Partialis Mola terhesség UH, szövettani és hysteroscopos vizsgálata

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Molar pregnancies are categorized into partial and complete moles.

A complete mole

is caused by a single sperm combining with an egg which has
lost its DNA (the sperm then reduplicates forming a "complete" 46 chromosome set) [2] The genotype is typically 46,XX (diploid) due to subsequent mitosis of the fertilizing sperm, but can also be 46,XY (diploid).[2]

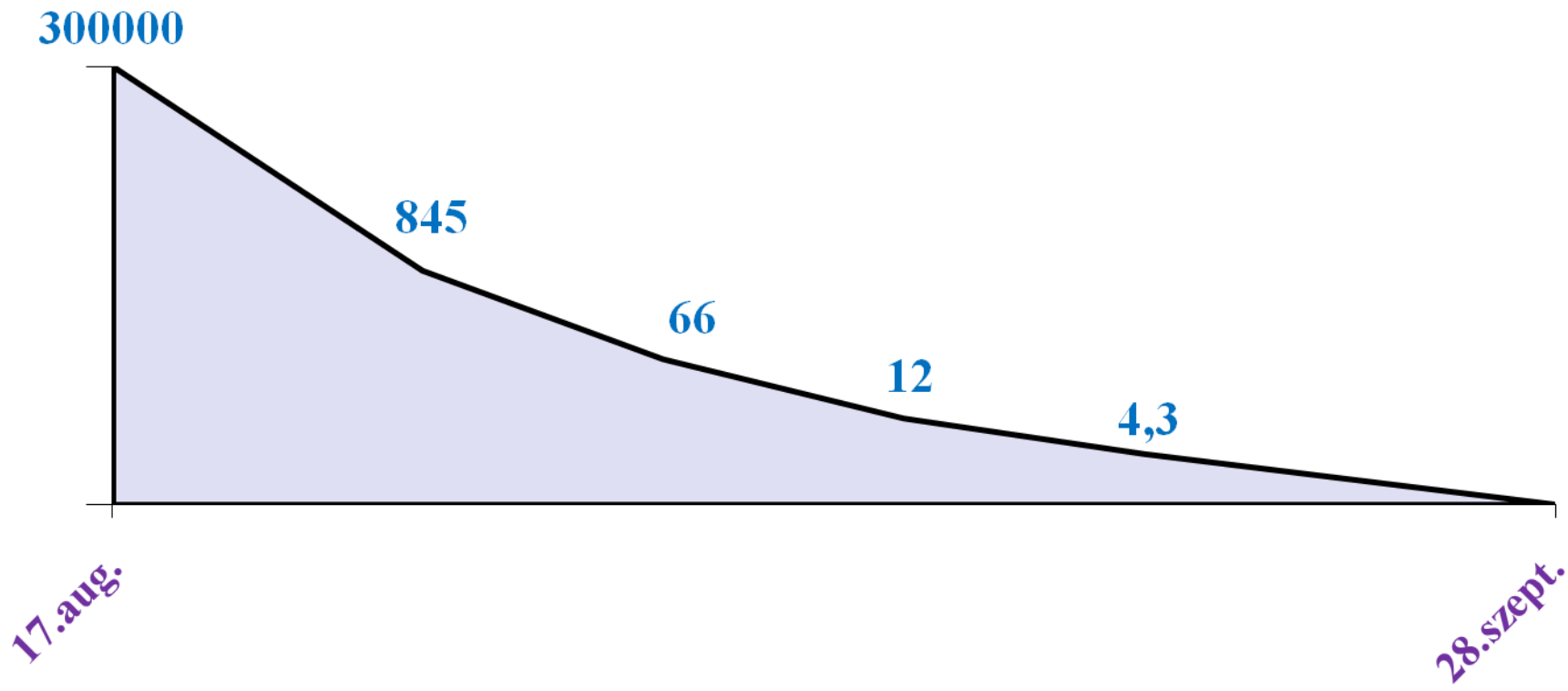
In contrast, a partial mole

occurs when an egg is fertilized by two sperm or by one sperm which reduplicates itself yielding the genotypes of 69,XXY (triploid) or 92,XXXY (quadraploid).[2]

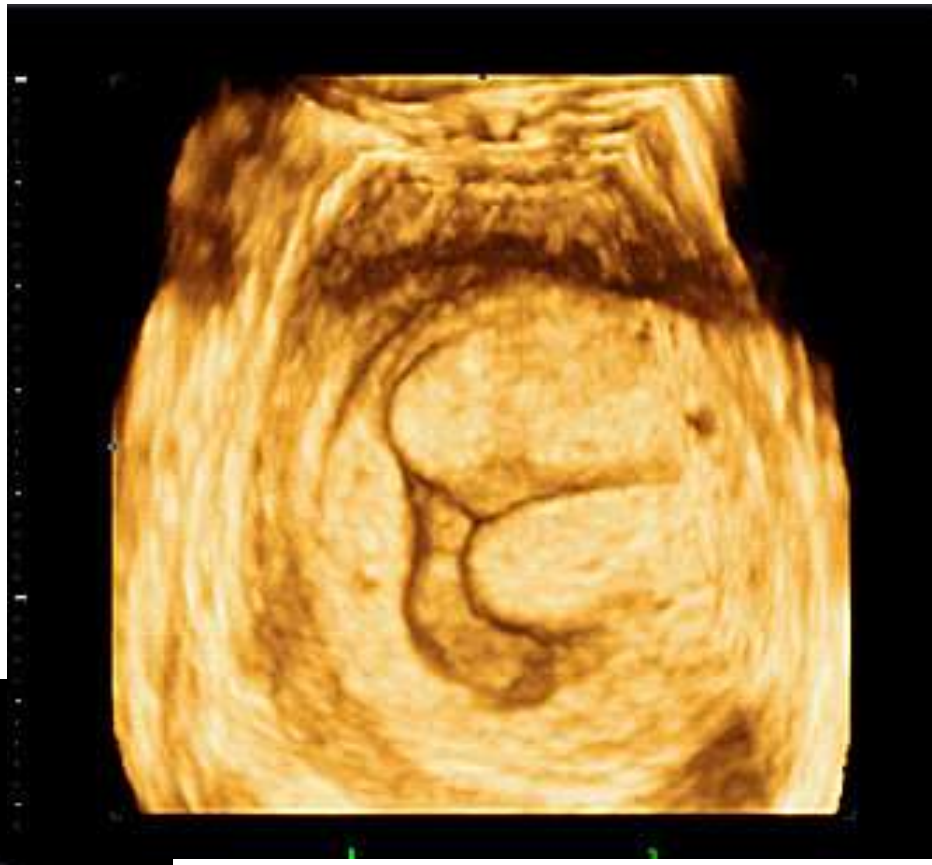
Complete hydatidiform moles have a higher risk of developing into choriocarcinoma — a malignant tumor of trophoblast cells — than do partial moles.

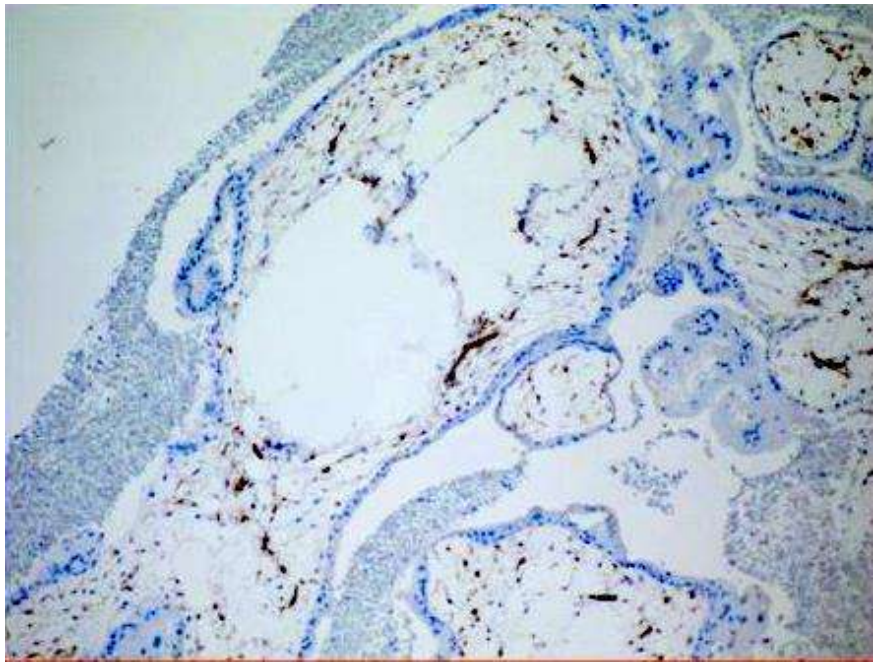
Laboratóriumi diagnosztika:

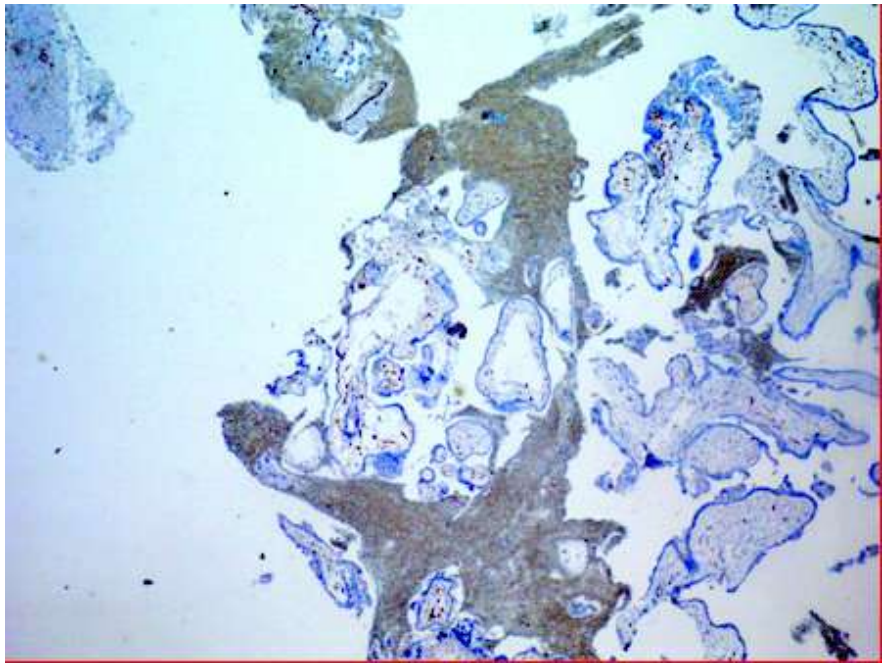
a Se β-HCG változása logaritmikus skálán az idő függvényében



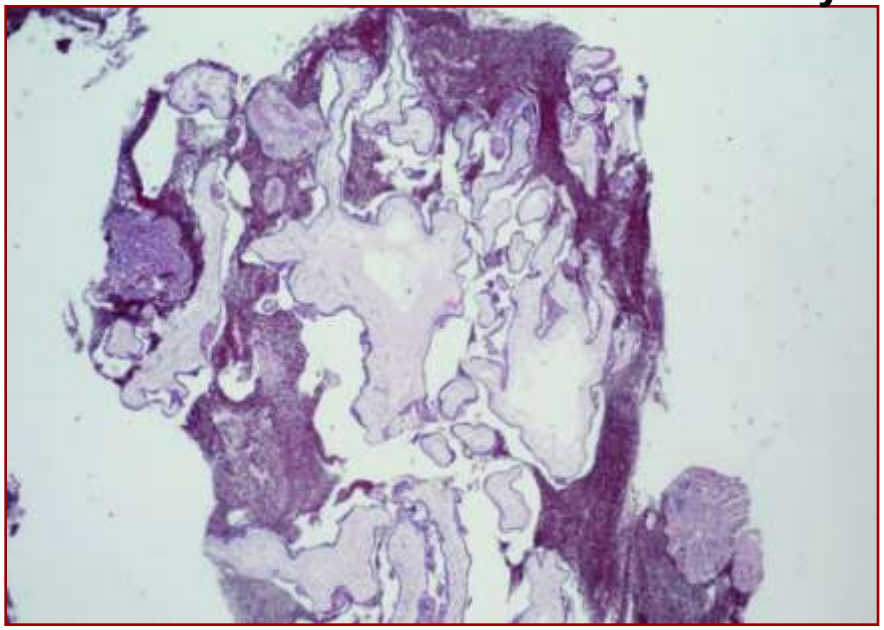
Partialis mola hydatidosa UH képei

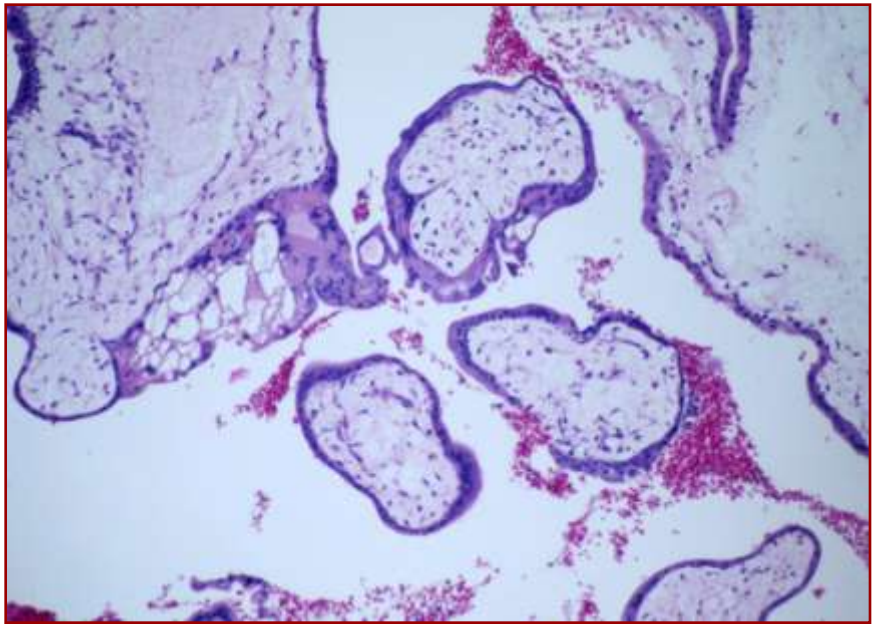






Partialis mola hydatidosa szövettani ábrái





A Hysteroscopia újabb diagnosztikus lehetősége a hazai gyakorlatban

a korai missed ab válogatott esetei

V E T Í T É S

a video megtekintéséhez kattints a vetítés feliratra