

Uncommon presentations of gestational trophoblastic disease

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Introduction:

Atypical molar pregnancy is a rare health condition with an estimated frequency of 1 to 2/million. We aimed to report 3 cases of partial Mole at 22 S.A., tubal Mole GEU and cornual Mole GEU respectively.

Methods:

A study of the three rare clinical cases.

Results:

Case n°1: (Figure 1-2)

Mrs KM, 32 years old, GIII PII, without any previous history, referred at 22 gestational weeks (GW) for morphological ultrasound. We found an unusual aspect of the placenta which appeared vacuolar in grape cluster. A partial mole was suspected and an pregnancy termination was proposed to the parents. The macroscopic appearance of the placenta was typically vesicular. Anatomopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis. The evolution was favorable under clinico-biological and ultrasound surveillance.

Case n°2:(Figure 3-4)

Mrs RM, 38 years old, consulted at 8 GW for routine ultrasound. On ultrasound, we found a heterogeneous latero-uterine mass lateralized to the left in a honeycomb pattern, suggestive of ectopic molar pregnancy. The β HCG level was very high at 180,000 mIU/ml. An emergency laparoscopy showed a left cornual ectopic pregnancy (EP). A uterine horn resection was performed. Anatomopathological examination concluded to a cornual molar pregnancy.

Case n°3:(Figure 5-6-7)

Mrs NS aged 33 years, GII PI, admitted with pelvic pain with blackish metrorrhagia on 7 weeks amenorrhea. Endovaginal ultrasound showed an empty uterus with a thin endometrium, an effusion in the douglas with a heterogeneous latero-uterine mass containing a 6 GW embryo with cardiac activity. The β HCG level was 40400 mIU/ml. Laparoscopic salpingectomy was performed. Anatomopathological examination concluded to a tubal molar pregnancy. Post-operative follow up was uncomplicated under biological and clinico-radiological monitoring.

Conclusions:

Molar pregnancy can present in several clinical forms. Careful ultrasound and β HCG assay allow an early and adequate diagnosis. Although uncommon forms of gestational trophoblastic disease are rare, with an estimated frequency of 1 to 2 /million, they should be suspected each time we face unusual ultrasonography presentation.

