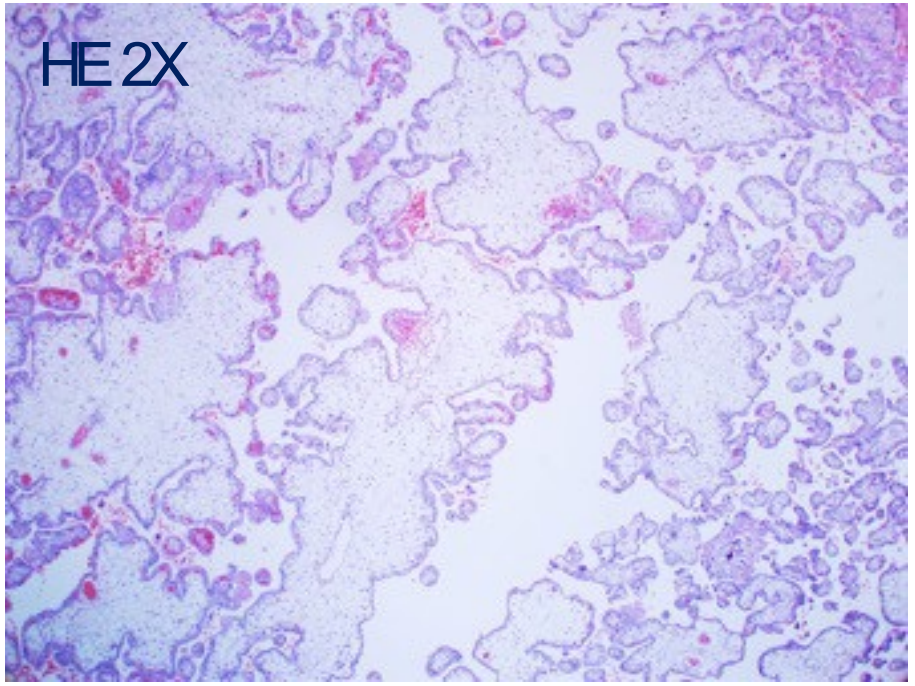
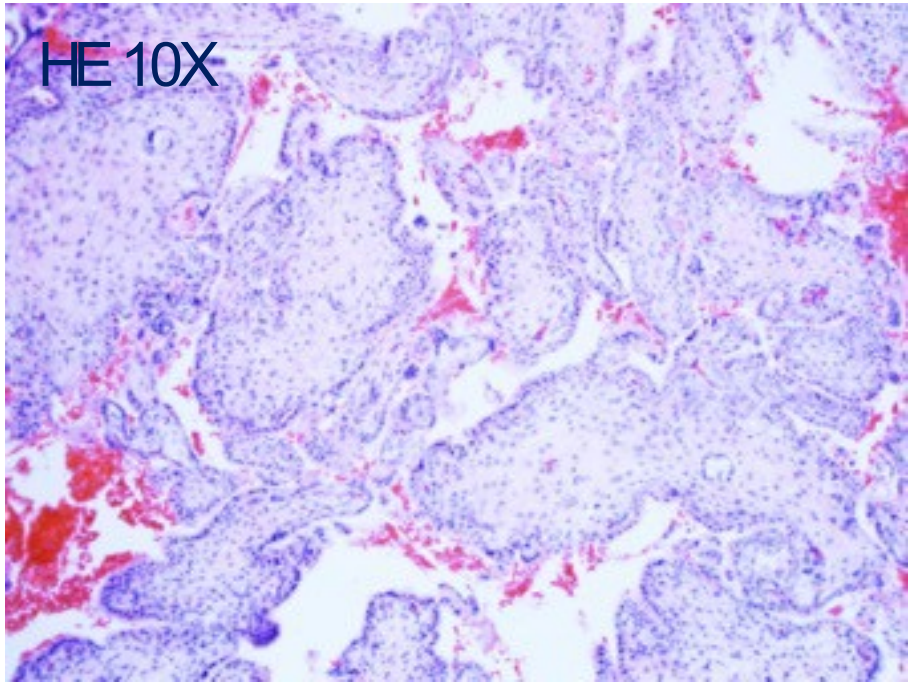
Where Knowledge is Created and Shared

Yale Pathology

31 year-old P1 presenting with vaginal bleeding and cramping at 13 weeks, followed by passing fetus and intact placenta. Bleeding and pain stopped afterward. CVS diagnosis of triploid gestation by karyotyping.


HE 2X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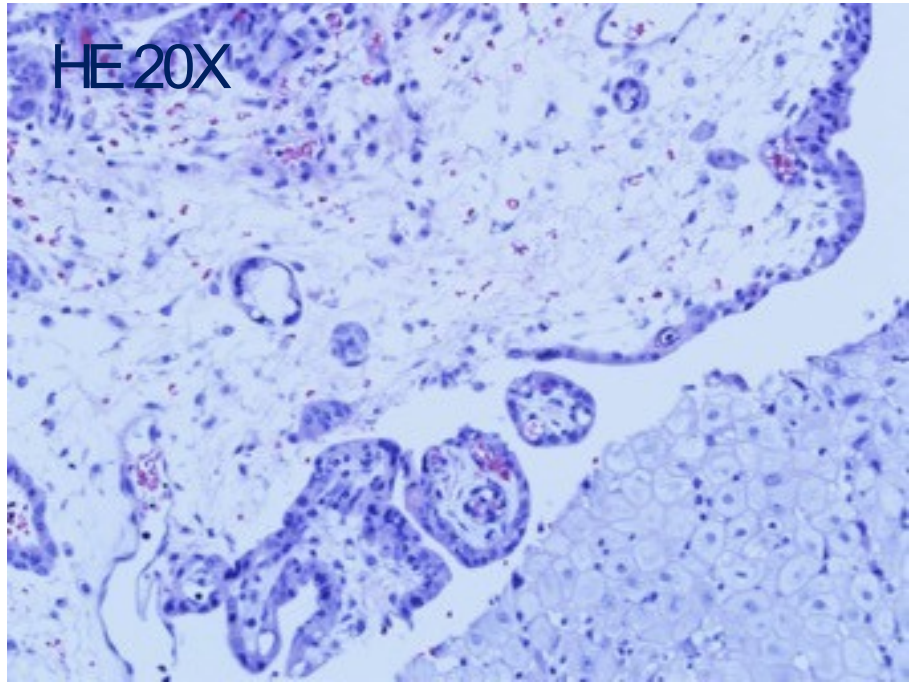
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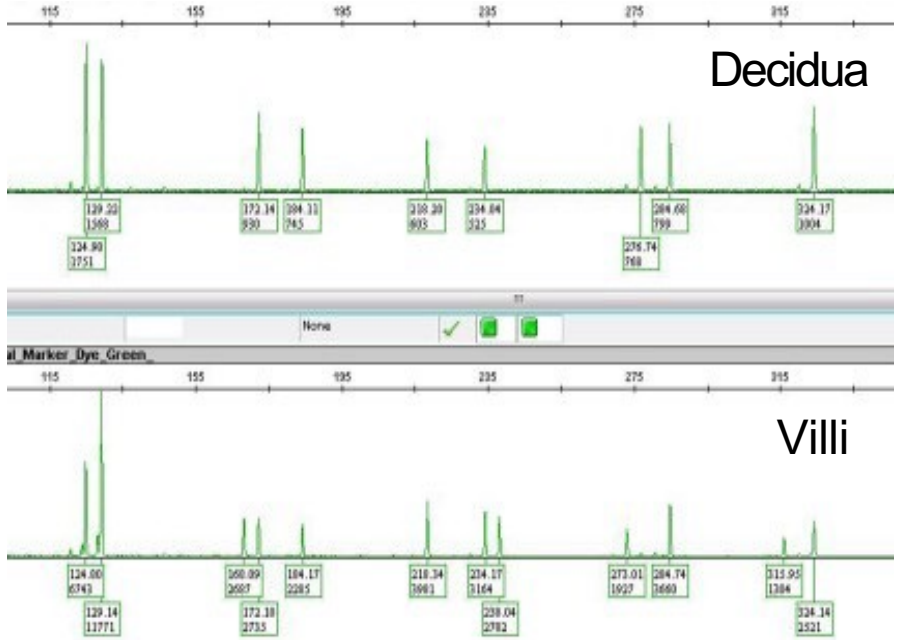
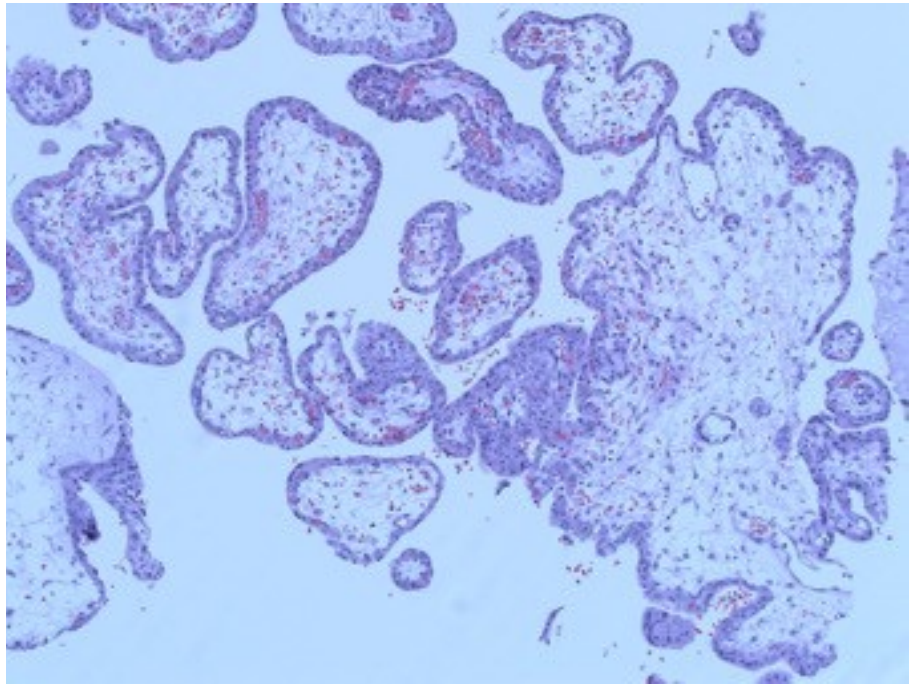
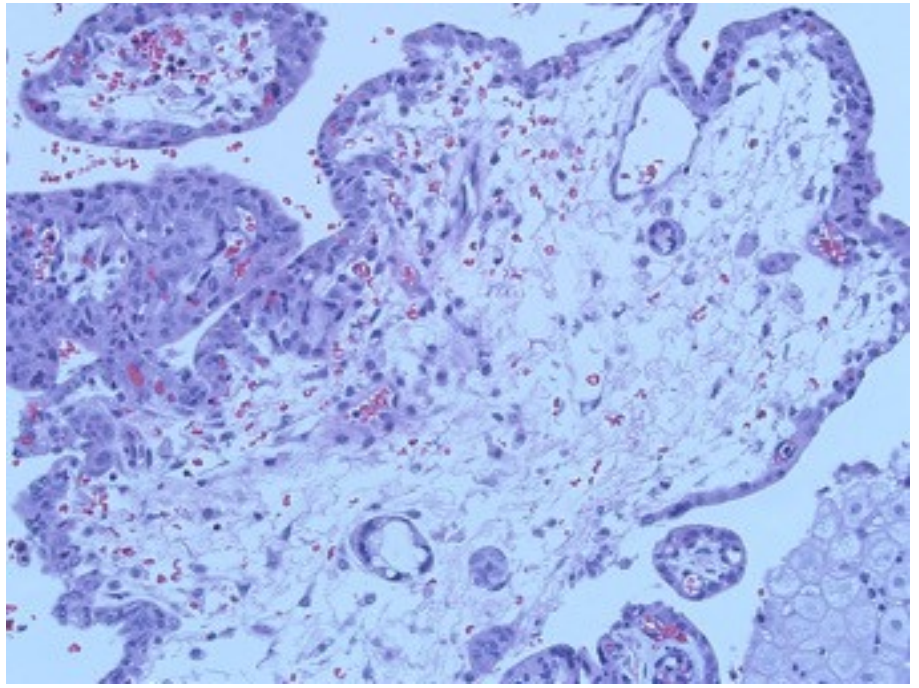
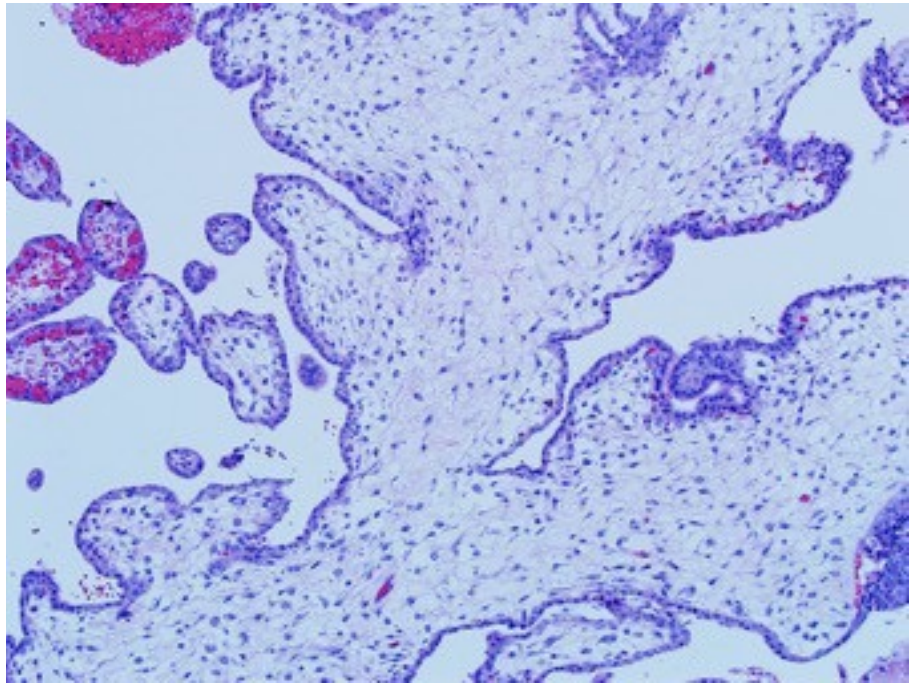

Decidua
Villi

Diagnostic Options

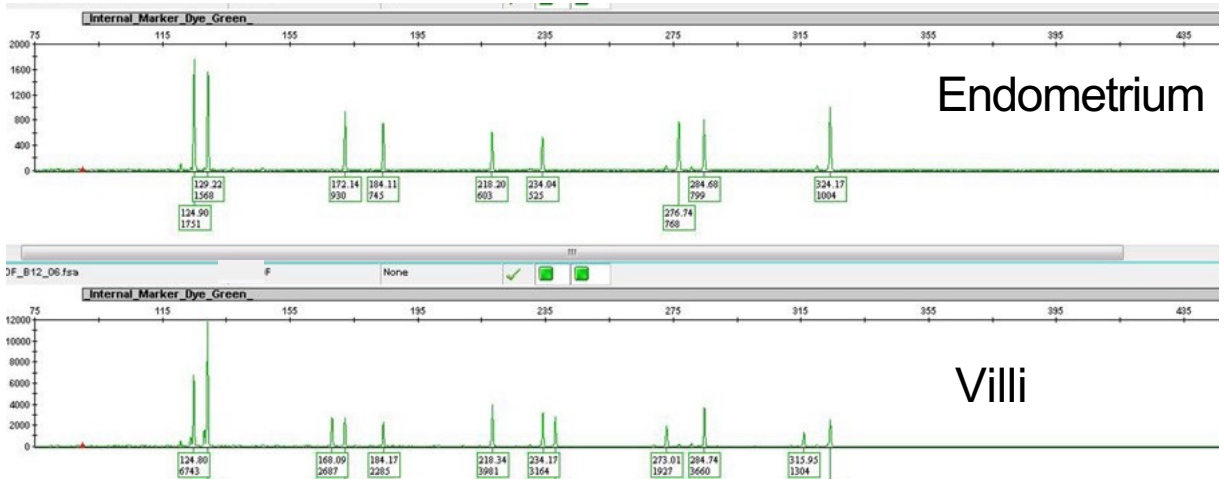
A: Complete mole
B: Dispermic partial mole
C: Monospermic partial mole
D. Non-molar triploid gestation

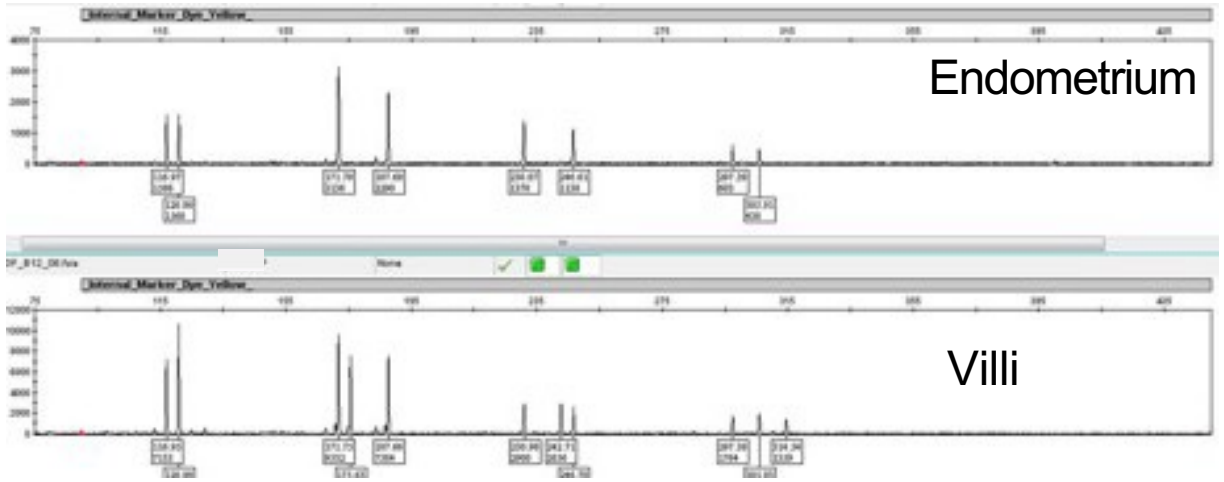






Additional histological images





STR Genotyping (full panel): Three allelic copies are present at all informative STR loci in the chorionic villi: each locus harboring two matching maternal alleles and one paternal allele (comparing with the allelic pattern of the gestational endometrium).

Diagnostic Summary:

The chorionic villi show abnormal shapes, trophoblastic pseudoinclusions and mild villous edema. The morphological features are suggestive of partial hydatidiform mole. Although CVS karyotyping identified a triploid gestation, STR genotyping demonstrates the presence of three allelic copies at all STR loci, including two matching maternal alleles and one paternal allele at each STR locus consistent with digynic-monoandric non-molar gestation.

Final Diagnosis:

Triploid Non-molar Gestation