

preference for traditional rather than orthodox forms of maternity care. The recommendations they made for improving maternity care included the improvement of hospital facilities, reorganization of services to eliminate delays, the training, and re-training of health workers and feedback/counselling and education of women.

Conclusion: Women-friendly approach to the delivery of maternal health care based on adequate response to women's concerns/experiences will be critical to improving maternal health and reducing maternal morbidity & mortality in Nigeria.

OR034 Ectopic Pregnancy At University Of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin: A Three Year Review.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Ectopic pregnancy continues to be a life threatening gynaecological emergency all over the world.

Objective: To determine the prevalence, pattern of presentation, risk factors, and management of cases seen over a 3year period

Method: A retrospective study of ectopic gestation cases managed at the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin from 01/01/2010 to 31/12/2012.

Results: There were 8,931 deliveries, and 2,000 gynaecological admissions. One hundred and eighty-six patients had ectopic gestation accounting for 2.1% of deliveries and 9.3% of gynaecological admission. Only 99(52.3%) case folders were available with complete information. The peak age group was 26-30years (36.3%); 74 (74.8%) were married and 48(48.5%) attained secondary School as their highest level of education. Abdominal pain (100%), Amenorrhoea (80.8%) and Vaginal bleeding (64.6%) were the common symptoms at presentation. Risk factors were; previous abortion (30.4%), sexually transmitted infection (19.5%) and multiple sexual partners (16.1%). Ultrasound scanning and HcG tests were helpful in diagnosis. Ampulla of fallopian tube was commonest implantation site (80.7%), majority of cases (86.9%) were ruptured at presentation. Main method of treatment was open unilateral salpingectomy (92.9%). No mortality was recorded. **Conclusion:** Ectopic pregnancy is still a major challenge, most cases presented late with rupture. This has significant implications in a society where there is high preference for large family size. Improvement in health seeking behaviour among our populace to tackle identifiable risk factors before they cause problems will be quite useful.