

A stylized, colorful illustration of a landscape. The foreground features rolling green hills with dark brown soil patches. On the left, there is a green tree, a purple flower, and an orange flower. A small red bird is flying in the sky above the tree. The background consists of layered, wavy blue bands representing the sky.

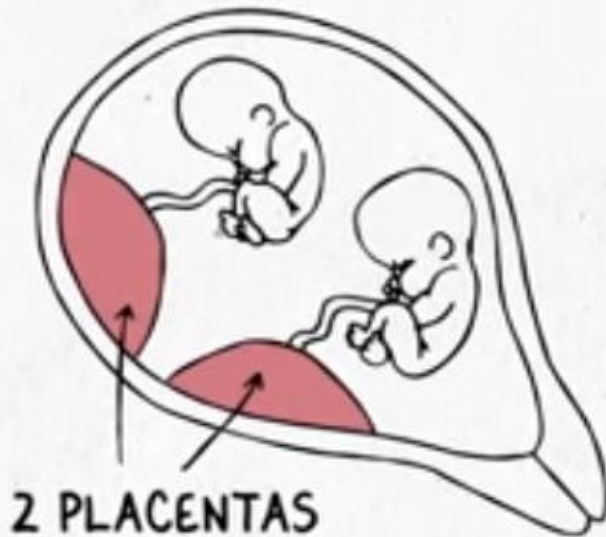
Twin Diagnostic

Presentation by
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Of La3 206-1

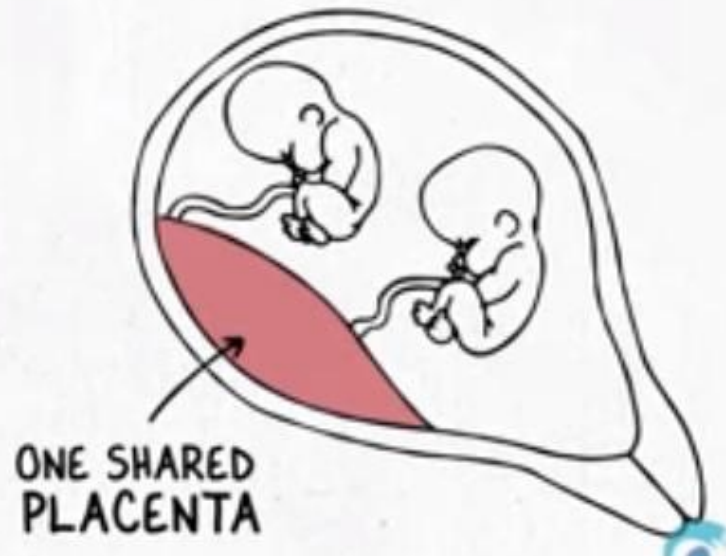
When we say twins, there can be two types of them!

CHORION = PLACENTA

DICHORIONIC
TWIN PREGNANCY



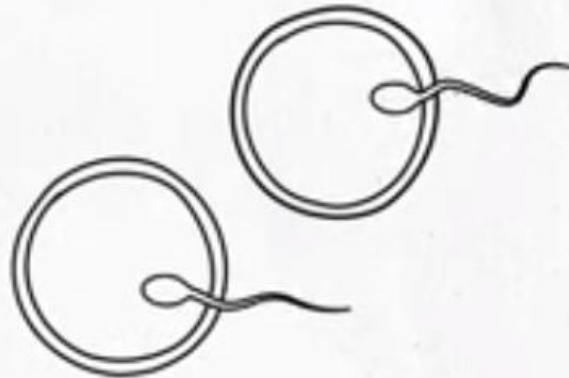
MONOCHORIONIC
TWIN PREGNANCY



There are two ways, how twins can be formed.

No 1

#1 OVULATED 2 EGGS
FERTILIZED BY 2 SPERMS



These are called Fraternal twins

These twins are **not genetically similar** as they are from **two genetically different gametes**.

They can be both boys

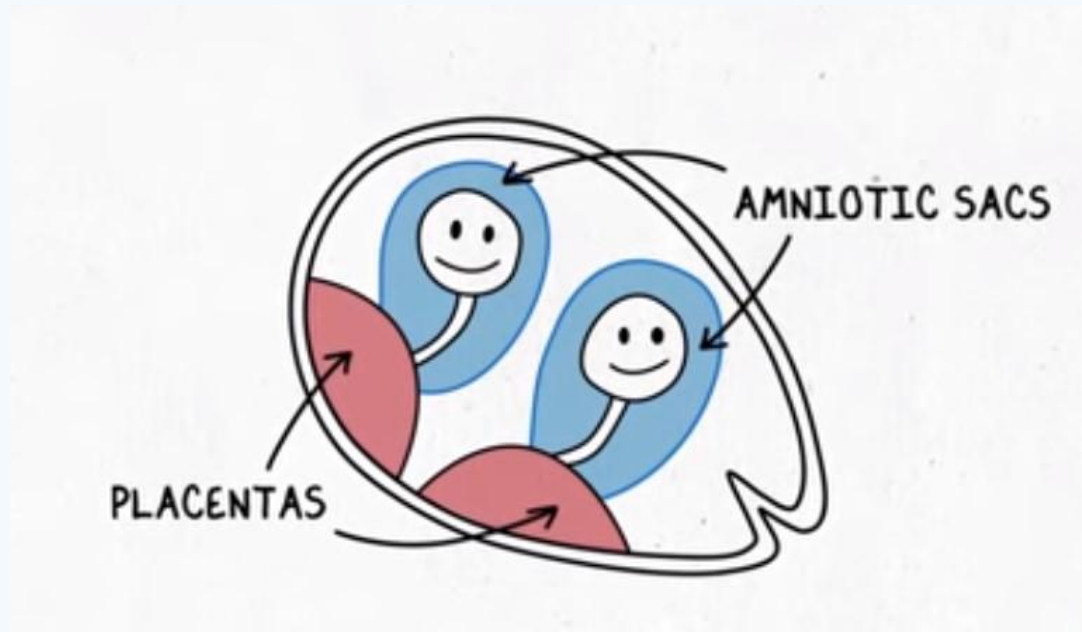
Or both girls

Or a girl and a boy.



These twins act as two entities

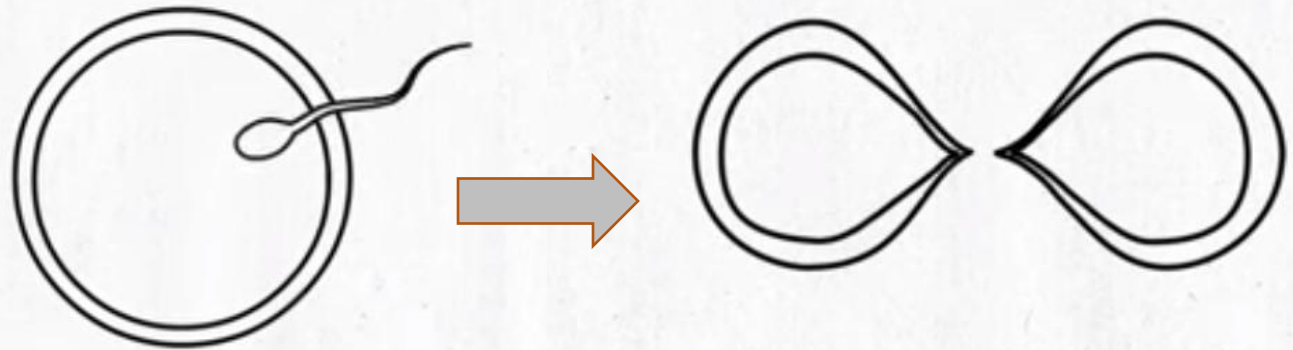
- They each have their own **placenta** and **amniotic sacs** in the uterus.
- Hence these are called Dichorionic twins



No 2

The zygote splits into two, after fertilization

#2 OVULATED 1 EGG
FERTILIZED BY 1 SPERM



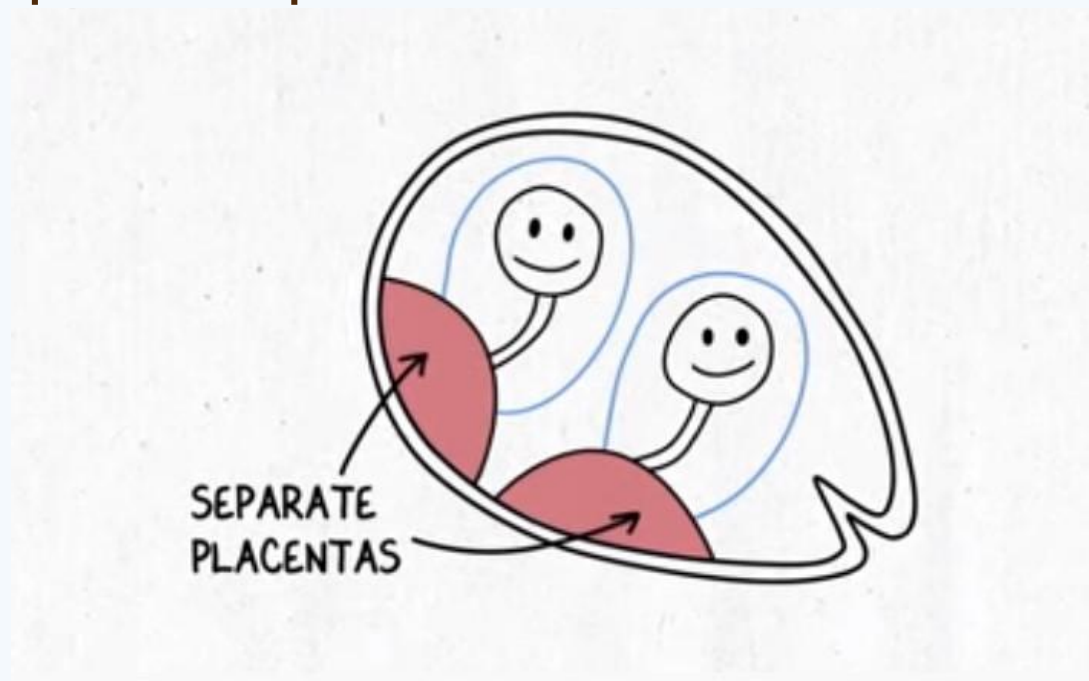
These are called Identical twins

These twins are **genetically similar** as they are from the same gametes.

The twins are of always
Of same sex.



If the splitting happens evenly and quickly, two separate placentas will be formed



But, that is **not always** the case

If the splitting does not happen evenly and quickly, then the placenta will be shared

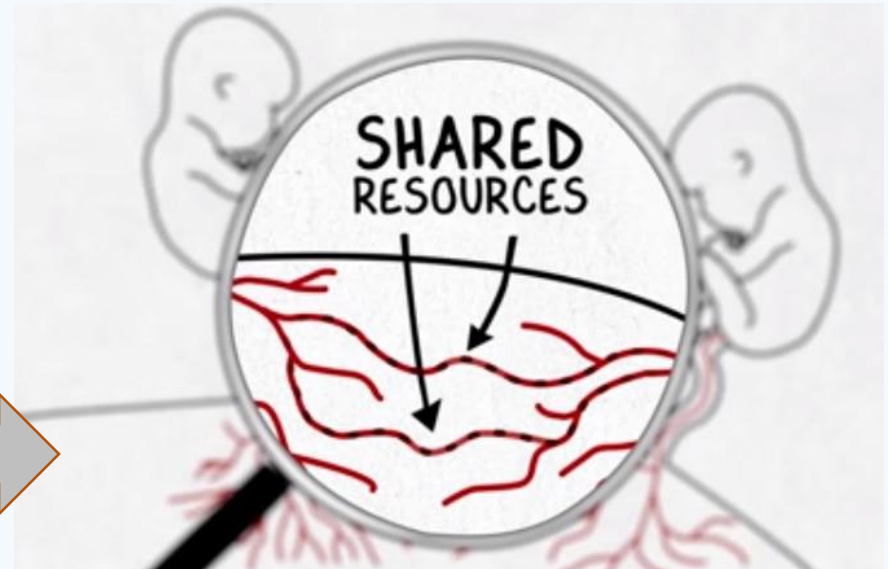
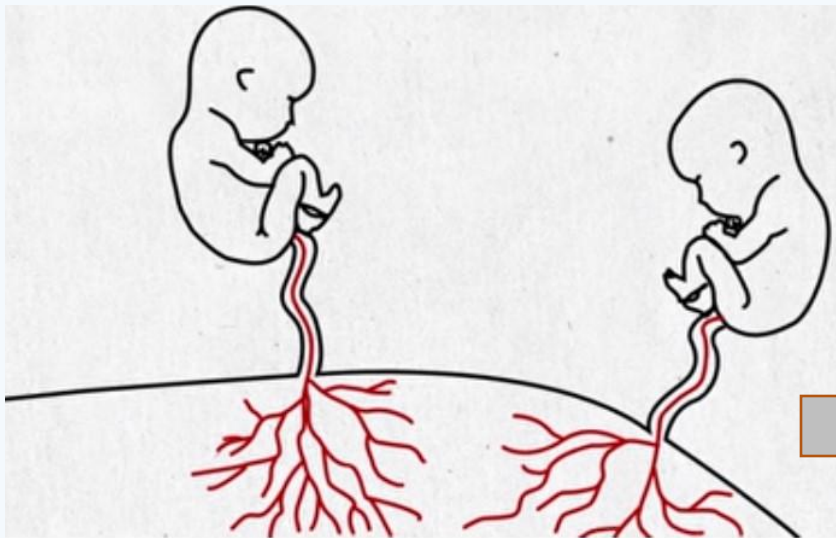
These
Are
called
Monochorionic
twins



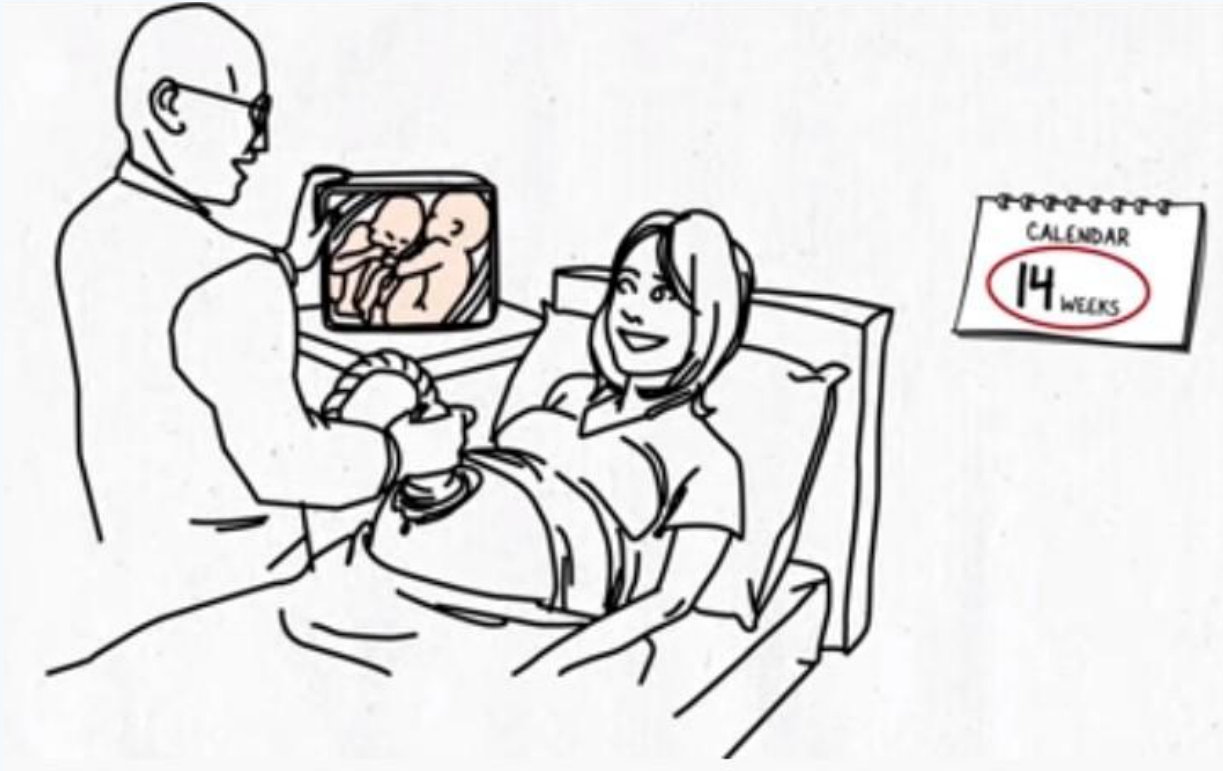
Sharing a single placenta can be **dangerous**,
as the resources can be **unevenly distributed**

Monochorionic twins

- These twins can have many problems related with resource sharing and blood transfusions



Diagnostic – Ultrasound



The 1st trimester is the best time for determining
Between Monochorionic & Dichorionic Twin Pregnancy

It is very critical to follow closely with
Ultrasound to avoid any complication

MONOCHORIONIC ULTRASOUND
EVERY 2 WEEKS

DICHORIONIC ULTRASOUND
EVERY 4 WEEKS

To summarise :

- BEST TO DETERMINE IF TWINS HAVE THEIR OWN PLACENTA OR SHARE A SINGLE PLACENTA IN THE FIRST 14 WEEKS
- ISSUES CAN OCCUR WHEN IDENTICAL TWINS SHARE A SINGLE PLACENTA
- MONOCHORIONIC = ULTRASOUND EVERY 2 WEEKS
DICHORIONIC = ULTRASOUND EVERY 4 WEEKS

Questions :

- 1. what is the Between Monochorionic & Dichorionic Twin Pregnancy ?
- 2. who are called Fraternal twins ?
- 3. who are called Identical twins ?
- 4. same sex twins can only be seen in ?
- 5. who Between Monochorionic & Dichorionic Twins have a chance of complications ?



Thank you !