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Predictive value of ultrasound in the diagnosis of hydatidiform mole

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Objective

To assess the predictive value of ultrasound in diagnosis of hydatidiform mole pregnancy.

Methods

A retrospective analysis was performed of all cases presenting to the hospital with symptoms of abortion. All the patients underwent ultrasound examinations. The findings of ultrasound examinations were compared with the findings of histological examinations of removed products of conception after surgical evacuation of the uterus.

Results

We included in the study 980 women who presented with symptoms of inevitable abortion, incomplete abortion, and missed abortion in the University Hospital of Obstetrics and Gynecology "Queen Geraldine" of Tirana during the year 2021. The average gestational age at ultrasound diagnosis was 8.46 weeks. 67 women were diagnosed with partial or total hydatidiform moles. In five (7.4%) patients, complete hydatidiform moles (CHM) were found, and the diagnosis was made 100% by ultrasound examinations. 62 (92.5%) patients had partial hydatidiform moles (PHM). The diagnosis of a hydatidiform mole was suspected in 16 (23.9%) of cases during ultrasound examinations and confirmed by histologic examinations. In 51 cases (76.1%), the definitive diagnosis was made only by histologic examinations.

Conclusion

The accuracy of ultrasound examination in predicting total hydatidiform mole was 100% vs 23.9% in partial mole. Ultrasonography is more reliable for diagnosing CHMs than for PHMs.