

Case Report

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A 11 Week's Gestation Ruptured Tubal Ectopic Pregnancy : A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: (*Eleusine coracana*) is a rich source of proteins, phytochemicals, and fibers with several health benefits. Cancer accounts for 12% of death worldwide, which requires superior therapeutic strategies. Polyphenols are a class of phytochemicals in plant derived compounds, that has been reported to exhibit anticancer, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties. The objective was to investigate the binding potential of selected polyphenols against probable drug targets of various types of cancer and provide an insight on the anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antimicrobial properties by using molecular docking method.

Materials and Methods: Ten receptors were analyzed for anticancer, two receptors for anti-inflammatory, three receptors for antioxidant, and five receptors for antimicrobial studies. The binding competences of polyphenol towards selected targets were studied by molecular docking.

Results: Affinity of polyphenols as an anticancer agent with respect specific targets viz CDKN1A, FOXO1, FGFR2, CTNNB1, and GST-PI was evident. The binding energies of docked complexes were found to be -116.56, -114.5, -110.38, -106.9, and -105.07 kcal/mol, respectively. In case of anti-inflammatory the best binding was seen in between COX-2 receptor with and COX-1 receptors. Antioxidant studies it was observed that SOD2 showed the best binding energy followed by SOD3. Followed by antimicrobial studies the best binding interaction some how were shown by IARS and PBP1a receptors.

Conclusion: Present studies revealed that polyphenols has superior interacting properties towards these cancer targets than their normal ligands and shows a strong approach to anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antimicrobial activity.

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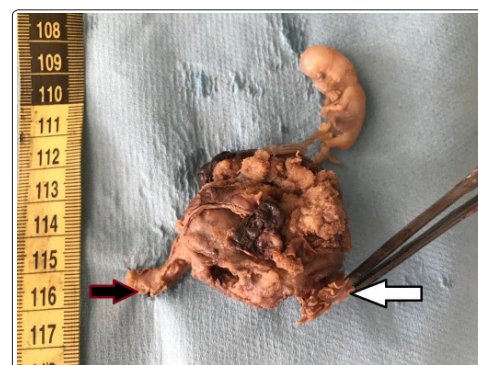
Background

Ectopic pregnancy is a common condition, with a reported incidence of approximately 2% among all pregnancies, Fallopian tubes represent the most involved implantation's site (>98%) [1]. However, advanced ectopic tubal pregnancy is uncommon, and might be lifethreatning [2].

Case Presentation

A 40 years women presented to the emergency department with abdominal pain and a history of irregular menstrual cycles. Upon physical examination, she had stable vital signs with abdominal tenderness. BHCG levels in the blood were very high. Ultrasonography imaging revealed, A 11 weeks tubal pregnancy (fetal heart positive activity) and moderate peritoneal effusion suggestive of rupture. Laparotomy confirmed these findings; the patient underwent salpingectomy. On gross, the specimen consisted of a right fallopian tube measuring 6.5cm (length) x5cm (diameter) with a distended ruptured segment containing fetus, membranes and placenta. The fetus measured 4.5cm (crown to rump) and weighed 22.5g. The head circumference was 3.6cm. The vertebral column was intact. There was no patency of eyes, nose, mouth or anus. No craniofacial defects were grossly identified. The skin had normal appearance. The placenta measured 4.6 x4.2cm weighed 50g, with an eccentrically attached umbilical

cord, measuring 3.6 x0.4cm, showing 3 vessels at sectioning. Histological examination revealed normal fetal tissue and placenta. Fallopian tube showed extensive hemorrhage with chorionic villi in the wall and decidual change in lamina propria.



Ectopic Tubal Pregnancy: Fimbriae (white arrow) Ampulla (Black Arrow)

Conclusion

Advanced ectopic pregnancy is a life-threatening condition. Early diagnosis is necessary to avoid salpingectomy; which compromises fertility in patients wishing future pregnancy.

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