

Neural Tube Defects of Monozygotic Twins

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Incidence of congenital malformations in monozygotic twins is 2.1 percent as compared to an incidence of 1 percent in singleton pregnancies.

MRS MALATI KUMAR 25/F DR A KANT 16 Dec 97 Tlb 02 MI 03
 IMCL APOLLO HOSP. N.DELHI C4-2 40R OB/General 4:57:21 pm Fr #88 12.4cm

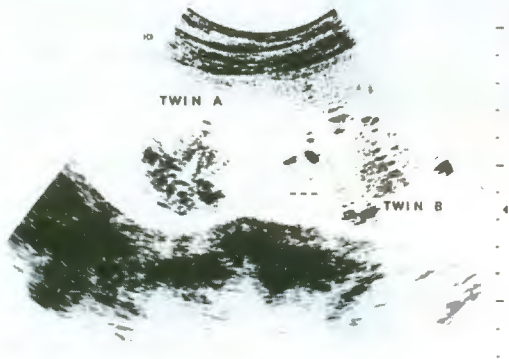


Fig. I

MRS MALATI KUMAR 25/F DR A KANT 16 Dec 97 Tlb 02 MI 03
 IMCL APOLLO HOSP. N.DELHI C4-2 40R OB/General 5:16:53 pm Fr #88 12.4cm

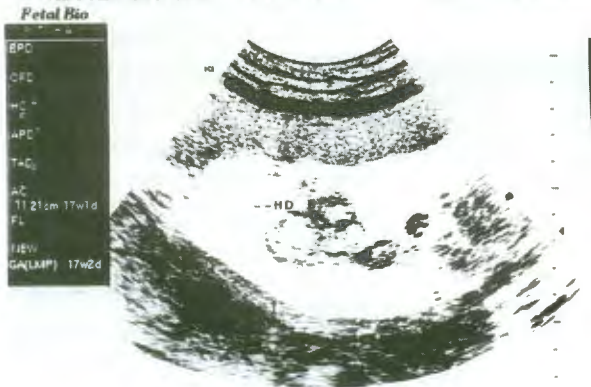


Fig. II

MRS MALATI KUMAR 25/F DR A KANT 16 Dec 97 Tlb 02 MI 03
 IMCL APOLLO HOSP. N.DELHI C4-2 40R OB/General 5:27:48 pm Fr #81 12.4cm

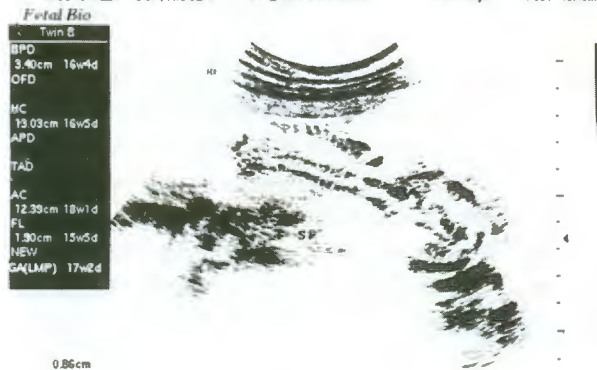


Fig. III



Fig. IV

Malformations are more common among monozygotic than dizygotic twins.

A patient MK, 25 years old second gravida presented with 3 months amenorrhoea for routine antenatal check up. On examination, the height of uterus was 18 weeks which was more than the period of gestation. On ultrasound examination, there was a twin pregnancy (Fig-I) placenta appeared to be single. The skull bones of Twin A were not visualised, although some brain matter and facial bones could be seen. Both orbits were prominent. Spine of this foetus appeared twisted and could not be visualised completely (Fig-II). The spine of Twin B showed a small kyphus at the dorso-lumbar region with widening of the spinal canal at the lumbar region (Fig-III).

Midtrimester abortion was induced and patient delivered twin foetuses. First twin had anencephaly and spina bifida. Placenta was single. Second twin had spina bifida and meningocele. (Fig-IV).