

University of Groningen

Recurrent Partial Hydatidiform Mole

Salima, Siti; Wibowo, Mulyohadi Hadi; Dewayani, Birgitta M.; Nisa, Aisyah Shofiatun; Alkaff, Firas Farisi

Published in:
International Journal of Women's Health

DOI:
[10.2147/IJWH.S421386](https://doi.org/10.2147/IJWH.S421386)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2023

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Salima, S., Wibowo, M. H., Dewayani, B. M., Nisa, A. S., & Alkaff, F. F. (2023). Recurrent Partial Hydatidiform Mole: A Case Report of Seven Consecutive Molar Pregnancies. *International Journal of Women's Health*, 15, 1239-1244. <https://doi.org/10.2147/IJWH.S421386>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Recurrent Partial Hydatidiform Mole: A Case Report of Seven Consecutive Molar Pregnancies

Siti Salima ¹, Mulyohadi Hadi Wibowo¹, Birgitta M Dewayani ², Aisyah Shofiatus Nisa¹, Firas Farisi Alkaff^{3,4}

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran-Dr. Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Bandung, Indonesia;

²Department of Pathology of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran-Dr. Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Bandung, Indonesia; ³Division of Pharmacology and Therapy, Department of Anatomy, Histology, and Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia;

⁴Division of Nephrology, Department of Internal Medicine, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands

Correspondence: Siti Salima, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran-Dr. Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Jl. Pasteur 38, Bandung, West Java, 40161, Indonesia, Tel +62811223830, Email s.salima@unpad.ac.id; Firas Farisi Alkaff, Division of Pharmacology and Therapy, Department of Anatomy, Histology, and Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia, Tel +6281330101993, Email f.f.alkaff@umcg.nl; firasfarisialkaff@fk.unair.ac.id

Abstract: Hydatidiform mole (HM) is an aberrant pregnancy characterized by atypical trophoblastic hyperplasia, hydropic chorionic villi, and deprived fetal development. There are two types of HM, ie, complete (CHM) and partial (PHM). Both CHM and PHM can recur; however, the recurrence of PHM is very scarce compared to CHM. In this report, we present a case of a 33-year-old woman with recurrent PHM for 7 times without any normal pregnancy in-between. PHM was determined by histology examination. The patient underwent suction curettage and was followed up with serial β -hCG levels. Recurrent PHM, although rare, is associated with an increased incidence of malignancy. A series of clinical and β -hCG evaluation should be warranted because of the possibility of gestational trophoblastic neoplasia development.

Keywords: hydatidiform mole, pregnancy, partial hydatidiform mole, case report

Introduction

Molar pregnancy, also known as hydatidiform mole (HM), is an abnormal pregnancy characterized by hydropic chorionic villi, atypical trophoblastic hyperplasia, and stunted fetal growth.¹ HM can be categorized into complete (CHM) or partial (PHM). CHM is usually diploid, without the presence of fetal tissue, and tends to have very high levels of serum beta-human chorionic gonadotrophin (β -hCG). In contrast, PHM is typically triploid, with the presence of fetal tissue, and the β -hCG serum level tends to be within the normal range for the gestational age or even lower.²

The incidence of HM varies according to ethnic group. In developed countries such as England, HM occurs in 1–3 pregnancies out of 1000 pregnancies, whereas, in Japan, it occurs in 1 out of 500 pregnancies.^{3,4} Indonesia has a fairly high incidence of HM, ie, 1 in 80 pregnancies.⁴ Some of the risk factors considered to be associated with the incidence of HM are extreme maternal age, diet, gravidity, and contraception use.⁵

The risk of HM in subsequent pregnancies is known to increase in cases of previous HM. Recurrences occur in 1.3% to 2% of women who have had HM and rise to 15% in women who have had two consecutive HM.⁶ HM can occur repeatedly in cases of CHM or PHM. However, women who experience more than 2 recurrent molar pregnancies usually have the complete type.⁶ In this report, we present a case of PHM that was recurred consecutively for 7 times, without any normal pregnancy or spontaneous abortion in-between.

Case Description

A 33-year-old woman came to the outpatient clinic with chief complaints of late menstruation and positive β -hCG test. This was the seventh pregnancy, and the gestational age was approximately 10 weeks based on the last menstrual period. The patient had history of recurrent PHM 6 times before. The first PHM occurred when the patient was 25 years old. At that time, the patient underwent suction curettage on 14 weeks of pregnancies. The diagnosis of PHM was established by histological evaluation

where a partial mole with over-proliferation of trophoblast cells was found. The results of the β -hCG examination returned to normal following curettage. The second, third, and fourth pregnancies also turned out to be PHM, and the patient underwent suction curettage to remove the PHM. The β -hCG was also high in the beginning and returned to normal after the curettage procedure was performed.

On the fifth pregnancy, an ultrasound examination at 8 weeks gestation showed an abnormal gestational sac with aberrant morphology. The suction curettage was performed, and PHM was diagnosed based on the histology evaluation. In this

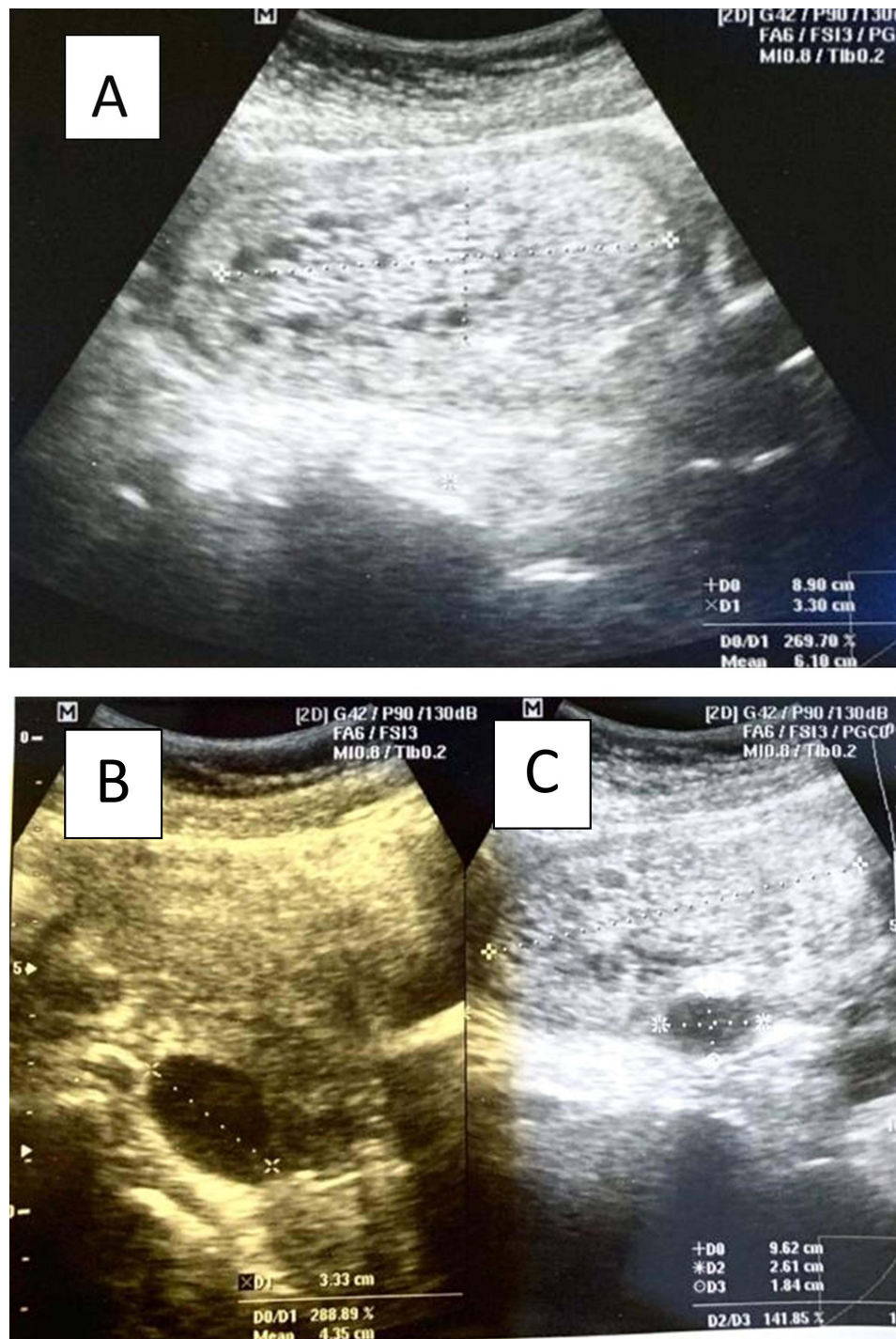


Figure 1 The USG examination before curettage. (A) An enlarged uterus filled with a heterogeneous mass and multiple anechoic spaces implied a snowstorm appearance; (B) lutein cyst; (C) fibroid.

pregnancy, the β -hCG initially decreased but increased again after 3 months. Based on this, the patient was diagnosed with Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia stage I and treated with methotrexate 50 mg for 3 cycles. Two months afterwards, the β -hCG was surge above the limit of quantification ($>300,000$ milli-international units per milliliter). The patient was then treated with 6 cycles of EMACO (Etoposide, Methotrexate, Actinomycin D, Cyclophosphamide and Vincristine) chemotherapy and

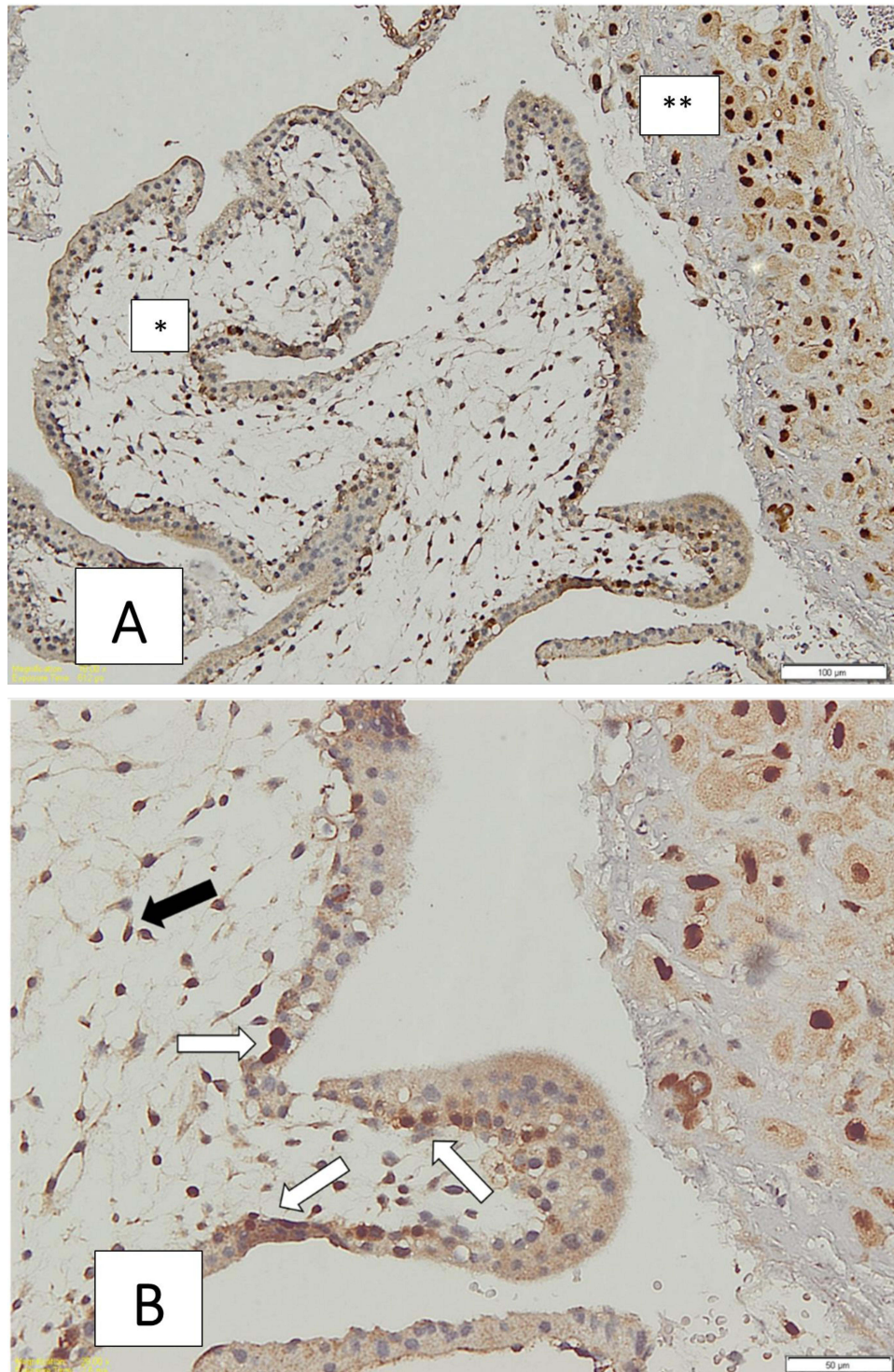


Figure 2 Histological evaluation on current (7th) pregnancy. (A) Partial mole. (*) p57 immunostaining shows nuclear staining in villous stromal cells and cytotrophoblast; (***) Decidua tissue as positive control (100x); (B) p57 immunostaining shows nuclear staining in villous stromal cells (black arrow) and cytotrophoblast (white arrow).

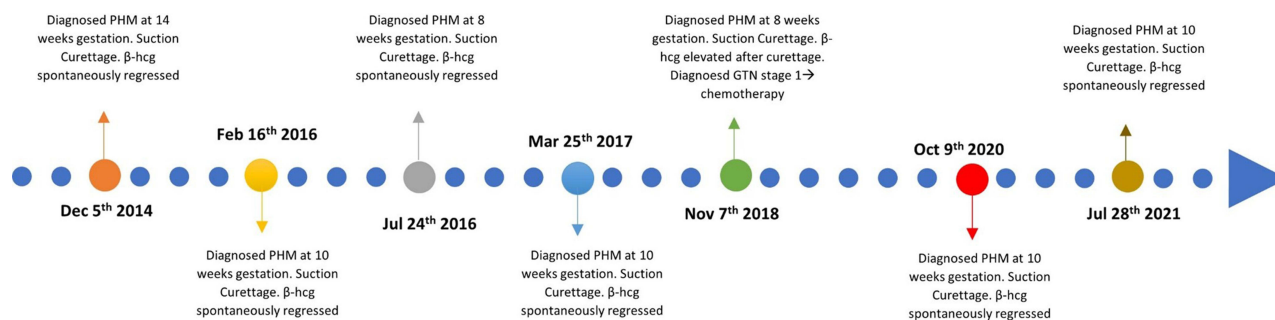


Figure 3 Timeline of the patient.

followed by 2 cycles of consolidating chemotherapy. Follow-up evaluation five months after treatment revealed that the β-hCG level was within the normal limit. Two years later, the patient was pregnant for the sixth time, and again the patient had to undergo curettage because of the abnormal finding from the USG, which then revealed to be a recurrent PHM.

None of the family members had ever been diagnosed with PHM. In the current pregnancy, USG evaluation showed a snowstorm appearance with enlarged uterus (Figure 1). Based on that, the patient was suspected to have a recurrent PHM. The patient then underwent a curettage procedure. Histological evaluation afterwards confirmed the diagnosis of PHM (Figure 2). Patient's genetic could not be assessed because it was not covered by the patient's medical insurance and the patient did not want to pay using her own money. The patient was then advised to undergo in-vitro fertilization (IVF) procedure to avoid the recurrence of PHM again in the future, but the patient refused. The timeline of this case is presented in Figure 3.

Discussion

The prevalence of recurrent HM varies between countries. In Western countries, approximately 1% to 2% of patients with HM develop the second one.⁷ In the Middle Eastern region, the prevalence of recurrent HM is reported to be higher than in Western countries, with the recurrent rates ranging between 2.5% and 9.4%.⁸

Women with histologically confirmed PHM are at risk of recurrent HM in a subsequent pregnancy. If this occurs, most cases will be of the same type of HM as in the previous pregnancy. The recurrence of PHM for the subsequent pregnancy has been reported to be approximately 1.7%.⁶ We performed a literature search on PubMed without a publication year limit on 1 September 2023 using the following search terms: (“hydatidiform mole” OR “molar pregnancy”) AND “recurrent” AND “partial”. The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) Case report or series, (2) confirmed PHM based on the histology evaluation, (3) the recurrence occurs in at least 3 consecutive pregnancies. Non-English language publications were excluded. From the search, we found 4 reported cases; however, none of the reported cases had the number of recurrence as high as our patient (Table 1).^{9–12}

The pathophysiology of HM is related to abnormality of trophoblastic proliferation in the formation of the placenta. However, there is no definitive cause of this abnormality of trophoblastic proliferation. Nevertheless, a genetic mutation is strongly suspected to be the cause of HM. CHM occurs in about 75% of HM and usually had a diploid androgenetic

Table 1 Reported Recurrent Partial Hydatidiform Mole from the Literature

Author	Year	Country	Number of Molar Pregnancy
Narayan et al ⁹	1992	United Kingdom	4
Helwani et al ¹²	1996	Lebanon	4
Koc et al ¹⁰	2006	Turkey	3
Sarkar et al ¹¹	2022	United Kingdom	3
Present case	2023	Indonesia	7

with a karyotype of 46 XX that comes only from the father. There are also those who argue that a CHM occurs as a result of fertilization of an empty ovum with diploid sperm, whereas PHM occurs due to fertilization of haploid ovum and diploid sperm. Because of that, the karyotype of PHM is usually 46, XXY or 46, XXX.¹³

It was suggested that defective oocytes are responsible for the recurrence of HM.¹⁴ The concentrations of certain coagulation factors are altered in women with HM compared to normal pregnancies. Specifically, higher concentrations of fibrinogen degradation products and fibrinogen factor VII are observed in women with HM. On other hand, the concentrations of prothrombin, plasminogen, factor X, and plasminogen activator are lower in women with HM compared to normal pregnancies. Hypercoagulability refers to an increased tendency of the blood to clot, often observed in women with HM due to a decrease in platelet count. It will contribute to an increased risk of clot formation in the blood vessels.¹⁵

In patients with family history of recurrent HM, autosomal recessive genetic defects are suspected. This suggest that certain genetic factors inherited from both parents might contribute to the occurrence of HM in some cases. Partial hydatidiform moles are characterized by having one set of maternal chromosomes and two sets of paternal chromosomes. This genetic configuration can lead to an abnormal embryonic development and the formation of a partial mole.¹⁶

The treatment approach for molar pregnancies mainly depends on whether the patients wish to preserve their fertility. In patients who still desire to have children in the future, the treatment is by evacuating the molar pregnancy by suction and curettage. For patients who have no desire to be pregnant, a hysterectomy is the treatment option since this procedure eliminates the risk of future molar pregnancies.

For patients who undergo suction and curettage, a serial measurement of β -hCG levels should be done to monitor the patient's recovery and detect the occurrence of persistent gestational trophoblast (PTG) after molar pregnancy evacuation. It is because the PTG has the potential to become gestational trophoblastic neoplasia (GTN). In majority of cases, β -hCG levels will return to normal levels within 2 months after the evacuation procedure. However, approximately 1–5% of patients with PHM will develop persistent disease that requires further treatment.¹⁷

Assisted reproductive technology such as IVF is considered to be one of the options for patients with recurrent HM.¹³ Genetic analysis will be carried out on sperm cells, ovum and embryos before the implantation process. Some experts suggest that in cases with RHM it is necessary to do DNA testing if there is a genetic mutation in NLRP7 or KHDC3L, then oocyte donation needs to be done to increase the chances of a normal pregnancy.¹⁸ It is because genetic mutations of NLRP7 and KHDC3L are considered to have a role in the occurrence of increased incidence of RHM.^{8,19}

Conclusions

The incidence of recurrent PHM is rare. When this occurs, counseling should be given to the patients to select for other fertilization methods in order to prevent recurrent PHM and to be able to have a normal pregnancy.

Informed Consent Statement

The patient has been given an explanation regarding the details of the case and pictures which will be published in the case report. Institutional approval was waived because this was a case report and the patient has given consent to be published in the report.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Dr. Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Bandung, Indonesia, for the support in this case.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

References

- Lurain JR. Gestational trophoblastic disease I: epidemiology, pathology, clinical presentation and diagnosis of gestational trophoblastic disease, and management of hydatidiform mole. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2010;203(6):531–539. doi:10.1016/j.ajog.2010.06.073
- Cavaliere A, Ermito S, Dinatale A, et al. Management of molar pregnancy. *J Prenat Med.* 2009;3(1):15.
- Sebire N, Seckl M. Gestational trophoblastic disease: current management of hydatidiform mole. *BMJ.* 2008;337:a1193. doi:10.1136/bmj.a1193
- Steigrad SJ. Epidemiology of gestational trophoblastic diseases. *Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol.* 2003;17(6):837–847. doi:10.1016/S1521-6934(03)00049-X
- Sebire N, Foskett M, Fisher RA, et al. Risk of partial and complete hydatidiform molar pregnancy in relation to maternal age. *BJOG.* 2002;109(1):99–102. doi:10.1111/j.1471-0528.2002.t01-1-01037.x
- Eagles N, Sebire NJ, Short D, et al. Risk of recurrent molar pregnancies following complete and partial hydatidiform moles. *Hum Reprod.* 2015;30(9):2055–2063. doi:10.1093/humrep/dev169
- Dean J, Rosenblat O, Jones A. Update on gestational trophoblastic disease. *Cancer.* 2022;24(3):7–15.
- Nguyen NMP, Slim R. Genetics and epigenetics of recurrent hydatidiform moles: basic science and genetic counselling. *Curr Obstet Gynecol Rep.* 2014;3(1):55–64. doi:10.1007/s13669-013-0076-1
- Narayan H, Mansour P, McDougall W. Recurrent consecutive partial molar pregnancy. *Gynecol Oncol.* 1992;46(1):122–127. doi:10.1016/0090-8258(92)90209-2
- Koc S, Ozdegirmenci O, Tulunay G, et al. Recurrent partial hydatidiform mole: a report of a patient with three consecutive molar pregnancies. *Int J Gynecol Cancer.* 2006;16(2). doi:10.1136/ijgc-00009577-200603000-00082
- Guha Sarkar P, Dalmia S, Khatri P. A case report on recurrent partial moles in three consecutive pregnancies. *J Obstet Gynaecol.* 2022;42(5):1591–1592. doi:10.1080/01443615.2021.1997958
- Helwani MN, Seoud M, Zahed L, et al. A familial case of recurrent hydatidiform molar pregnancies with biparental genomic contribution. *Hum Genet.* 1999;105(1–2):112–115. doi:10.1007/s004399900088
- Williams D, Hodgetts V, Gupta J. Recurrent hydatidiform moles. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol.* 2010;150(1):3–7. doi:10.1016/j.ejogrb.2010.01.003
- Hemida R, van Doorn H, Fisher R. A novel genetic mutation in a patient with recurrent biparental complete hydatidiform mole: a brief report. *Int J Gynecol Cancer.* 2016;26(7):1351–1353. doi:10.1097/IGC.0000000000000755
- Khaza'leh F, Haloub K, Freij M. Recurrent hydatidiform molar pregnancy: a case report of 5 consecutive molar pregnancies complicated by HELLP and DIC, and review of literature. *Open J Obstet Gynecol.* 2015;5(12):731. doi:10.4236/ojog.2015.512102
- Oikonomidis P, Pergialiotis B, Pitsouni E, et al. Repetitive complete molar pregnancy in a 54-year-old patient in a time distance of eighteen years from the first incident: case report and mini review. *Case Rep Med.* 2011;2011:1–4. doi:10.1155/2011/351267
- Lurain J, Seckl M, Schink J. Gestational trophoblastic disease. In: *Textbook of Uncommon Cancer.* Wiley Online Library; 2017:653–662.
- Kalogiannidis I, Kalinderi K, Kalinderis M, et al. Recurrent complete hydatidiform mole: where we are, is there a safe gestational horizon? Opinion and mini-review. *J Assist Reprod Genet.* 2018;35(6):967–973. doi:10.1007/s10815-018-1202-9
- Rezaei M, Nguyen NMP, Foroughinia L, et al. Two novel mutations in the KHDC3L gene in Asian patients with recurrent hydatidiform mole. *Hum Genome Var.* 2016;3(1):16027. doi:10.1038/hgv.2016.27

International Journal of Women's Health

Dovepress

Publish your work in this journal

The International Journal of Women's Health is an international, peer-reviewed open-access journal publishing original research, reports, editorials, reviews and commentaries on all aspects of women's healthcare including gynecology, obstetrics, and breast cancer. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/international-journal-of-womens-health-journal>