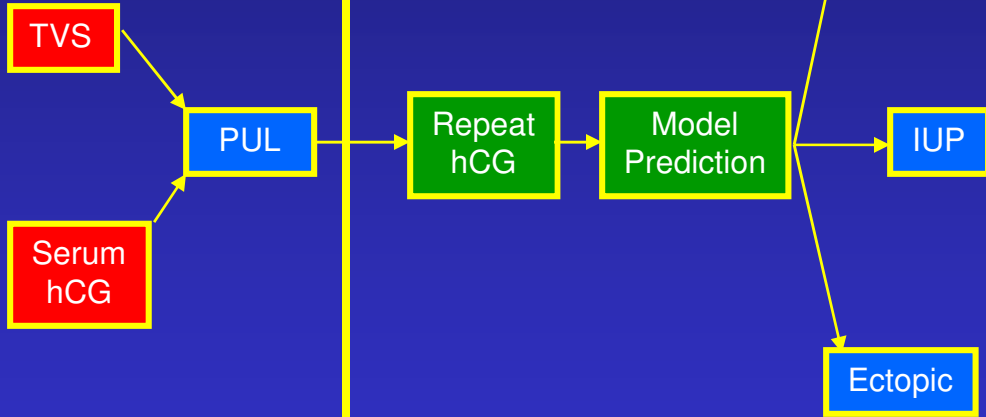
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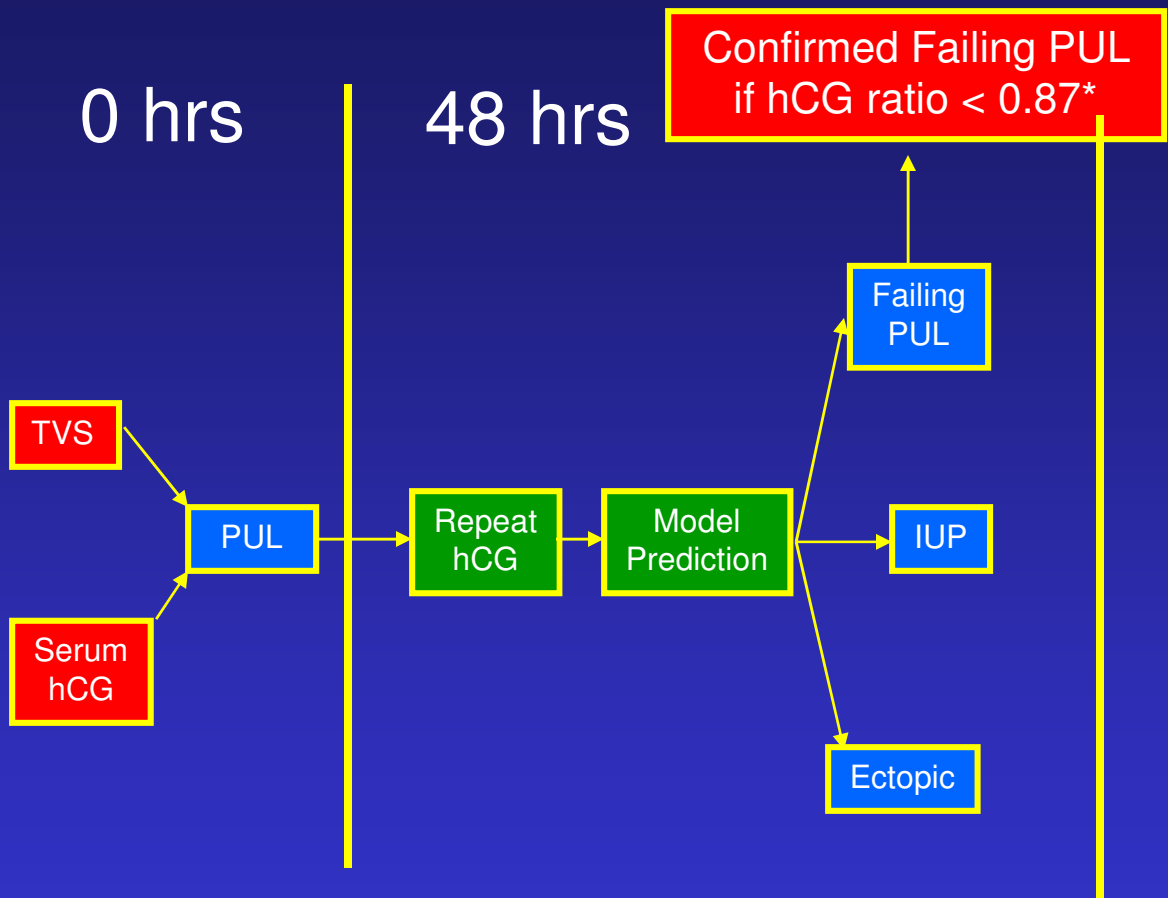
0 hrs



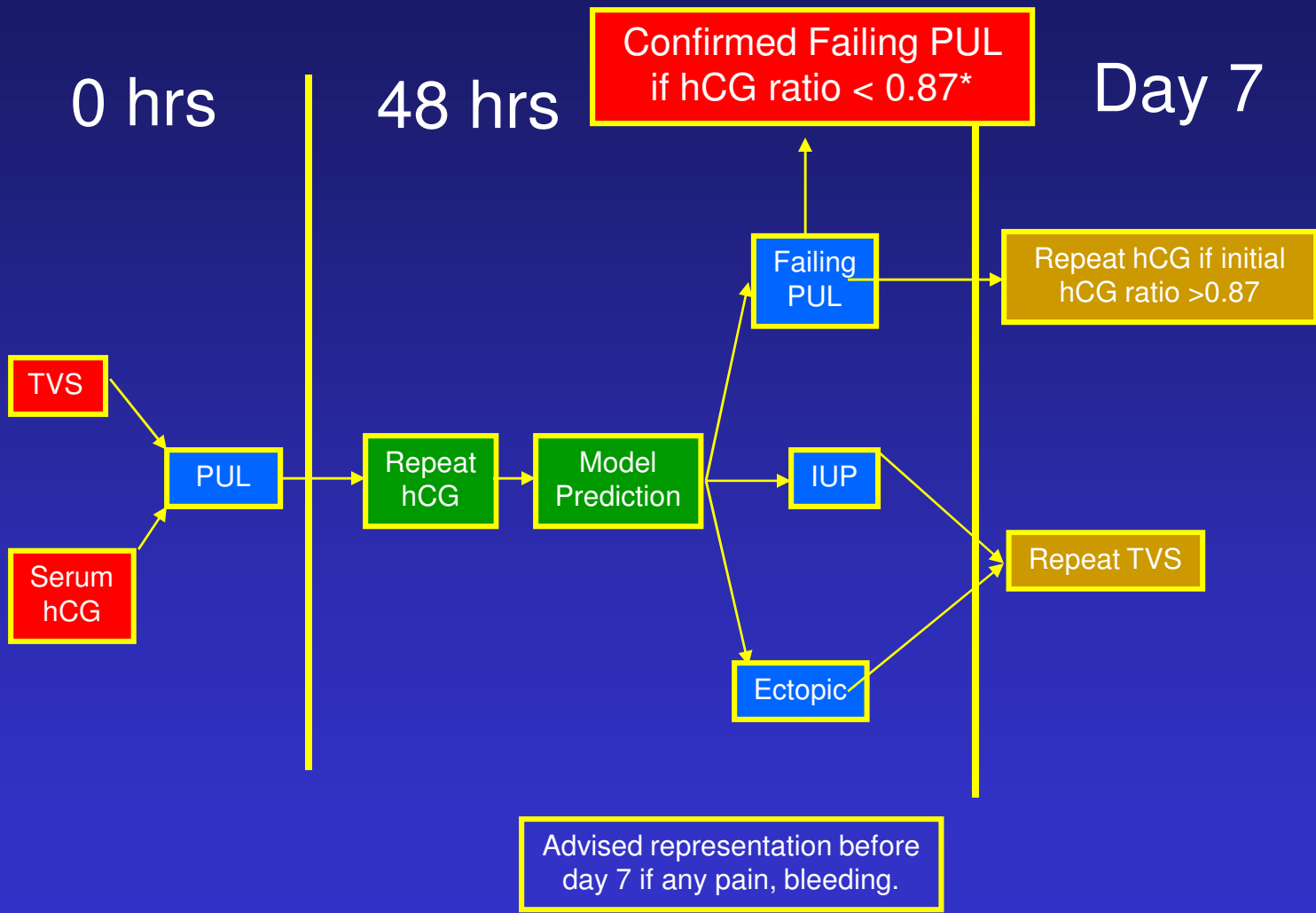
0 hrs

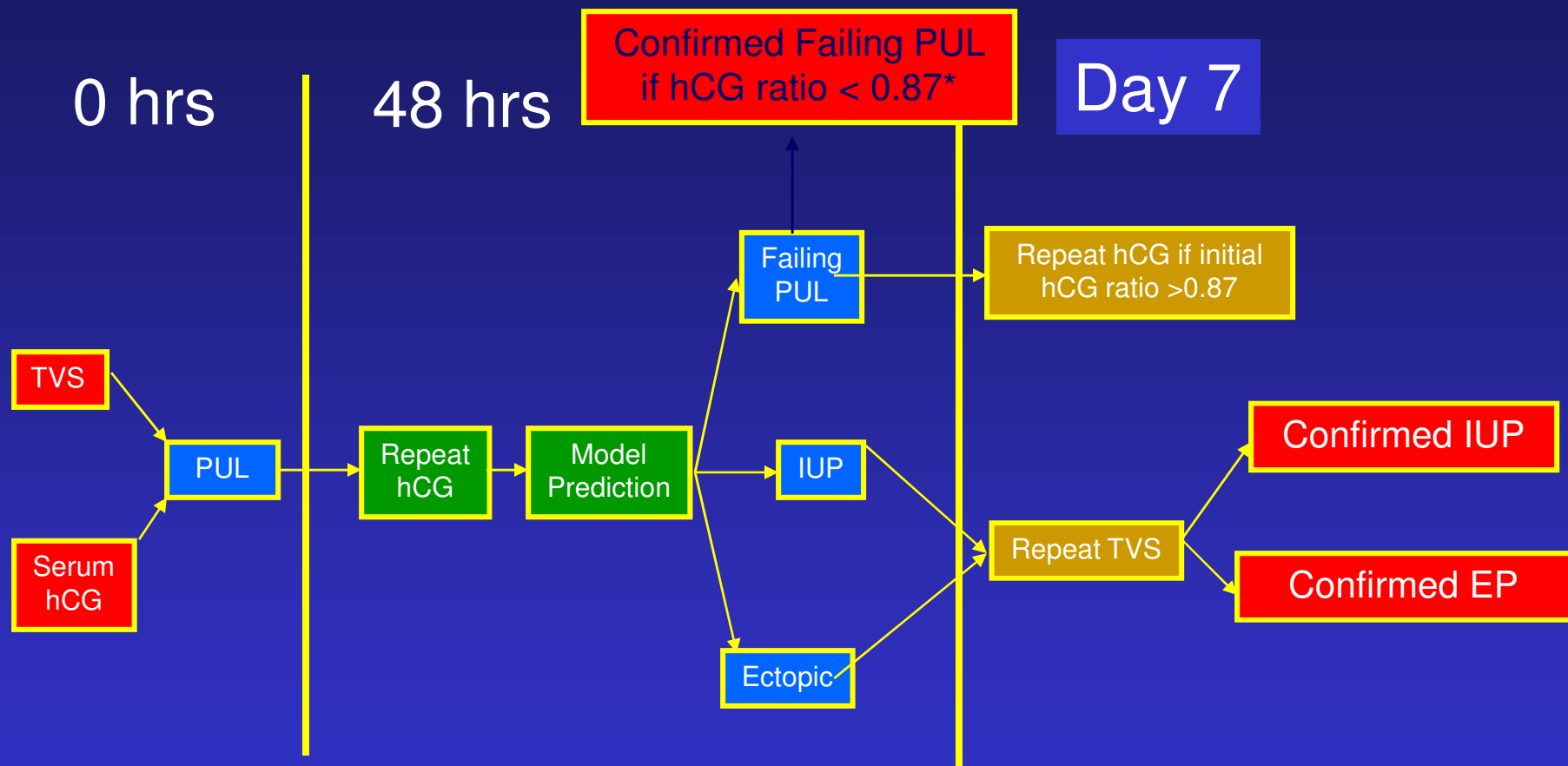
48 hrs





* Condous et al BJOG 2006



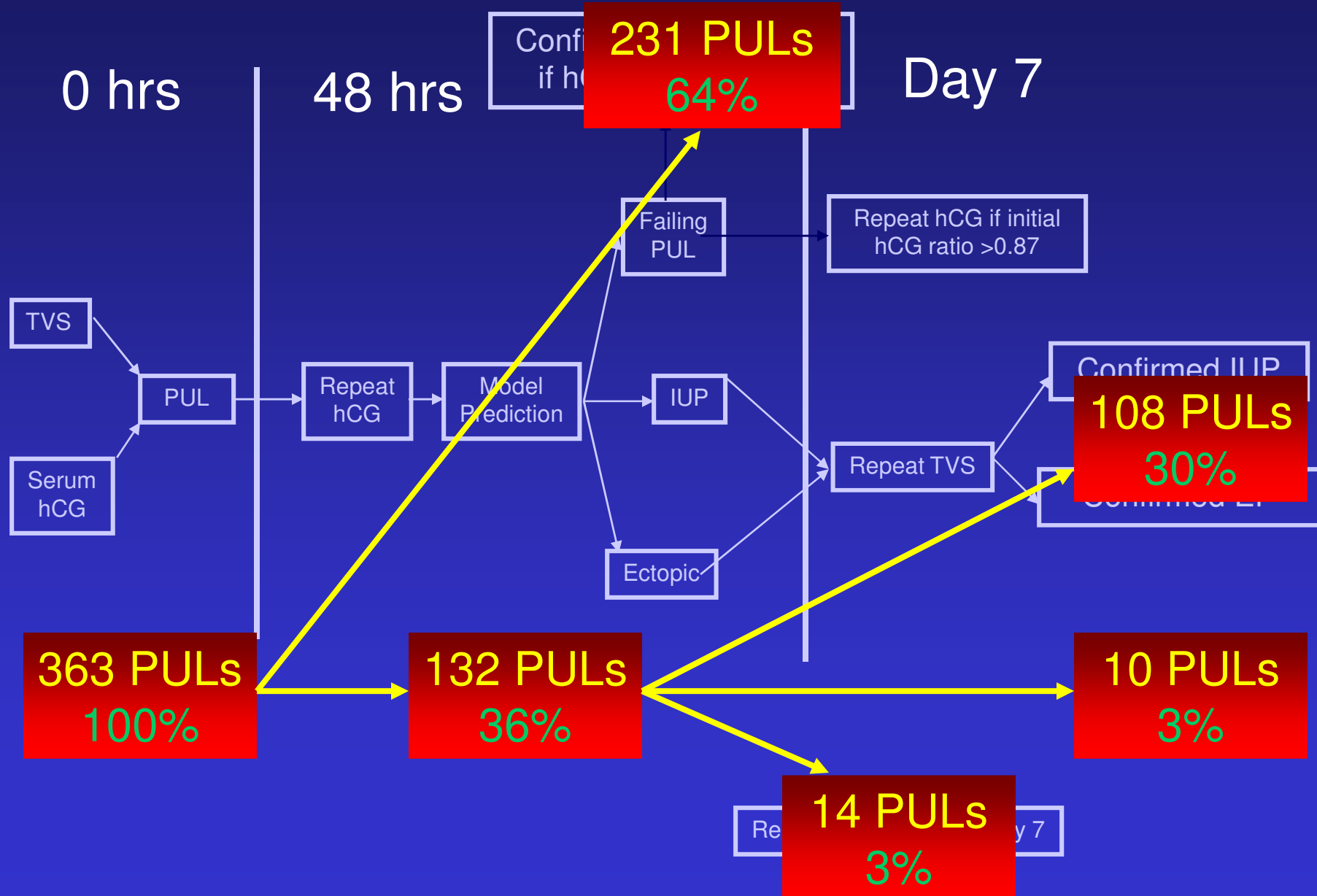


Failing PULs – 2 blood tests and 1 USS / **48 hrs - 2 visits**

IUP – 2 blood tests and 2 USS / **7 days – 3 visits**

EP – 2 blood tests and 2 USS / **7 days – 3 visits**

Rationalizing follow-up of PULs



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Rescan in 1 week to confirm
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Ectopic Pregnancy

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Repeat serum hCG in 1
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Summary

1. Expectant management suitable for majority of women
2. No consensus on appropriate intervention rates but no routine role for curettage
3. Serum hCG and progesterone levels useful, but no role for single hCG measurement
4. Mathematical models may be useful
5. Follow-up visits may be rationalised using management algorithms

Thank you