



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Radio Diagnosis

AN INTERESTING CASE OF DICEPHALUS PARAPAGUS CONJOINED TWINS

KEY WORDS:

Dr. Revin*

Senior Resident, Dept. of Radio diagnosis, PGIMS, Rohtak. *Corresponding Author

Dr. Priya Singh

Junior Resident, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. PGIMS, Rohtak

Dr. Vishesh Kaushik

Junior Resident, Dept. of Radio diagnosis, PGIMS, Rohtak.

ABSTRACT

Conjoined twins are a rare occurrence, but any monochorionic-monoamniotic gestation must be carefully evaluated for any evidence of conjoined bodies. Once diagnosed, conjoined twins must be classified by type in order to determine the prognosis. Early prenatal diagnosis can allow clinicians to provide appropriate and timely counseling.

1. Introduction

Conjoined twins are always monochorionic, with either fused or partially fused anatomy [L]. The incidence varies from 1:50 000 to 1: 100 000, with the condition occurring in 1% of monochorionic twins [2-4]. The fission theory proposes that conjoined twins represent a fertilized ovum that divides incompletely [S]. Per the theory of secondary fusion, the condition results from 2 originally distinct monovular embryos [6, 7]. The prognosis is not good, with 60% of conjoined-twin gestation resulting in miscarriage or stillbirth [2]. Many conjoined twins have abnormalities incompatible with life [2, S], and the condition is also associated with various maternal complications [2]. Accurate prenatal imaging is crucial in diagnosing this rare entity. We present a patient in whom the early prenatal diagnosis of conjoined twins allowed us to provide appropriate, timely antenatal counseling.

2. Case Report

A 27-year-old primigravida woman was referred for a routine antenatal ultrasound examination with 20 weeks of period of gestation. There was no significant medical or family history and no previous exposure to teratogenic medications, radiation, or infection. There» On her first visit, we confirmed the diagnosis of monochorionic-monoamniotic twins pregnancy, with ultrasound examination revealing a single trunk with 2 heads in close apposition

The fetuses shared:

- 2 heads,
- 1 trunk,
- a single heart,
- 2 upper limbs, and
- 2 lower limbs.

The final diagnosis was dicephalic parapagus conjoined twins (Figure 1 (b)). The couple was informed of these findings and underwent prenatal counseling at 20 weeks 3 days of gestation and the mother was subsequently induced medically for termination of pregnancy.



(a) Ultrasound showing twin gestation with fusion of the thorax and abdomen;



(b) ex vivo photograph showing dicephalus parapagus conjoined twins.

3. Discussion

Conjoined twins are a rare occurrence, with a female predominance as high as 3 : 1 [2]. No association with maternal age, race, parity, or heredity has been observed. Ultrasound is very useful for diagnosis [2]; various clues that may be observed include unusually close fetal apposition, spinal extension, and a single heart. Once the diagnosis of conjoined twins is made, it is necessary to characterize the type and severity of the abnormality in order to estimate the chances for the infants' survival after delivery.

Conjoined twins are classified according to the most prominent part of interconnection [10]. There are many possible sites of fusion, resulting in several possible diagnoses: cephalopagus, thoracopagus, omphalopagus, ischiopagus, parapagus, craniopagus, rachipagus, and pygopagus [11].

Our patient twins were dicephalus parapagus, sharing a conjoined pelvis, a single symphysis pubis and a single trunk with two heads. In some cases, surgical separation of conjoined twins may be successful.

We were able to inform our patient and her partner of this ominous prognosis. The patient was subsequently induced medically for termination of pregnancy.

Conjoined twins are a rare occurrence, but any monochorionic-monoamniotic gestation must be carefully evaluated for any evidence of conjoined bodies. Once diagnosed, conjoined twins must be classified by type in order to determine the prognosis. Early prenatal diagnosis can allow clinicians to provide appropriate and timely counseling.

Competing Interests

The authors declare no competing interests and received no financial support for this work.

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