Twins with fetal death of one fetus: etiology, management and prognosis
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Objective
To clarify the causes and consequences of IUFD a twin and to specify the management of this pathology.

Methods
This is a retrospective study over a period of 8 years. We collect 33 cases of twin pregnancies with fetal death of one twin beyond 26 weeks of amenorrhea on a total of 1107 twins.

Results
Prevalence IUFD a twin is 3% (67. 9% dichorionic and monochorionic 32. 1%). The average age of the discovery of the IUFD was 31SA + 2J. The main causes are responsible: In dichorionic pregnancies IUGR 36. 8%, Preeclampsia 21%, Gestational diabetes 15. 8%. In twin monochorionic pregnancies, the transfusion syndrome transfused represents 44. 4%. 54. 6% of pregnant gave birth vaginally and 46. 4% by high way prematurity rate was 85. 4%. IUFD the second twin was observed in one case. Neonatal mortality rate was 22%.

Conclusion
The prognosis of the co-twin was mainly compromised by preterm birth and its consequences. The management depends chorionicity, early diagnosis chorionicity is paramount.