



MONOCHORIONIC TWIN PREGNANCY RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME

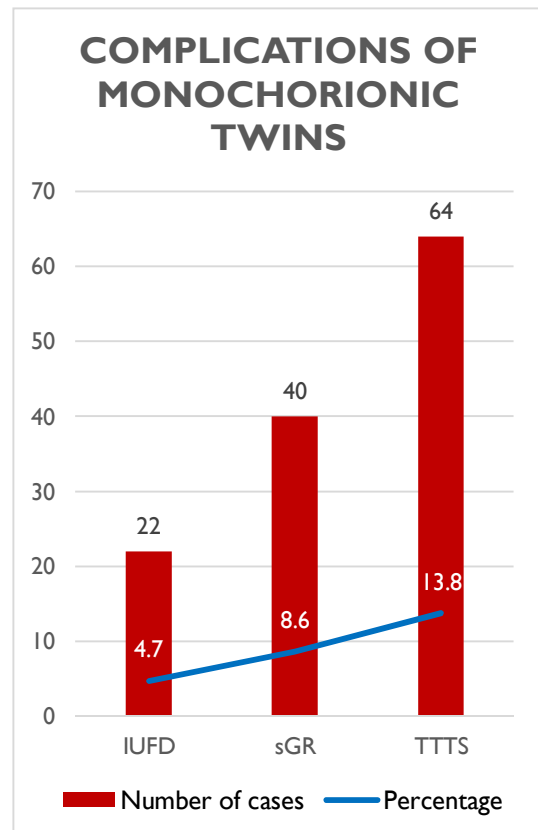


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Background: Monochorionic twins are at high risk for perinatal outcomes like twin-twin transfusion syndrome (TTTS), selective intrauterine growth restriction (sGR), intrauterine fetal death (IUFD) or structural anomalies. The aim of this study was to evaluate the outcome of monochorionic twin pregnancies managed in Hung Vuong Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

Method: We conducted a retrospective study from 2011-2016. The data retrieved from the hospital computer system including : demographic data, and the complications of the twin pregnancy

Results: From 2011-2016, there were 1230 twin pregnancies, in which the monochorionic twins occupied for 37.8% (465 / 1230). Over a period of 5 years (2011-2016), there were 228 monochorionic twins delivered at Hung Vuong hospital. The prevalence of IUFD, sGR and TTTS were 4.73% (22/465), 8.6% (40/465) and 13.8% (64/465) respectively. Structure abnormalities in monochorionic twin pregnancies were conjoined twins (4.3%) and acardiac twins (0.9%).



Conclusion: Monochorionic twin pregnancy can be reliably made by ultrasound and have high complication rates. The prenatal care by monochorionic twin pregnancy should have suitable strategies of management and intervention to reduce the worst results.

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