

PLACENTAL ANOMALIES

- UTERUS IS DIVIDED INTO AN UPPER PART consisting of fundus and greater part of body and cervix,
- these are called upper uterine segment , and lower uterine segment.
- it is upper uterine segment which enlarges during pregnancy.
- the placenta is normally attached only in upper uterine segment.

Placental Abnormalities

- Abnormal Shape or Implantation
- Degenerative Placental Lesions
- Circulatory Disturbances
- Hypertrophic Placental Abnormalities
- Placental Inflammation
- Tumors of the Placenta

Abnormal sites of implantation

Implantation with in uterus

attachment of placenta may extend partially or completely into lower uterine segment called as **placenta previa**.

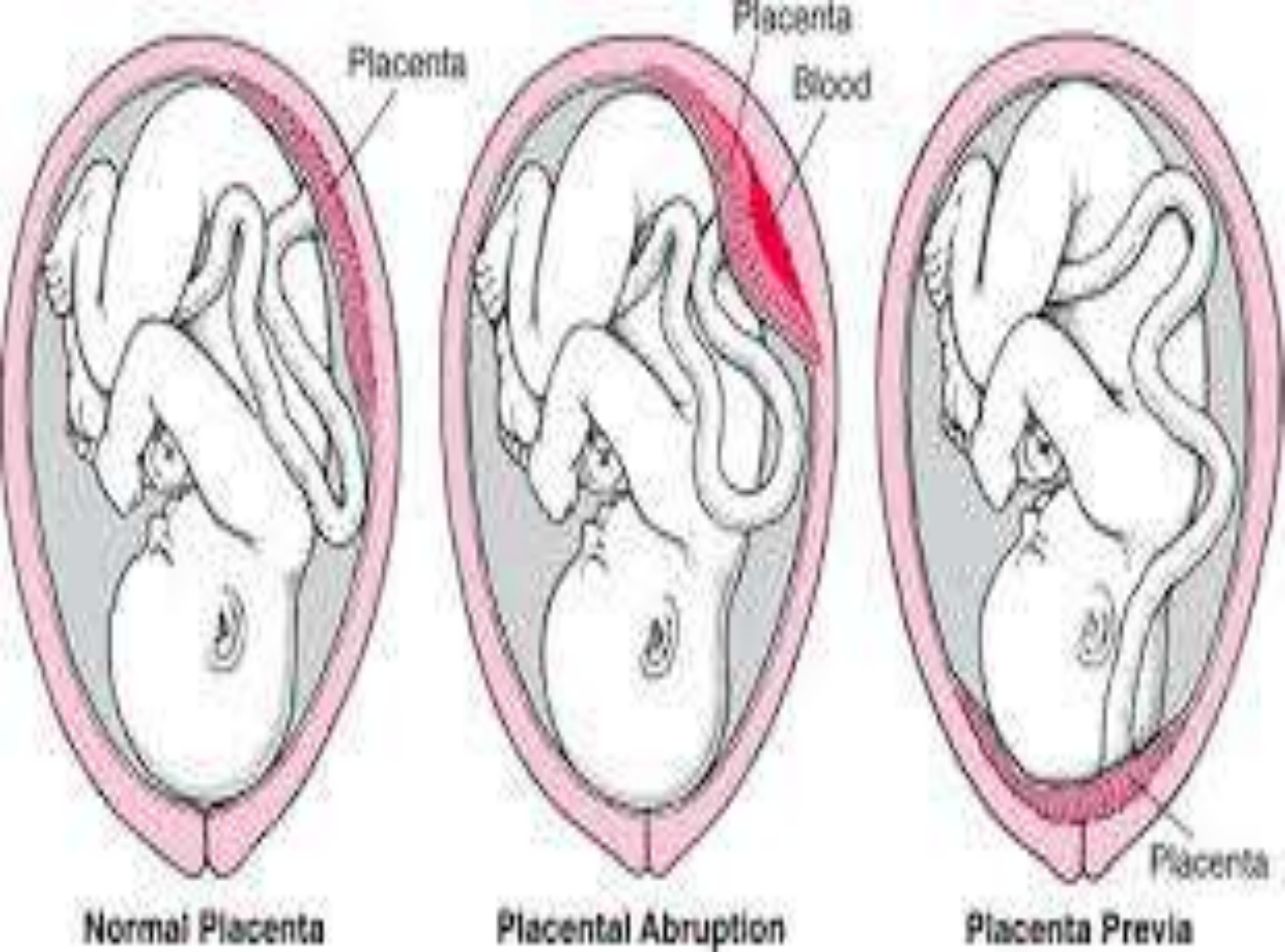
- It causes difficulty during childbirth **& may cause severe bleeding**.
- various degrees—
- 1st degree— margin of placenta reaches the lower segment but does not reach internal os.

- **2nd degree**– margin of placenta reaches internal os , but does not cover it
- **3rd degree**– edge of placenta covers the internal os, but does not cover it .
- **fourth degree**– placenta completely covers the internal os & occludes the os even after it has dilated.

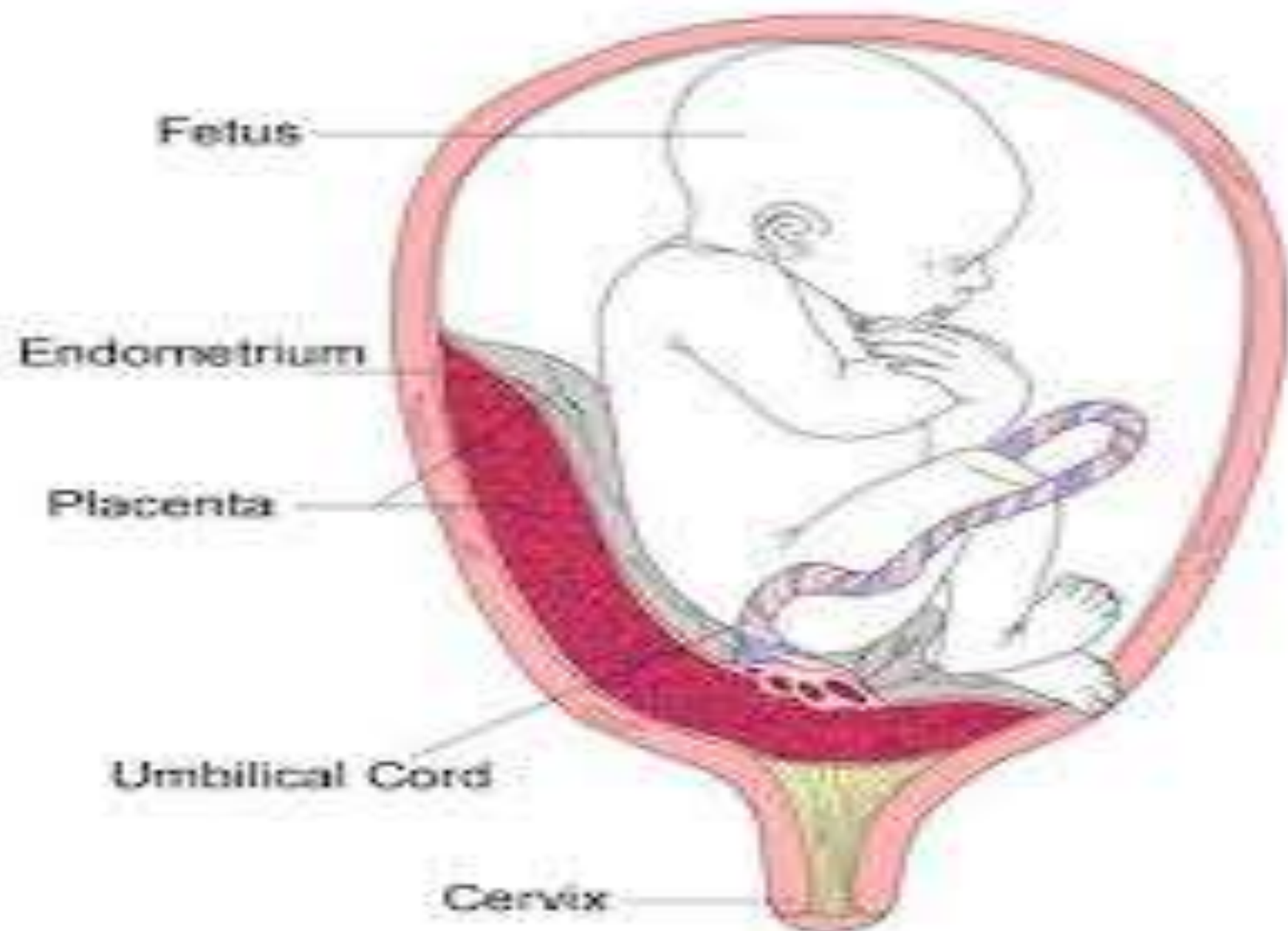
Implantation outside the uterus

when ovum gets implanted at any site outside the uterus, this is called **ectopic pregnancy** , this may be---

- **tubal pregnancy—the** blastocyst gets implanted in uterine tube, such a pregnancy cannot go on to a full term & may result in rupture of the tube. after rupture , blastocyst may acquire a secondary implantation in abdominal cavity. ---**abdominal pregnancy.**



Total Placenta Previa





Normal



Accreta



Increta



Percreta

- **interstitial tubal implantation**—blastocyst may get implanted in part of uterine tube passing through uterine wall.
- **implantation in ovary**— fertilization & implantation may occur while the ovum is still in the ovary.

Other anomalies

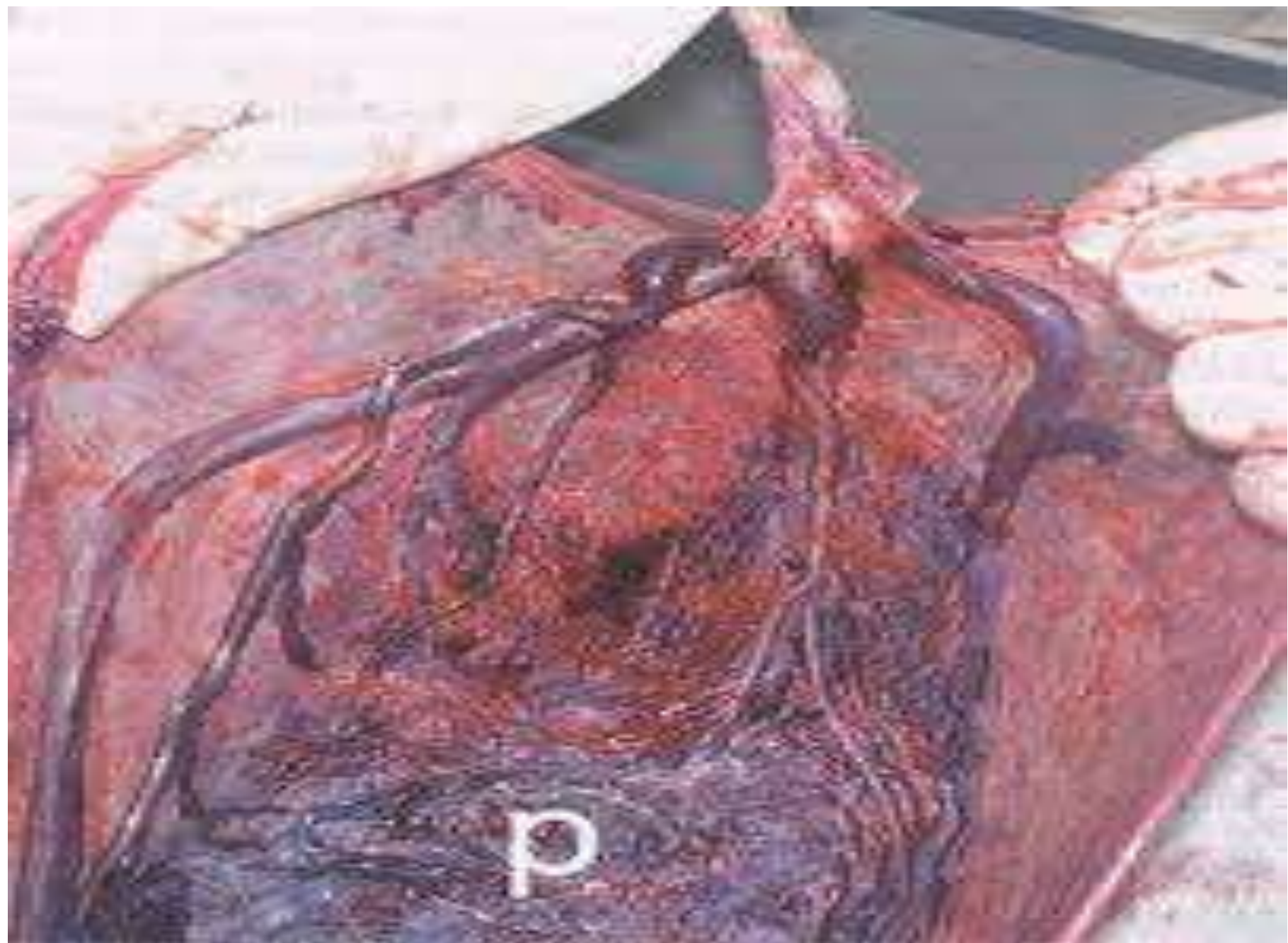
- instead of being shaped like disc it may be—
- **bidiscoidal** ---consist of two lobes.



Bilobed placenta

- **Lobed** ---when divided into lobes
- **diffuse** ---when chorionic villi persist all round the blastocyst , the placenta is thin & does not assume the shape of a disc.
- **placenta succenturiata** –when a small part of placenta is seperated from rest of it .
- **fenestrated**– when there is a hole in disc.
- **circumvallate** –when peripheral edge of placenta is covered by a circular fold of decidua.

- however the attachment may be –
- **marginal** –when cord is attached at margin of placenta(battlemore placenta)
- **furcate**– when blood vessels divide before reaching placenta
- when blood vessels are attached to amnion, where they ramify before reaching **placenta—velamentous insertion.**



RING SHAPED PLACENTA

Incidence 1:6000 deliveries

Annular in shape

May be horse-shoe shaped because of atrophy of a part of placental ring.

Complete ring of placental tissue may be present.

May be associated with

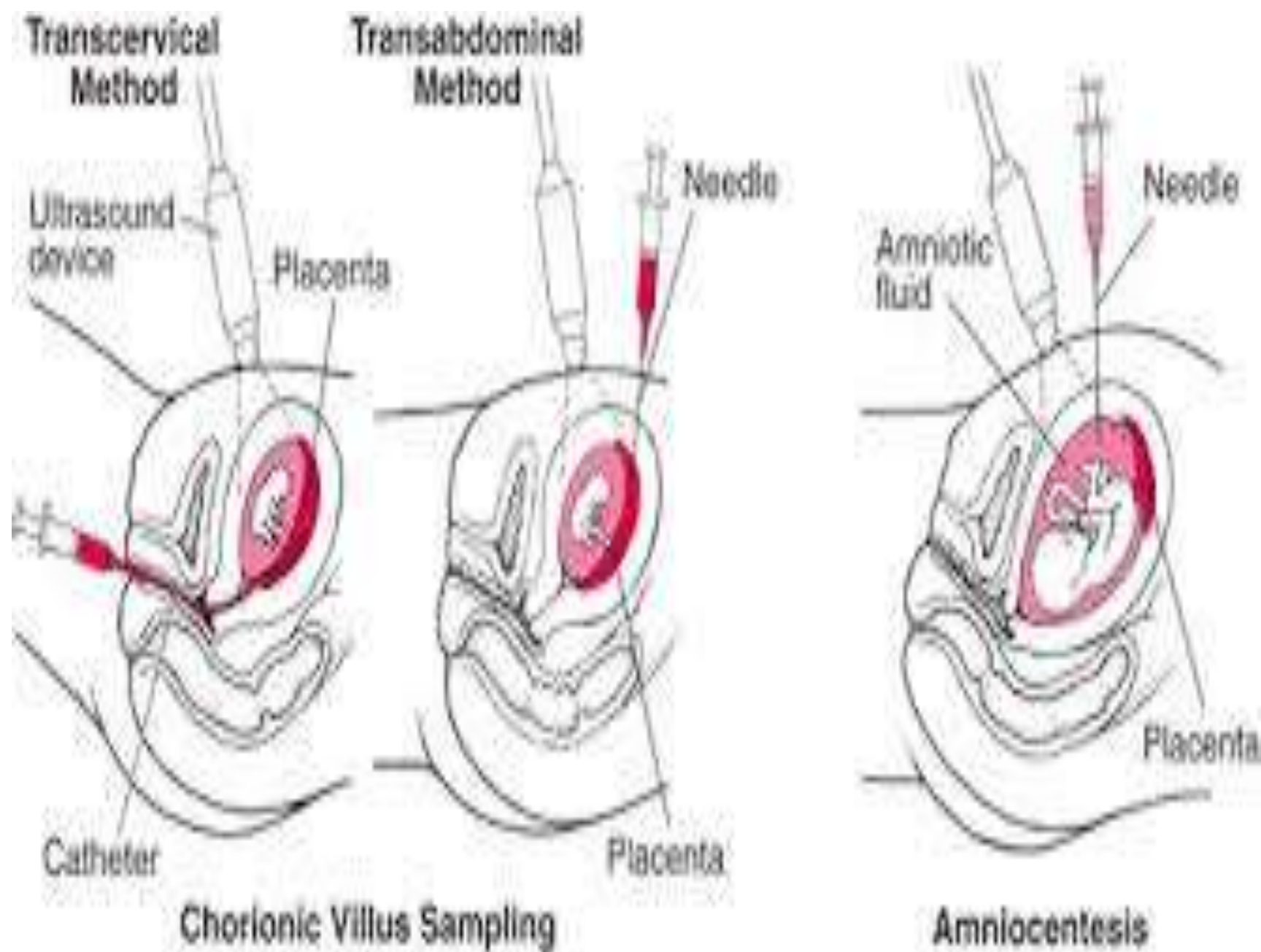
- APH
- PPH
- IUGR













Monozygotic
(Monochorionic, Monoamniotic)

Life-Threatening Implications In Future Pregnancies



<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/health/illustrations/011001a.html>



"a severe obstetric complication involving an abnormally deep attachment of the placenta"
(Silver, 2006)

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/health/illustrations/011001b.html>

Twin Pregnancy: Twin to Twin Transfusion



Battledore Placenta

- Cord is inserted at or near the placental margin rather than in the center

