

Detection rate of Molar Pregnancy on Ultrasound and Challenges in Management

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Background:

Molar Pregnancy is an abnormal pregnancy which if detected earlier has a good prognosis .

Complete Mole : 2 sets of paternal genes-No Fetus

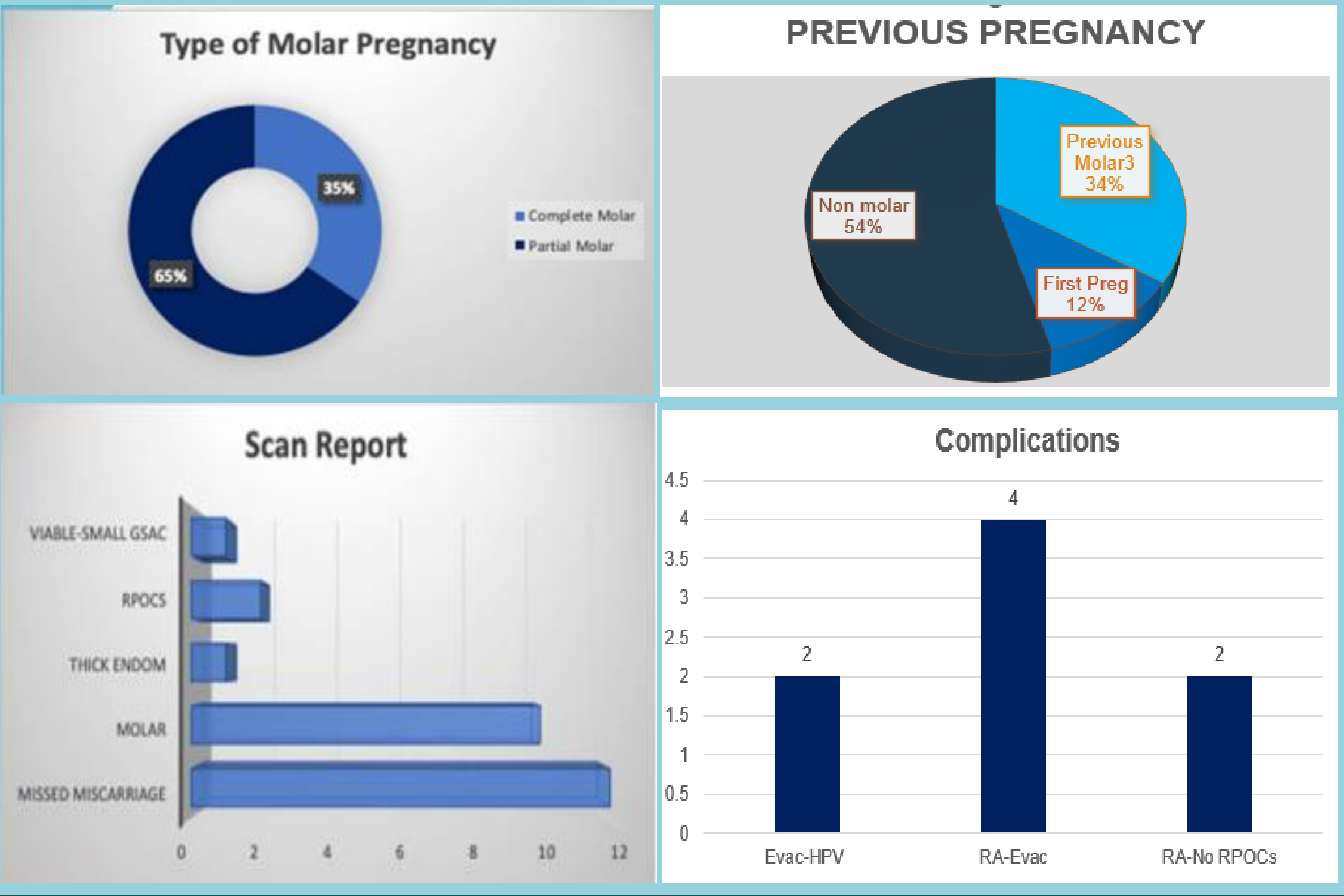
Partial Mole: 3 sets of genes (one maternal and 2 paternal)-Non-Viable Fetus.

Aims of Audit :

- To find detection rate of Molar Pregnancy on ultrasound scan.
- Association with Ethnicity and Age.
- Management Challenges and good practice

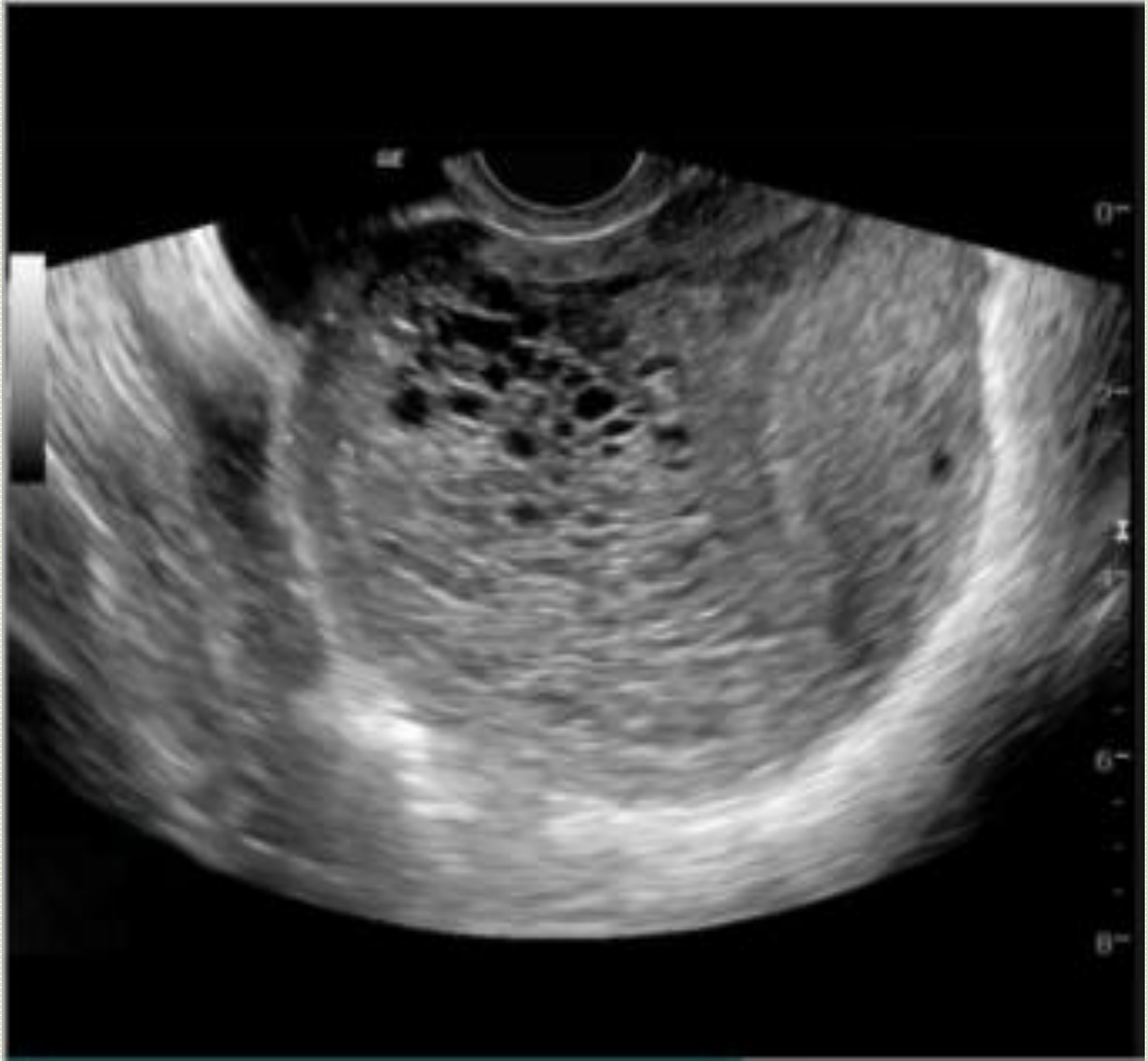
Materials and Methods:

- Retrospective data collection from Histological diagnosis of Molar Pregnancy.
- Pictures gathered from PACS
- 26 patients collected over 6 months period.
- Hospital systems used for rest of information.



Results

- Age: 42% of patients were above 35 years of age.
- BMI : No association with high BMI found.
- Clinical Presentation: 46% presented as bleeding PV.
- Gestational Age at Presentation: 60% presented with in 8 weeks of gestation
- Referral Proforma to specialist centre was done in 100% of cases with Contraception advise.
- One Patient got pregnant in follow-up.



We could detect 77.7% of complete Molar Pregnancies



We could detect 17.6% of Partial Molar Pregnancies

Conclusion:

- Detection rate of Complete Molar Pregnancies in line with National average though in Partial Molar Pregnancies it is lower.
- Partial Molar Pregnancy is more common.
- Complete Molar Pregnancies are more likely to bleed at EVAC .
- Previous Molar Pregnancies are at risk of Molar pregnancy in future.

Recommendations

1. If discrepancy in size of Gestational sac or CRL – repeat scan in 1-2 weeks.
2. SEVAC under USG +senior involvement as likely to bleed.