

A stylized, colorful illustration of a landscape. The foreground features rolling green hills with dark brown soil. On the left, there are three trees: a tall green one, a purple one, and an orange one. A small red bird is flying in the sky above the trees. The background consists of layered blue and white wavy lines representing a sky or distant hills.

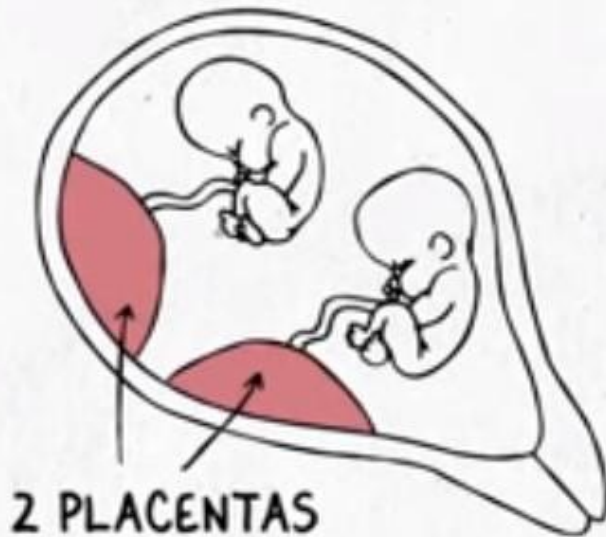
# Twin Diagnostic

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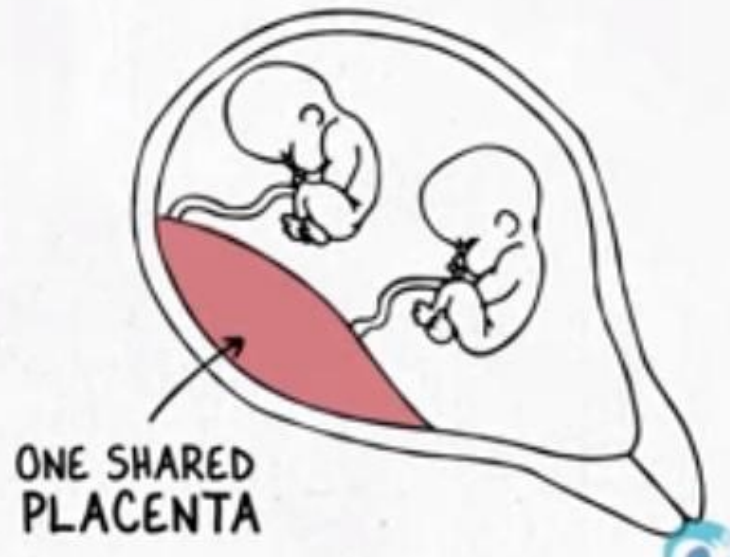
When we say twins, there can be two types of them!

**CHORION = PLACENTA**

**DICHORIONIC**  
**TWIN PREGNANCY**

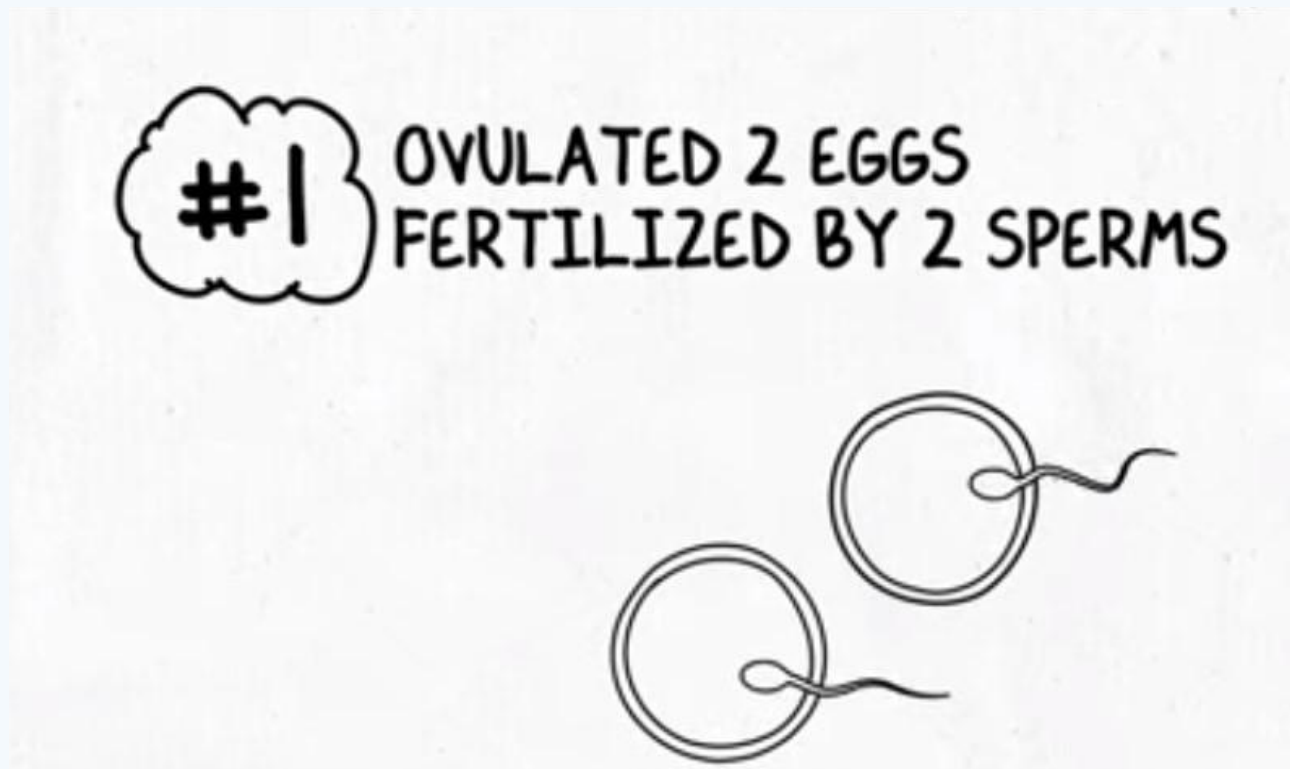


**MONOCHORIONIC**  
**TWIN PREGNANCY**



There are two ways, how twins can be formed.

No 1



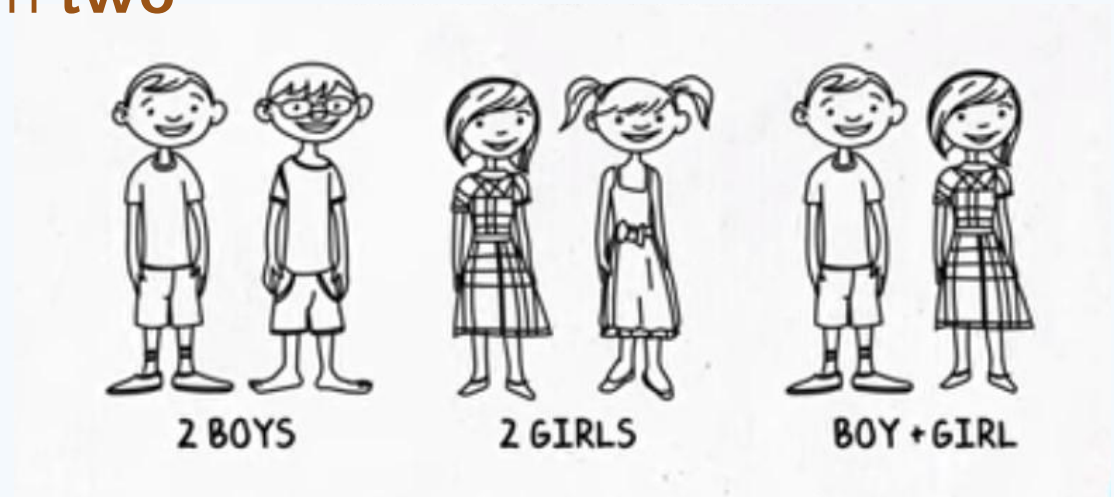
# These are called Fraternal twins

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

They can be both boys

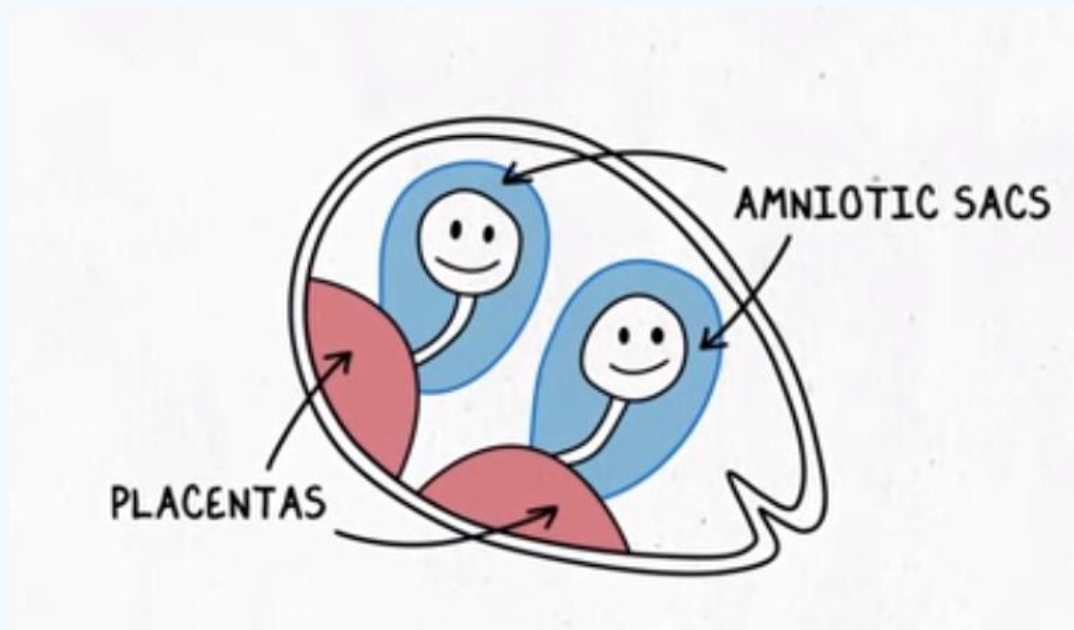
Or both girls

Or a girl and a boy.



# These twins act as two entities

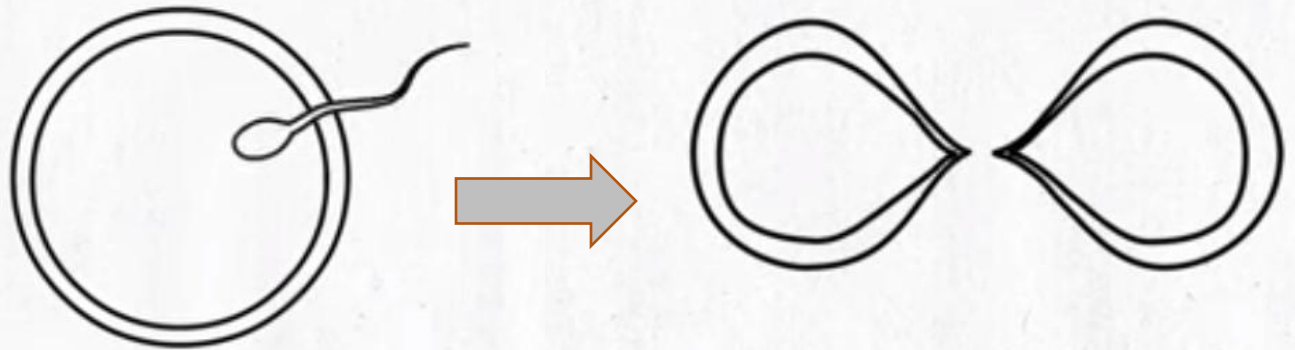
- They each have there own **placenta** and **amniotic sacs** in the uterus.
- Hence these are called Dichorionic twins



## No 2

The zygote splits into two, after fertilization

#2 OVULATED | EGG  
FERTILIZED BY | SPERM



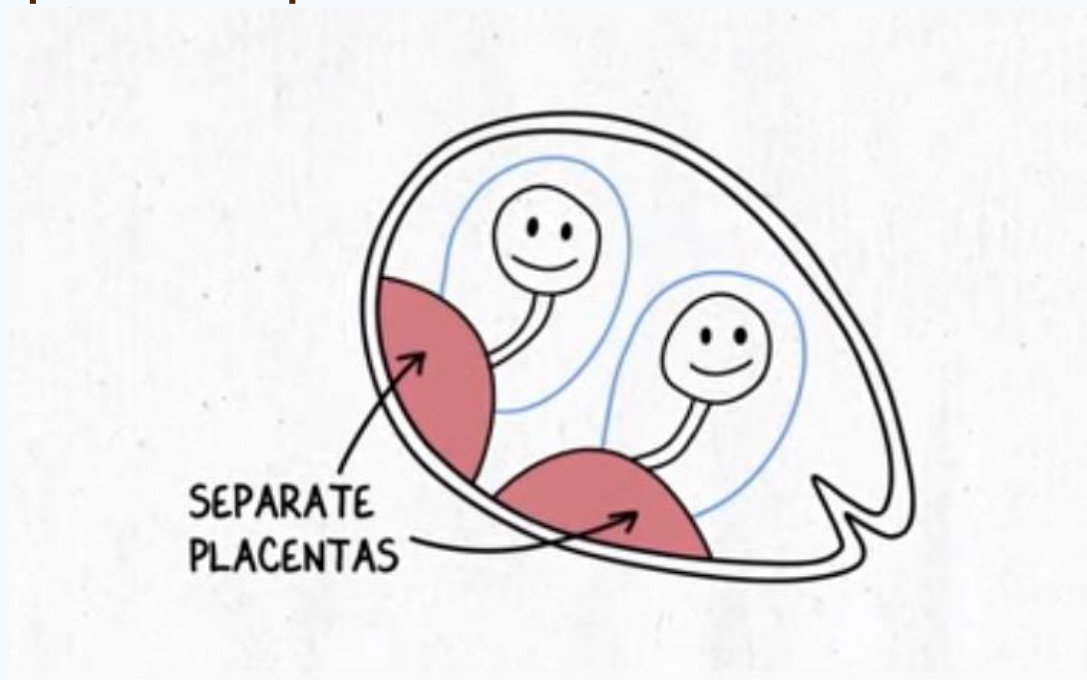
# These are called Identical twins

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

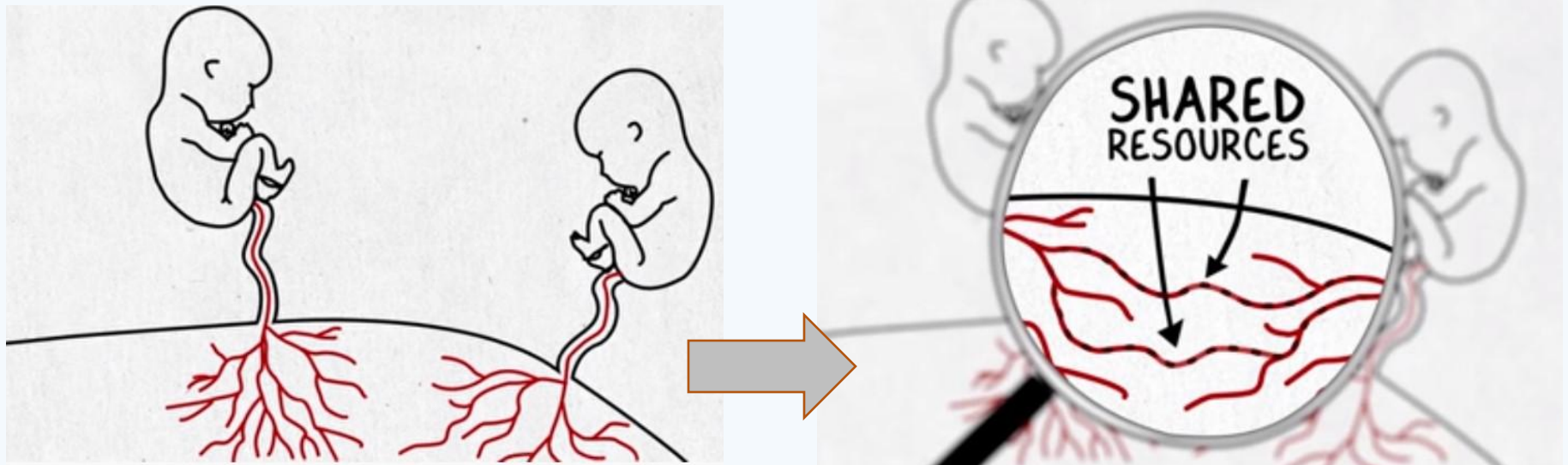
These  
Are  
called  
Monochorionic  
twins



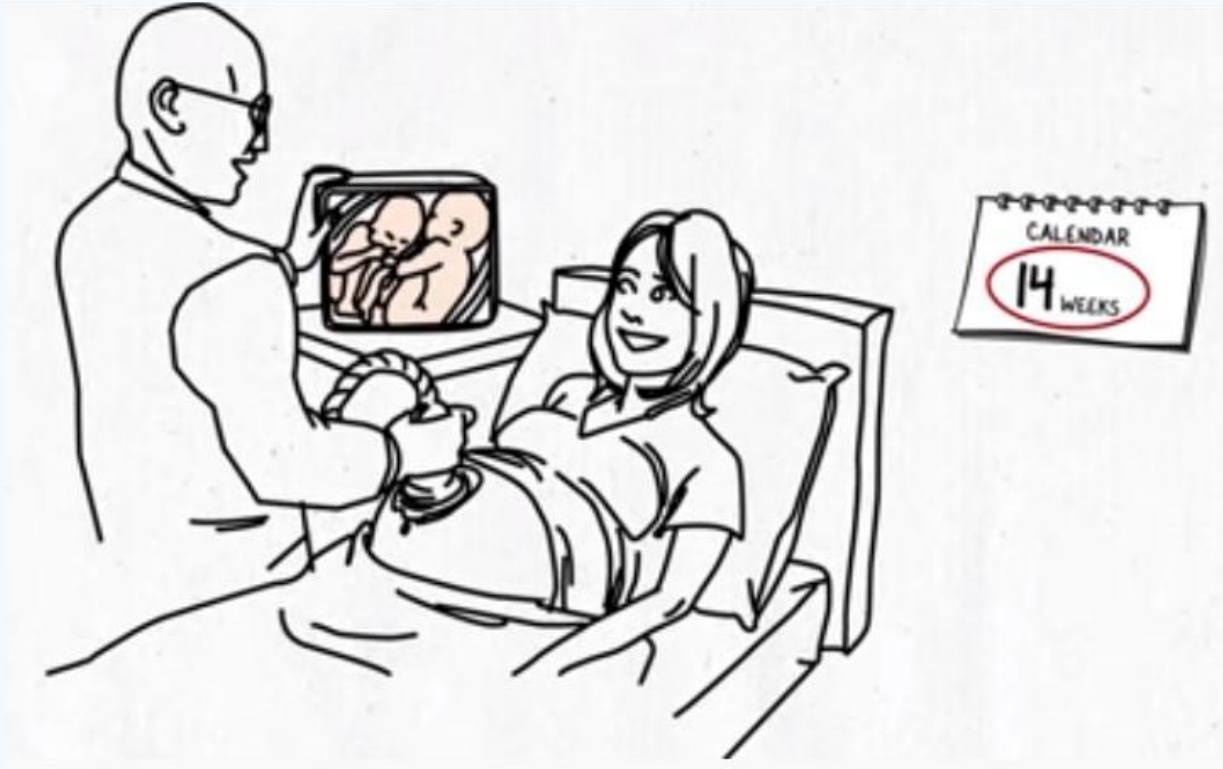
Sharing a single placenta can be **dangerous**,  
as the resources can be **unevenly distributed**

# Monochorionic twins

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



# Diagnostic – Ultrasound



The 1<sup>st</sup> 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 Difference 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 !**