

## TWIN PREGNANCY: PARTIAL VESICULAR MOLE ASSOCIATED WITH NORMAL PREGNANCY

by

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### Introduction

A vesicular mole associated with normal pregnancy reaching viability is very rare. The cases reported in the past are by Favreau and Belanger, Beasley, Waters and Crunden, Taylor, Rose and by Sitaratna and Sarma. The present case has an additional peculiarity in that the associated vesicular mole is a partial mole and not a complete change.

### Case

Mrs. D. M. S., was admitted on 2-8-67 at 12.40 A.M. with complaints of 6½ months' amenorrhoea and one bout of bleeding per vaginam on that day. She was a primigravida, married for 1½ years and her last menstrual period was on 14th January, 1967. She attended the antenatal clinic regularly and no abnormality was detected. On examination, her pulse rate was 76 per minute, B.P. 100/70 mm. of mercury and there was no oedema of feet. The uterus was 28 weeks' size. Foetal position was left occiput anterior and head was engaged. Foetal heart sounds were indistinctly heard. Her haemoglobin was 60 per cent, blood group 0 Rh + ve. and there was no albuminuria. She was given one 350 c.c. blood transfusion. At 1.30 A.M. she had a

big bout of vaginal bleeding but her general condition continued to be fairly good.

On the same day at 12.30 P.M. she delivered a female premature baby 1100 gms. in weight. Baby cried immediately. After two days baby expired due to prematurity. The placenta was delivered within 10 minutes by fundal pressure without difficulty. The vesicular mole was attached to the membranes but separate from the placenta.

### Pathology

The specimen consisted of an intact placenta and cord of battledore variety. Adherent to its membranes there was another placenta undergoing vesicular mole change. Because there was no vascular connection between the two placentae, the vesicular degenerated placenta could not be termed a succenturiate lobe of the main placenta. The photograph shows the placenta and partial vesicular mole. The partial mole shows normal placental area as shown by the arrow. The biopsy taken from this area showed normal placental structure, and the vesicular mole showed typical microscopic appearance of the mole.

### Comments

Robert Meyer found that about one-third of uterine abortions showed definite vesicular changes, therefore, calculated that about 10 per cent of all conceptions end in vesicular mole degeneration. But only a small number of cases are described where vesicular mole coexists with normal pregnancy. These are cases of twin

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pregnancy, where one ovum develops into normal pregnancy while the other one develops into a vesicular mole. Very few such cases reach a period of viability. According to Eastman, a newborn weighing 1000 gms. or more has reached a viability stage.

In all the cases reported in the literature so far, the vesicular mole was expelled after the placenta and its membranes were delivered. In the present case there was partial vesicular mole degeneration in the twin placenta but no amniotic sac and embryo. The patient is being followed up and her A-Z test is negative.

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*Figs. on Art Paper V*