

Retrospective analysis complications and outcomes of twin pregnancies

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Objective

To evaluate twin pregnancies born in the 2020 – 2022 in Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine UP and the University Hospital Olomouc.

Methods

Between 2020 and 2022, 158 women with twin pregnancies were analyzed considering their pregnancy type, birth type and the incidence of specific pregnancy complication.

Results

In the abovementioned period, 158 women with twin pregnancies were analyzed, out of which 69% (109/158) of them had dichorionic pregnancies and 31% (49/158) monochorionic pregnancies. They aged between 20 and 44 years (with an average of 32, and a median of 31 years). 18% of the pregnancies (28/158) were results of assisted reproduction, 82% of women (130/158) became pregnant spontaneously. 82% (130/158) of births were Cesarean sections, 18% (28/158) of them were vaginal deliveries. The delivery before 26th week of pregnancy occurred in 2% of cases (3/158), between the 26th and 27th in 1% of cases (2/158), between the 28th and 31st week in 7% of cases (11/158), between the 32nd and 34th week in 16% of cases (25/158) and after the 35th week in 74% of cases (117/158). In 3% of cases (4/158), 1 of the fetuses died in utero, while in 1% (2/158) of cases both newborns died after delivery. In cases with probability of monochorionic pregnancy, the clients were sent to superconsiliary examination between the 6th and the 33rd week of pregnancy (with the average of 14, median of 12). Monochorionic diamniotic pregnancy was diagnosed in 49 cases. Severe complications of monochorionic gravidity (TTTS, TRAP, sFGR, TAPS) were diagnosed in 16% (8/49) of cases. Intrauterine invasive procedure was carried out in 4 cases (1 for TTTS, 1 for TRAP, 1 for TAPS and 1 in case of a congenital disorder).

Conclusion

A twin pregnancy may involve a series of complications, thus early determination of chorionicity in the first trimester and providing necessary information to the client is of extreme importance.