

Normal Pregnancy Versus Ectopic Pregnancy: A Diagrammatic Representation

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DESCRIPTION

A case of pregnancy in which the embryo is attached outside of the uterus is known as ectopic pregnancy. It generally begins with abdominal pain followed by vaginal bleeding. The patient might feel cramps. The pain can extend to the shoulder due to vaginal bleeding. The patient can go through a fast heart rate, fainting, or shock. In most cases, the fetus dies. An ectopic pregnancy most often occurs in a fallopian tube, which carries eggs from the ovaries to the uterus. This type of ectopic pregnancy is called a tubal pregnancy. Sometimes, an ectopic pregnancy occurs in other areas of the

body, such as the ovary, abdominal cavity, or the lower part of the uterus (cervix), which connects to the vagina. An ectopic pregnancy can't proceed normally. The fertilized egg can't survive, and the growing tissue may cause life-threatening bleeding if left untreated. On the contrary normal pregnancy or gestation is a time when the fetus, embryo, or offspring will develop inside a woman. Childbirth can occur 40 weeks from the woman's last menstruation, which is around nine months. A normal pregnancy is when the child is conceived naturally through intercourse, and the child is born normally (Figure 1).

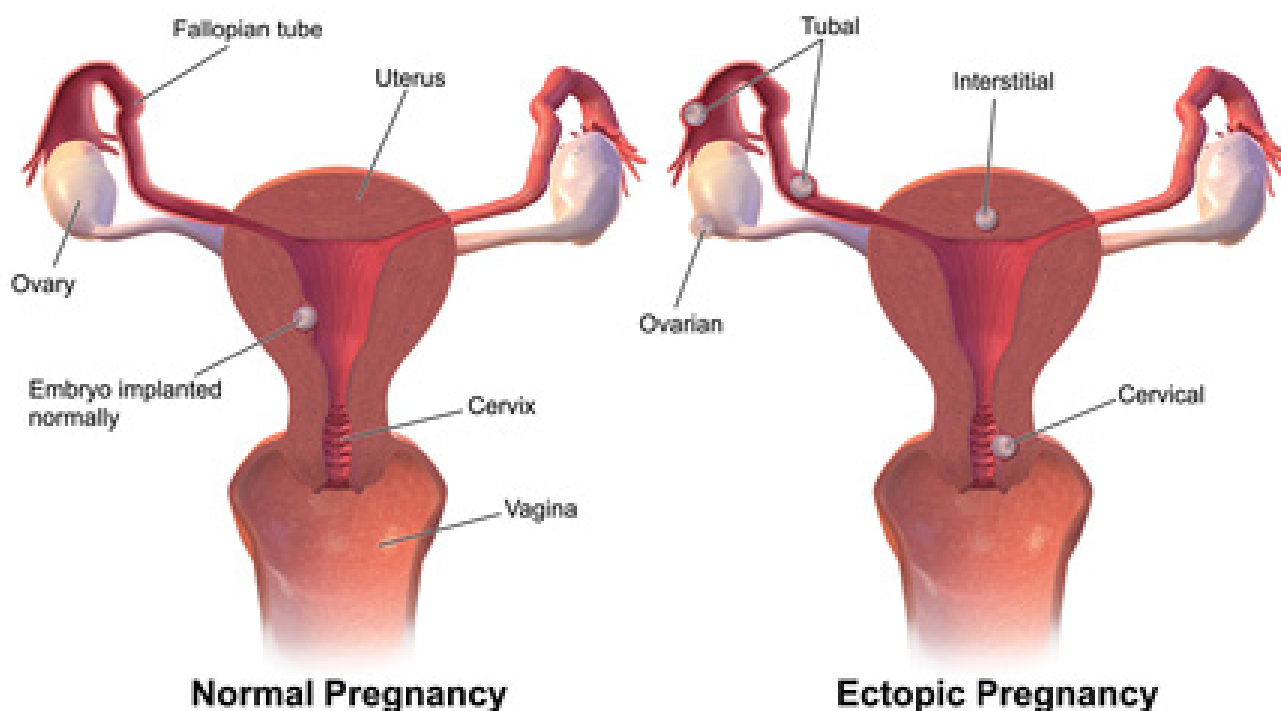


Figure 1: Normal pregnancy versus ectopic pregnancy: A diagrammatic representation.

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