Objectives
To explore the incidences, risk factors, characteristics of ectopic pregnancy to strengthen the understanding of the disease and to improve the early diagnostic rate.

Methods
360 suspected cases of ectopic pregnancy were incorporated in the study. The diagnosis and management were done based on standard practices. All the cases underwent urine pregnancy test or serum beta-human chorionic gonadotropin (β-hCG), routine blood investigations and transvaginal or abdominal ultrasound. All the cases had undergone definitive treatment, either medical or surgical, β-hCG was measured serially till undetectable.

Results
Incidence of ectopic was 2.64 per 100 normal intrauterine pregnancies. There was no apparent risk factor in 20.8% of them and many cases had more than one risk factor. Typical clinical presentations were presented in only 72 cases. 21 cases were asymptomatic. Ultrasound findings were inconsistent and widely ranging. In most cases, β-hCG was measured serially. Only 4 cases just underwent urine pregnancy test before treatment because of emergency. There were three cases of suspected ovarian pregnancy confirmed on laparoscopy. 76 cases were managed medically. 284 cases were managed surgically either by laparoscopy or laparotomy.

Conclusion
Ectopic pregnancy continues to be a challenge in diagnose and therapy. Combining the characteristics of clinical symptoms, β-hCG level, and ultrasound findings, it will be helpful to early diagnosis. The treatment of ectopic pregnancy depends on many factors, but the biggest challenge should be reducing the probability of repeat ectopic pregnancy and improve the chances of normal intrauterine pregnancy.