Case Report

Molar Pregnancy And Co-Existent Foetus: A Report Of Two Cases

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ABSTRACT

Molar pregnancy with a co-existent foetus will lead to preterm labour, severe pre eclampsia or bleeding in most of the cases and may need urgent intervention. However, if it does not become complicated with preeclampsia or preterm labour, the outcome is usually good, with minimal post partum complications and so such pregnancies can be managed with watchful waiting and close observation. The first case was a 29 year-old at 19 weeks of gestation, with hypertension, oedema and severe epigastric pain. Karyotypic assessment of the contents of the uterus revealed a 46-XX foetus with no chromosomal abnormality, as well as the molar placenta also suggesting a complete mole with 46-XX. The second case was a 19 year old woman in labour. A pathological study of the delivered contents of the uterus revealed a complete hydatidiform mole and a normal placenta.

Key Words: Pregnancy, ARTs, Mole, Foetus.

Introduction

In the late 1970s, Vassilakos et al. first described two distinct pathological entities, partial and complete hydatidiform moles (CHM), with different mechanisms of origin based on cytogenetic analysis [1]. These may rarely occur in the presence of a foetus. Twin pregnancy with a complete hydatidiform mole and a normal foetus is a truly rare occurrence encountered in clinical obstetrics. It is estimated that 1:22000 to 1:100000 of pregnancies may progress to this condition [2],[3],[4].

It is difficult to determine the true occurrence of this abnormality. Suspicion may arise when an ultrasound scan identifies a foetal pole along an abnormal placenta. Careful clinical evaluation and detailed ultrasonic examination of the placenta, as well as a chromosomal analysis, are needed for definite diagnosis. Differential diagnosis consists of: (a) singleton pregnancy consisting of a partial hydatidiform mole with an abnormal triploid foetus which usually dies in utero during the first half of pregnancy, (b) twin pregnancy of a complete hydatidiform mole and a coexistent foetus (CHCF), and (c) twin pregnancy with a partial hydatidiform mole and a coexistent foetus. The CHCF is extremely rare and its management is challenging because the foetus may be viable. It carries a significant risk of severe complications such as preterm delivery, either spontaneous or induced due to preeclampsia or other pregnancy complications and development of persistent gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD) [5].
In this article, we present two cases of molar pregnancy with co-existent foetus and their outcomes and a brief review on clinical features and previous studies and reports about this condition.

**Case Report**

The first case was a 29-year-old gravid 1, Para 0 woman presenting at 19 weeks of gestation with hypertension, oedema and severe epigastric pain. She had a 10 year history of infertility because of the male factor (azospermia) and this pregnancy resulted from intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI). At presentation, the patient had a blood pressure of 170/120 mmHg and in the abdominal examination, there was a moderate hypogastric tenderness and foetal height was abnormally higher than the expected height for gestational age. Also a 2+ oedema was detected on the face, hands and legs.

An ultrasonic examination revealed a dead foetus and some additional vesicular patterns, suggesting hydatidiform mole. The serum level of ß-hCG was 73000 mIU/ml. On the second day of admission, the patient was operated on and the contents of the uterus were delivered. The delivered materials consisted on a dead foetus and a lot of molar tissues weighing approximately 1100 grams [Table/Fig1]. The microscopic examination of the molar tissue revealed a complete hydatidiform mole. The karyotype of the foetus was 46-XX, with no chromosomal abnormality. Genetic analysis of the molar placenta also showed a complete mole with a 46-XX karyotype.

Postpartum, there was no abnormal bleeding. Further evaluation showed normal a chest X-ray and normal ß-hCG levels, 3 and 5 weeks after delivery. Pathological studies revealed a complete hydatidiform mole and a normal placenta. However, there were no signs or symptoms of invasion and the patient was discharged without any treatment.

**Discussion**

The coincidence of a hydatidiform mole with a term foetus is one of the truly rare occurrences encountered in clinical obstetrics. Most presenting symptoms of CHCF are similar to those of a singleton hydatidiform mole and include bleeding, inappropriate uterine growth, and a sudden appearance of hypertension or preeclampsia in the first or second trimester [6],[7]. However, there are several clinical features that distinguish between a singleton...
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Hydatidiform mole and CHCF, i.e., CHCF is diagnosed later and has markedly larger uterine size and higher levels of ß-hCG prior to evacuation [3],[5]. When the possibility of CHCF is raised, detailed ultrasonography, both for possible placental pathology and for foetal abnormalities, should be carried out by an expert [7]. Also, prenatal genetic diagnosis by chorionic villous biopsy or amniocentesis is recommended to evaluate the karyotype of the foetus, because it might be important in the strategy of management [8].

Multiple pregnancies and hydatidiform moles have been frequently reported in association with assisted reproductive technologies, i.e. intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) [9],[10],[11]. Although it was once speculated, there seems to be no relationship between infertility treatment and HM [1]. However, multiple pregnancies resulting from infertility treatment may increase the risk of HM [12]. Hamanoue et al, 2006, reported a case of complete hydatidiform mole and a normal live birth following ICSI [13]. They have recognized a molar pregnancy with a diploid genotype and a viable foetus at the 7th week of gestation [13]. Also, Lin et al, 2005, and Vandenhove et al, 2008, reported other cases of CHM with a coexistent foetus [12],[14]. These studies, in addition to other reports, suggest that most cases of HM following ICSI are of the complete type, with diploid genotype [13], as it was observed in our study.

Until now, four cases of normal live birth following molar pregnancy after ART have been reported [Table/Fig 3][11],[12],[13],[15]. In several previous reports, vaginal bleeding was an important feature of molar pregnancy [11],[16]; however, in the present case, there was no vaginal bleeding. Also, our second case had no signs of hyperemesis gravidanum, preeclampsia or vaginal bleeding.

Marcorelles and colleagues reported four cases of complete hydatidiform mole (CHM), coexisting with a live co-twin [8]. In this study, all pregnancies were spontaneous, two ended with the delivery of a live-born baby and the other two were terminated. They had suggested that ‘in the case of a normal foetal karyotype, it is justifiable to await developments in the absence of maternal complications’ [8].

In summary, a viable foetus in the presence of molar tissue is a rare condition that may occur in normal conception [17] or ARTs [11],[12],[13]. Although vaginal bleeding is the most common presentation in molar pregnancies, it seems to be less common in molar pregnancies associated with a co-existent foetus and also a persistent mole is uncommon in this condition.

According to our study and similar previous reports, a molar pregnancy with a co-existent foetus will lead to preterm labour, severe preeclampsia or bleeding which is associated with high mortality and morbidity rates in most cases and may need urgent intervention. However, if it does not become complicated with preeclampsia or preterm labour, the outcome is usually good, with minimal post partum complications and so such pregnancies could be managed with watchful waiting and close observation.

References
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