

(EP14.51). Silent separation: the deceptive appearance of a partial placental abruption.

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Case Report : We present a case of 28-year-old woman who was referred to our institution with a suspicion of a mass lesion arising from the foetus at 34 weeks of gestation with prior normal first and second trimester scans. There was no history of abdominal pain, trauma or active bleeding on physical examination. Ultrasound revealed a hypoechoic mass with internal septations and low level echos measuring 7.7 X 7.6 cm observed in the amniotic cavity close to the upper edge of placenta and predominantly projecting into the amniotic cavity (Fig 1) This mass was not seen arising from the fetus. On colour Doppler there was no vascularity demonstrated within the mass thereby suggesting a diagnosis of haematoma (Fig 2). The fetus showed normal morphology, growth and Dopplers. The visualized placenta showed normal echotexture with no evidence of retroplacental clot (Fig 3). During the emergent caesarean section the serosal surface of uterus showed a large bruise (Fig 4). There was a large blood clot observed at the edge of placenta which was consistent with partial abruption of placenta (Fig 5) which had predominantly a large sub amniotic component. The histopathological report confirmed the presence of retroplacental clot and sub amniotic haemorrhage which were consistent with the ultrasonographic findings.

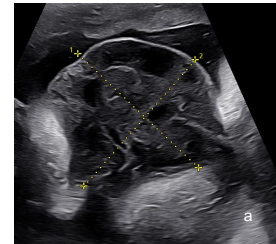


Fig 1. Multiseptated hypoechoic mass (a,b) measuring 7.6 X 7.7 cm along the upper edge of placenta projecting into the amniotic cavity

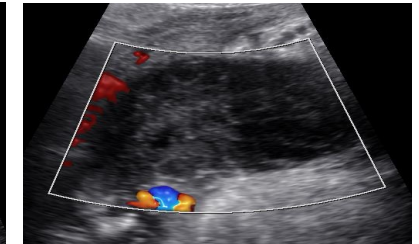


Fig 2 On colour doppler showing no vascularity within the mass suggesting a diagnosis of haematoma

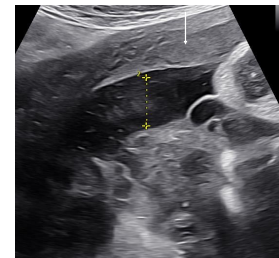


Fig 3. The visualized placenta showed normal echotexture (arrow)

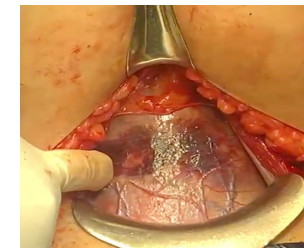


Fig4. Showing a large bruise (arrow) on the serosal surface of uterus during LSCS

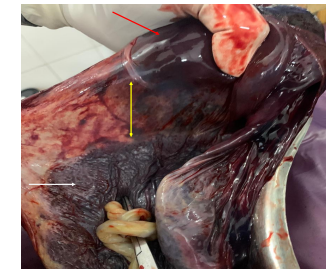


Fig 5. Placenta shows large haematoma (red arrow) away from the placental edge (white arrow). Double headed arrow in yellow shows the gap between placental edge and haematoma.