



# **MEDICAL ACADEMY NAMED AFTER S.I.GEORGIEVSKY OF VERNADSKY CFU**

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**TOPIC- TWINS DIAGNOSTIC  
METHOD**

**TODAY'S  
TOPIC**

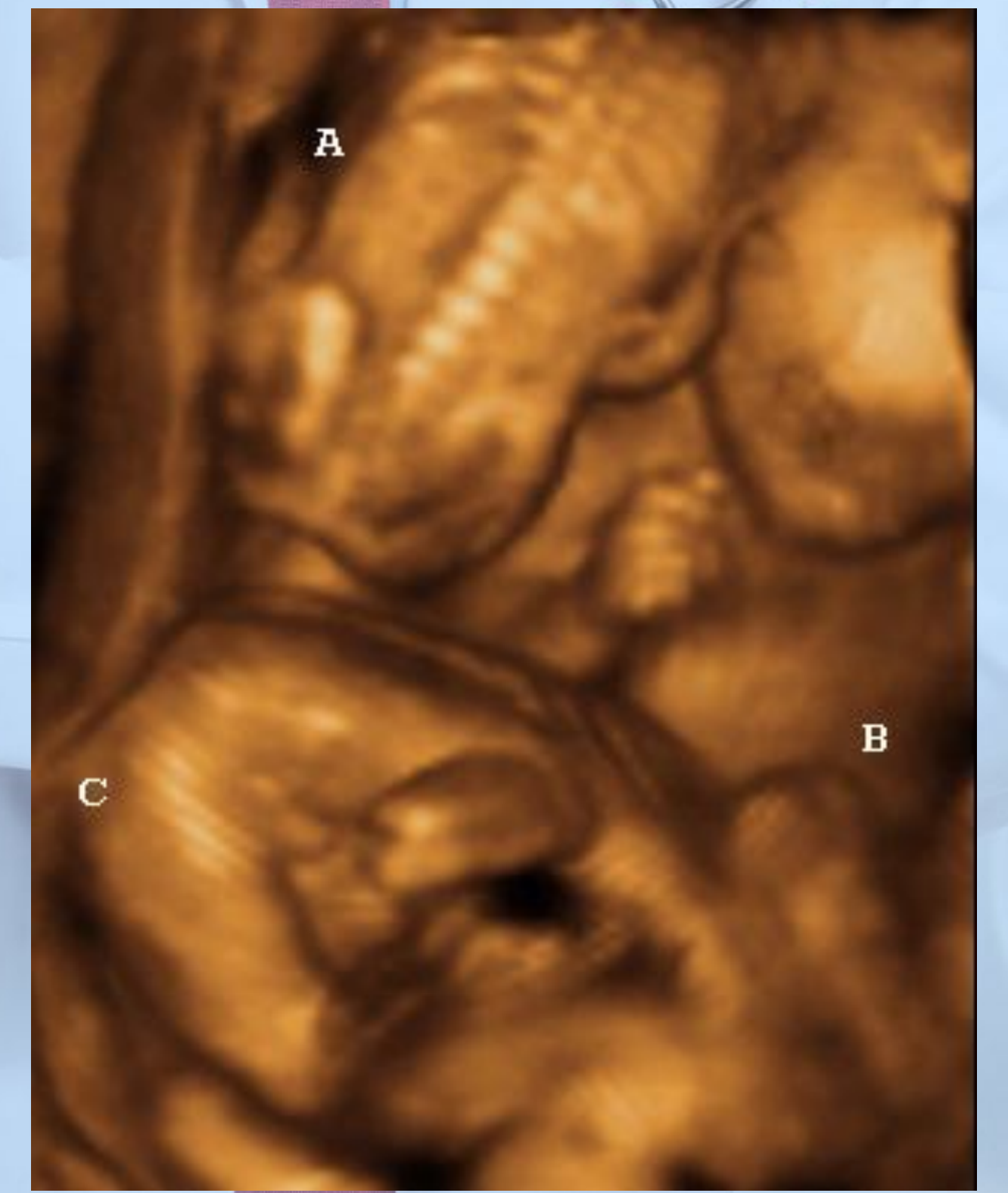
**TWINS  
DIAGNOS  
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**Multiple Pregnancy**

# MULTIPLE PREGNANCY

- When more than one Foetus simultaneously develops in the uterus then it is called multiple pregnancy.
- Simultaneous development of two foetus(twins) is the commonest; Although rare, development of three foetuses(triplets), four foetuses (quadruplets), Five (quintuplets), or six (sextuplets) may also occur.



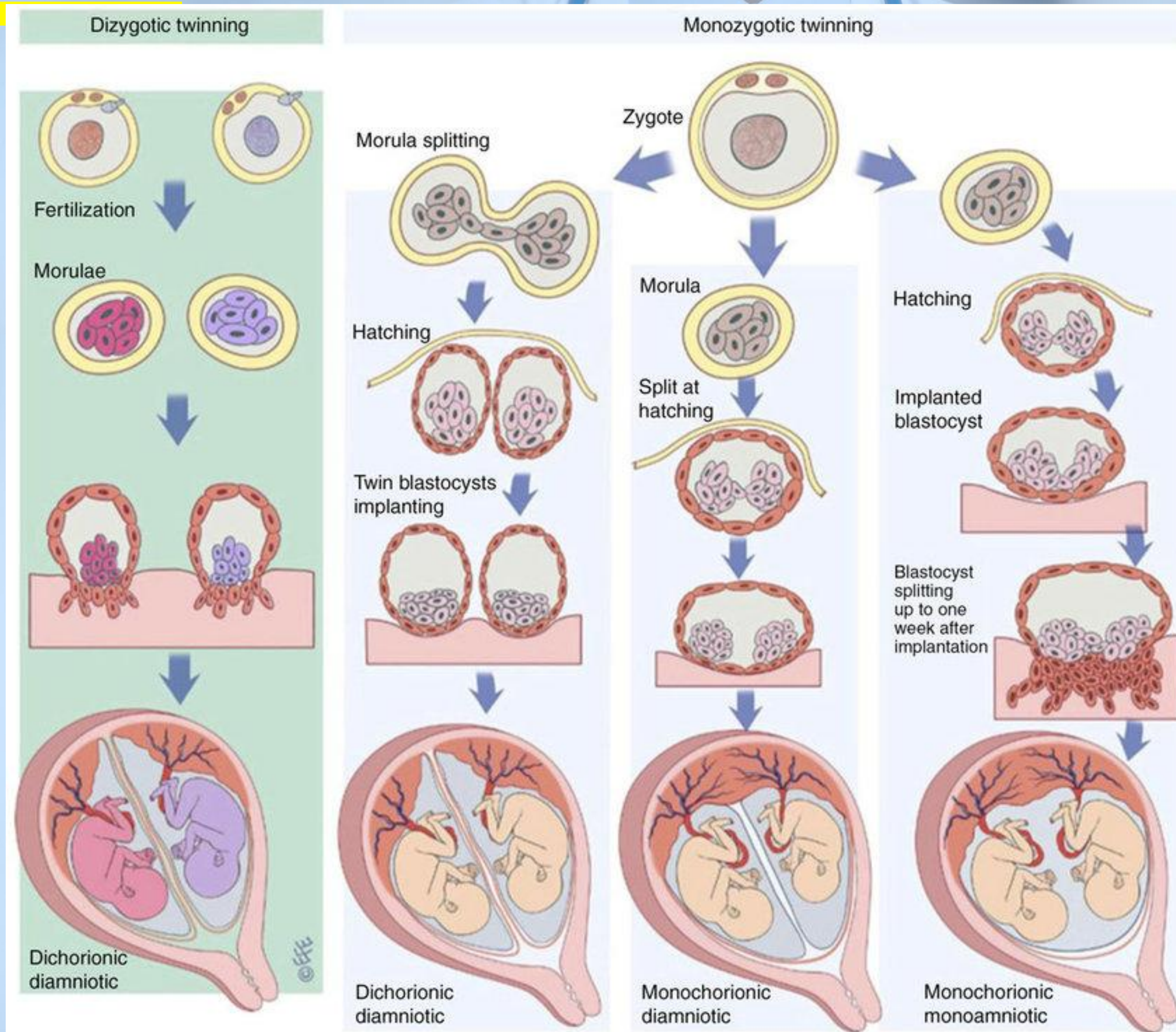
There are 2 main types of twins :-

## 1) Monozygotic Twins

Identical twins are also known as monozygotic twins. They result from the fertilization of a single egg that splits in two. Identical twins share all of their genes and are always of the same sex.

## 2) Dizygotic Twins

Fraternal – or dizygotic – twins form from two eggs that have been fertilized by two of the father's sperm, producing two genetically unique siblings. They share 50% of their DNA. But “semi-identical” twins are so rare, experts say they have only identified two cases – ever.



# FACTORS INFLUENCING TWINNING

- The cause of twin pregnancy is not known
- **Race:** Highest amongst Negroes (Once in every 20 births) lowest in Mongols and intermediate among Caucasians
- **Hereditary:** Family history in mother
- **Maternal age and Parity:** Twinning peaks at age 37 years
- **Increasing parity:** 5th gravid onwards
- **Nutritional factors:** Taller, heavier women- twinning rate 25 to 30% greater



# NOW METHODS OF TWIN DIAGNOSIS



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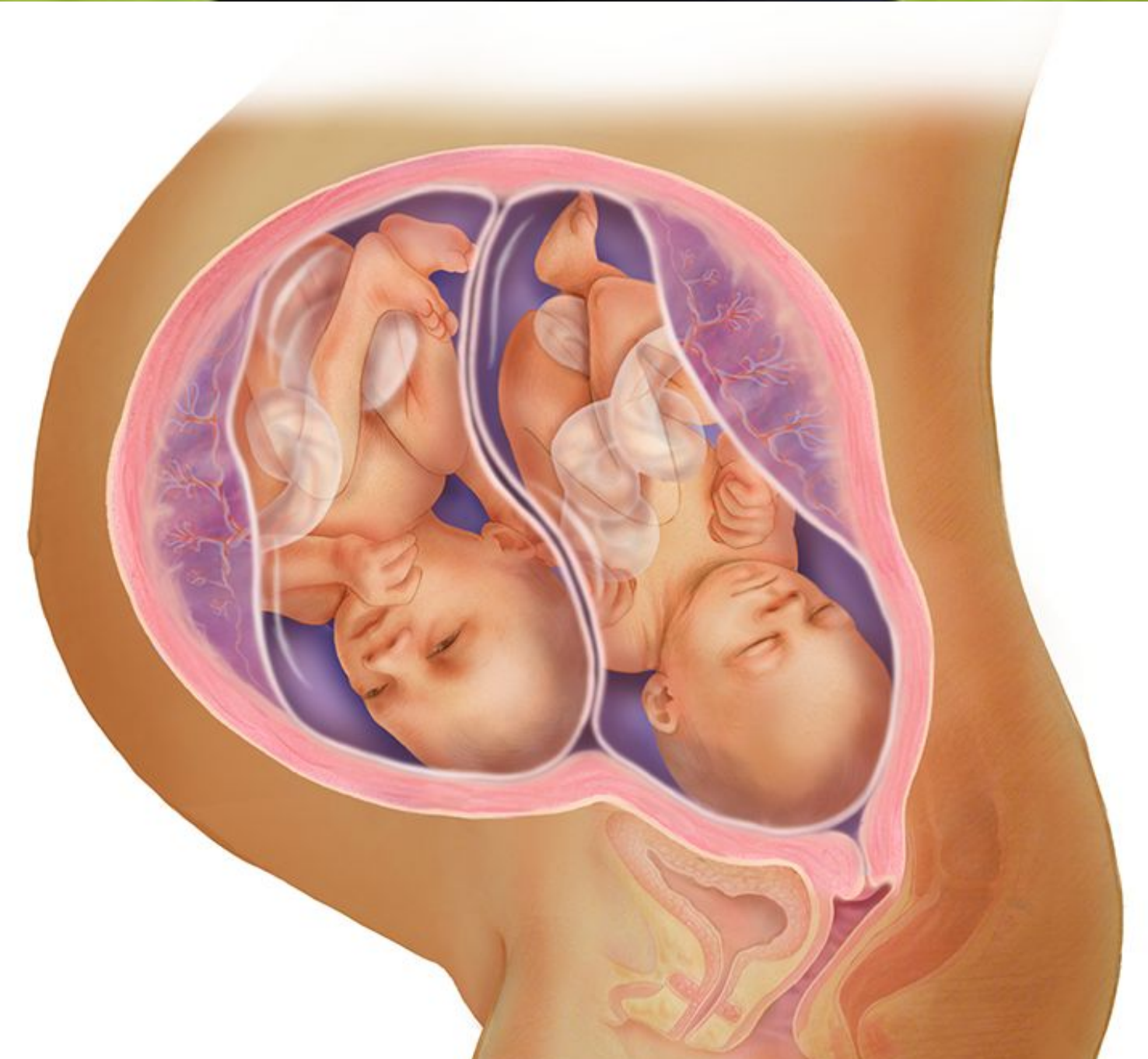
# GENERAL EXAMINATION

- Increased prevalence of **Anemia**
- Unusual **weight gain** not explained by preeclampsia or obesity
- Evidence of **preeclampsia** is a common association



# ABDOMINAL EXAMINATION

- Elongated shape of normal pregnant uterus is changed to a more **barrel shaped** and the **abdomen is unduly enlarged**
- **Height of the uterus is more than gestation age**
- Foetal bulk seems disproportionately larger in relation to size of foetal head.
- **Palpation of too many foetal heads**





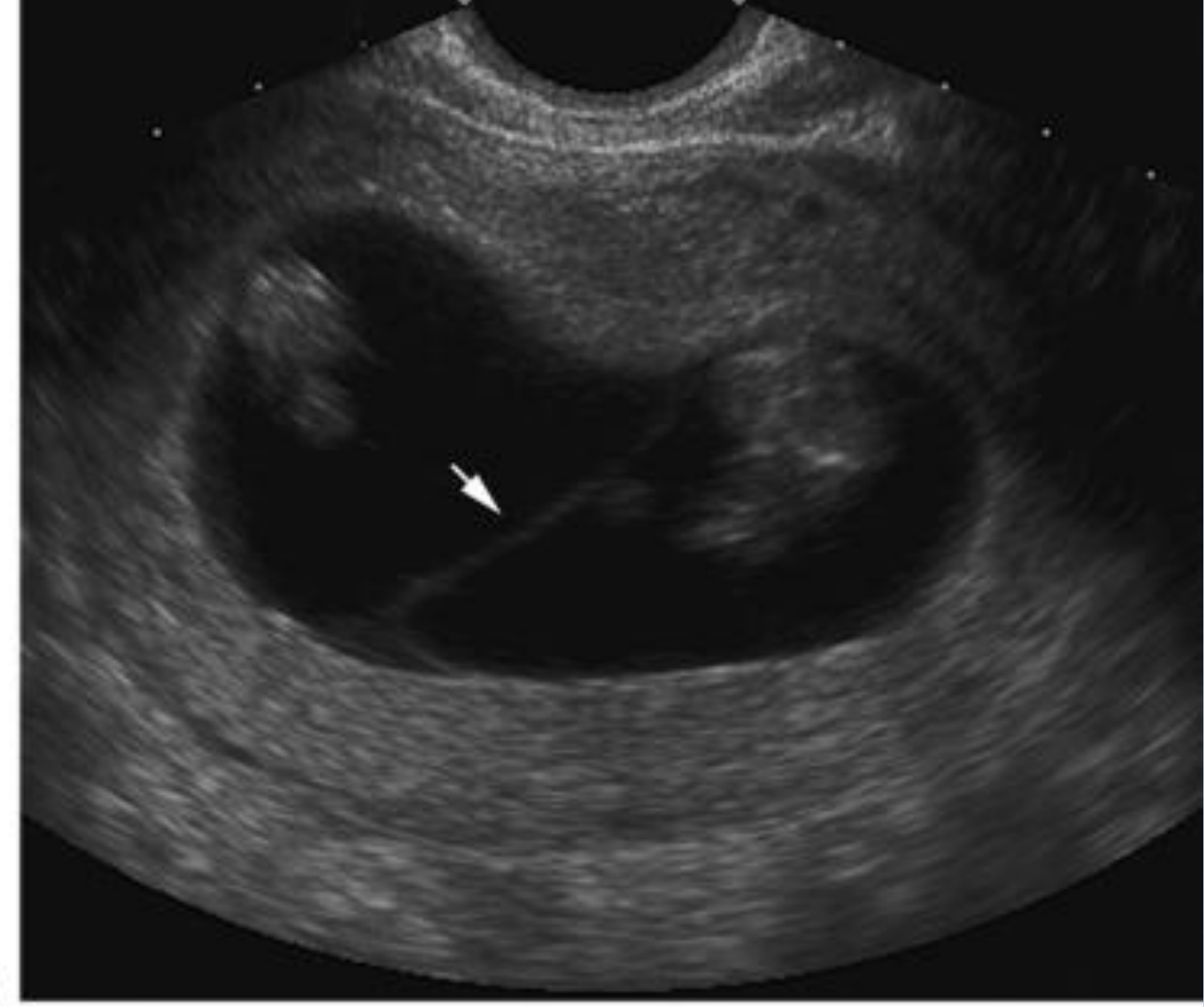
# RADIOLOGIC EXAMINATION AND BIOCHEMICAL TEST

- **Radiologic examination** is not useful and may lead to incorrect diagnosis
- For Biochemical tests Amounts of **chorionic gonadotropin** in plasma and in urine, on average are **higher** than those found with singleton pregnancy, but not so high as allow a definite diagnosis of **multiple foetuses**



# SONOGRAPHY

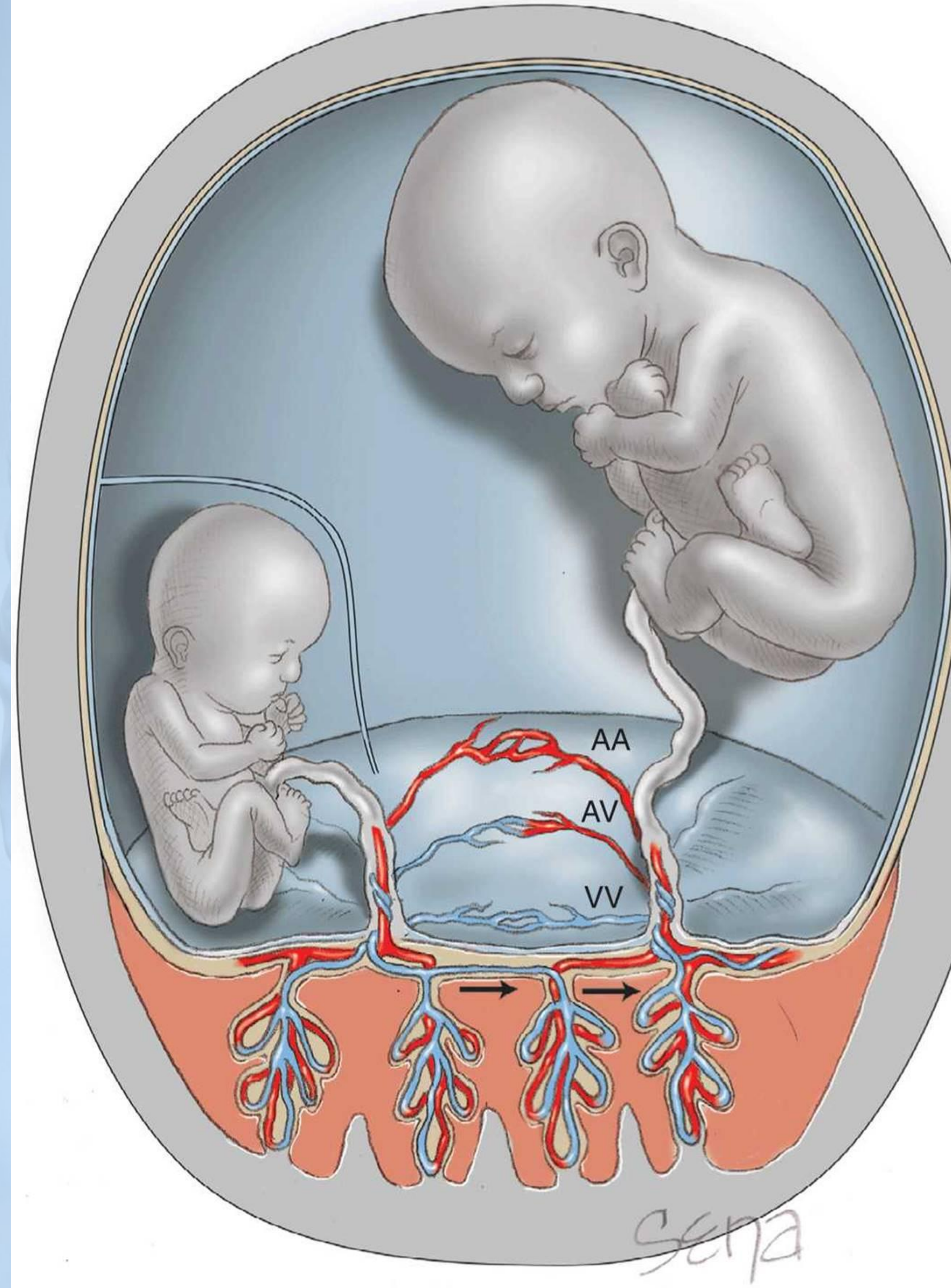
- **Separate gestational sacs** can be identified early in twin pregnancy
- **Two foetal heads** or **two abdomens** should be seen in the same plane, to avoid scanning the same foetus twice and interpreting it as twins.



# DDx. OF MULTIPLE FOETUS

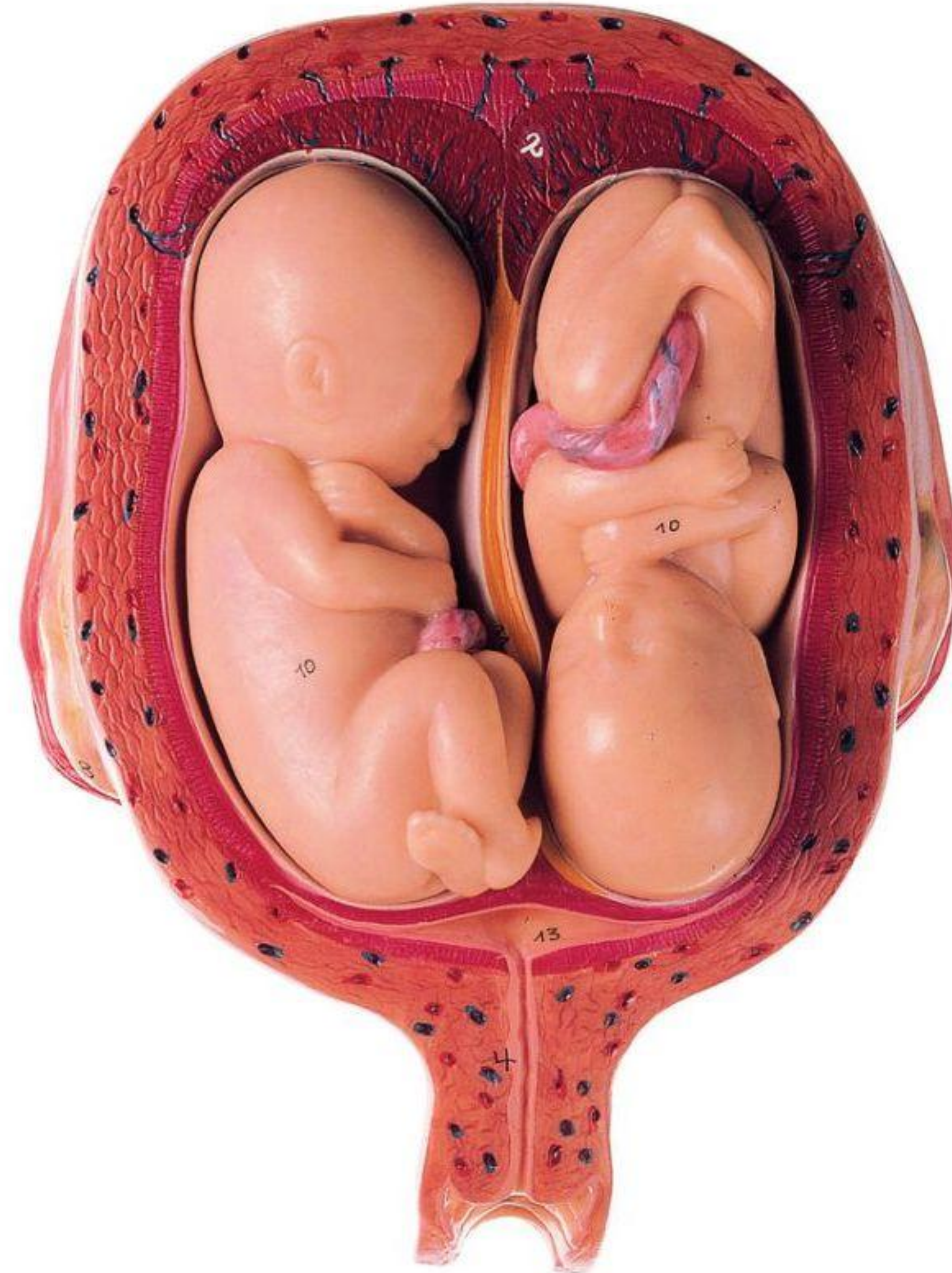
In women with a uterus that appears large for gestational age, the following possibilities are considered :

1. Elevation of the uterus by a **distended bladder**
2. **Inaccurate menstrual history**
3. **Big baby**
4. **Hydramnios**
5. **Ascites** with pregnancy
6. **Hydatidiform mole**
7. Uterine **myomas**
8. A closely attached adnexal mass



# COMPLICATIONS TO FOETUS

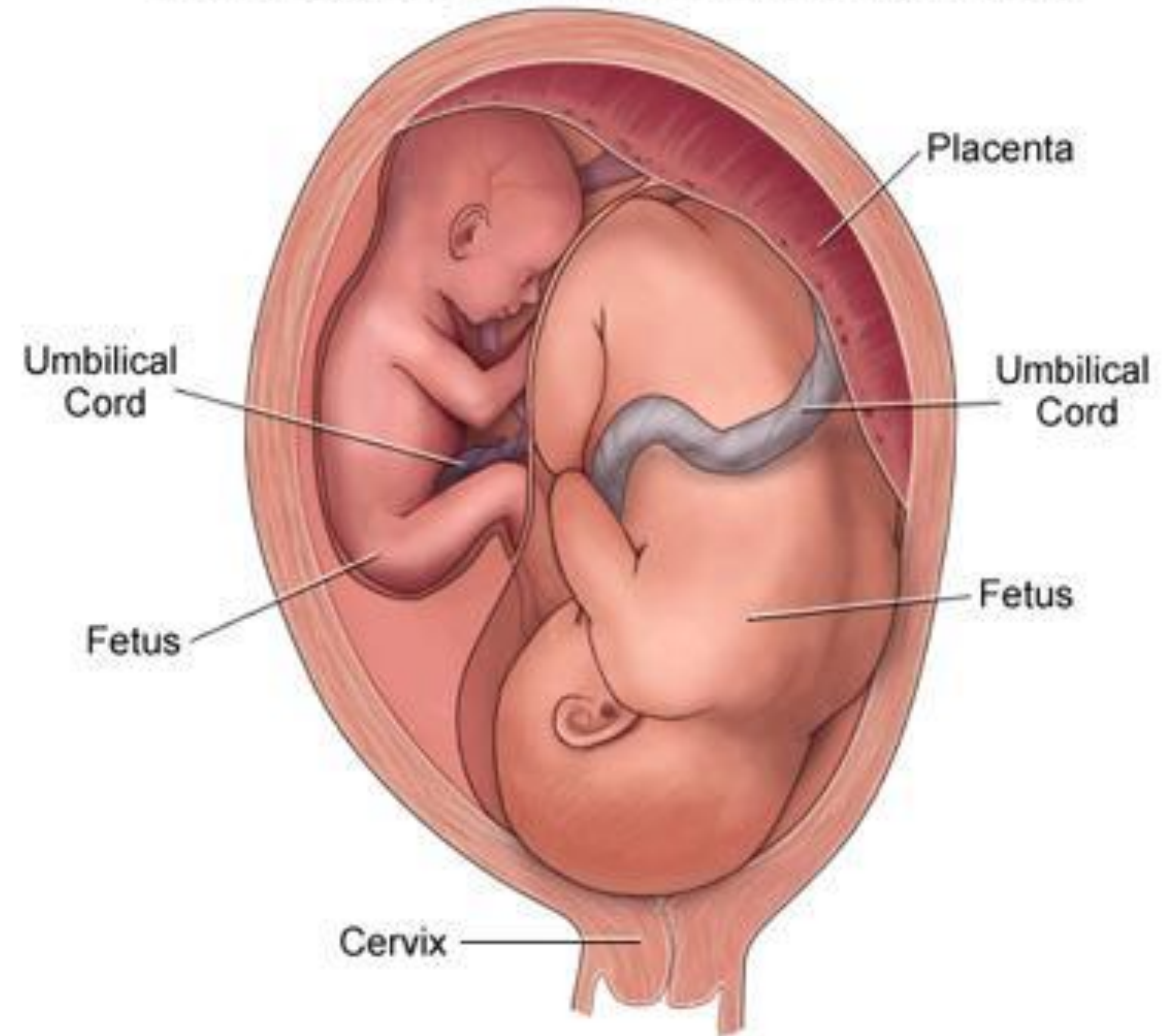
- Still birth/Neonatal death
- **Abortion**
- **Single foetal death** in twin pregnancy
- **IUGR** (Intra Uterine Growth Restriction)
- **SGA** (Small for Gestational Age)



# COMPLICATIONS TO FOETUS CONT.



Twin Pregnancy: Twin to Twin Transfusion



- Risk of cord accidents

- Chrionicity

- Risk of asphyxia

- Operative vaginal delivery

# COMPLICATIONS TO MOTHER

DURING PREGNANCY

- Nausea and Vomiting
- Anemia
- Pre-eclapmsia (25%)
- Antepartum Haemorrhage



# COMPLICATIONS TO MOTHER CONT.

*During Labour and Puerperium*

- Early **rupture of membranes** and **cord prolapse**
- **Prolonged labour**
- Increased **operative interference**
- **Bleeding**
- **Postpartum Hemorrhage**
- **Obstructive**



**THANK YOU  
EVERYBODY**

