P16.05- 3D omni view image of uterus is very informative to detect the location of gestational site in case of cervical ectopic pregnancy.

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Cervical and cervico-isthmic pregnancies are forms of ectopic gestation developing in the lower uterine segment. However, clinical management is different. The cervical pregnancies cannot continue over 20 weeks of gestation, whereas some cervico-isthmic pregnancies are known to grow to an advanced gestational age. To confirm the diagnosis, we need to detect the site of gestational sac (GS) implantation precisely. 3D omni view can demonstrate an arbitrary slice along the free line. Thus, 3D omni view might be the useful method to to reveal the GS location clearly.

Case: Transvaginal ultrasound of 2D B mode demonstrated the presence of a gestational sac with a diameter of 12.7mm in the lower uterine segment. Cervical pregnancy was strongly suspected but we could not point the internal OS of uterus by the 2D B mode. We obtained the whole 3D data of uterus and made image of omni view tracing external, internal OS, middle of endometrium and fundus of uterus. The image demonstrated precise localization of GS, and we made a final diagnosis of cervical pregnancy. Anatomically, uterine arteries branch off iliac arteries and flow into uterus at the level of internal OS. So, the site of uterine arteries insertion could be the indicator of internal OS. But it is somehow difficult to search the insertion site of uterine artery and internal OS through the 2D image. On the other hand, 3D omni view could identify the positional relationship between GS and internal OS at a glance.

3D omni view image of uterus was very useful in discrimination cervical from cervico-isthmic pregnancy rather than only 2D B mode.