

# Huge cornual pregnancy beyond second trimester: A case report

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Cornual pregnancy accounts for 1.5-2% of ectopic pregnancies. The diagnosis and management remain challenging due to the rarity of the case which lead to high maternal mortality. Our objective of this case report is to evaluate the precise diagnosis and its management. This is a case of a 27-year-old, G3P1+1 at 30 weeks with signs of hypovolemic shock. **Case Description:** Patient was admitted for acute dyspepsia and been managed accordingly. She was planned for MRI pelvis due to abnormality of her placenta location and the suspicion of a mass over the lower segment of uterus. Unfortunately, she developed acute abdomen with signs of hypovolemic shock. She required emergency exploratory laparotomy with suspecting placenta abruptio and differential diagnosis of perforated viscus. Intra-operatively showing ruptured right cornual ectopic pregnancy and delivered a baby girl with birth weight of 1.5 kg. She ended with massive PPH and required ICU care. **Discussion:** A cornual pregnancy incidence that continues beyond the second trimester is a rare phenomenon. To avoid this catastrophic event, ectopic pregnancy is ideally diagnosed and terminated as soon as diagnosis had been made. In view of the difficulty of making a diagnosis, management is generally surgery and our patient required hysterectomy as a lifesaving procedure due to massive obstetric hemorrhage.

# Live birth from intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) with laser-assisted sperm selection (LAISS) for absolute asthenozoospermia: A case report

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Absolute asthenozoospermia affects 1 in 5,000 men where the ejaculate has 100% immotile sperm, a condition resulting in poor fertility outcomes even with ICSI. As an alternative to the Hypo-osmotic swelling (HOS) test, laser-assisted immotile sperm selection (LAISS) can be used for the selection of viable sperm. LAISS procedure involves firing a laser pulse to the tip of the sperm tail. Coil sperm tail following laser application indicates sperm viability. LAISS is an easy and efficient way to distinguish between viable and non-viable sperm. **Case Description:** We report a case of a 34-year-old, Malay gentleman in August 2018 who presented with absolute asthenozoospermia during semen analysis. Viable sperm were observed with the HOS test. His wife, a 33-year-old, Malay woman underwent oocyte pick up in October 2018. During ICSI, viable sperm were chosen via LAISS. Eight oocytes were successfully fertilized out of nineteen mature oocytes. A total of six embryos were frozen. The wife had a frozen embryo transfer (FET) with single day five blastocyst in 2019 and delivered a healthy baby girl in 2020 with a birth weight of 2.89 kg with no complications. The second FET was done in February 2022, and she is currently 16 weeks pregnant. **Discussion:** ICSI with LAISS allow embryologists to overcome the challenge of selecting viable sperm in the absolute asthenozoospermia cases. Not only simple and efficient, our findings and multiple studies have proven that ICSI with LAISS also results in good perinatal and neonatal outcomes.