

**Table 1:** Cases of hemoperitoneum due to ectopic pregnancy with negative urine pregnancy test: results published in the literature.

<b>Authors (publication year)</b>	<b>Clinical features</b>	<b>Duration of amenorrhoea</b>	<b>Diagnosis (type of ectopic pregnancy)</b>
Lonky & Sauer (1987)	Sudden onset of abdominal pain. Less than 5 mIU/mL $\beta$ -hCG.	13 weeks	Tubal abortion
Maccato, et al (1993)	Abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, less than 5 mIU/mL $\beta$ -hCG.	20 days	Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
Bozoklu, et al (1997)	Abdominal pain and nausea for 12 hours with increasing severity. Undetectable $\beta$ -hCG	36 days	Ruptured ectopic pregnancy (with acute appendicitis)
Brennan, et al (2000)	1) Right lower quadrant pain for 14 hours with increasing severity 2) Intermittent pelvic pain for 2 months with increasing severity	4 days Normal menstruation	Ruptured ectopic pregnancy Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
Kalinski & Guss (2002)	Sudden onset of abdominal pain and syncope, 2 negative urine beta-hCG analysis results and a quantitative serum beta-hCG level of 7 mIU/mL.	6 weeks	Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
Tse, et al (2006)	Abdominal pain for 5 days	4 weeks	Tubal abortion
Lee & Lamaro (2009)	Lower abdominal pain and fainting episodes	12 weeks	Ruptured left tubal ectopic, over the ampulla region
Present case (2011)	Lower abdominal pain and fainting episodes, quantitative serum beta-hCG level of 13 mIU/mL.	7 weeks	Ruptured right tubal ectopic, over the isthmic region