Gestational and Placental Disorders

Reading: Robbins Basic Pathology, 10th Edition. Chapter 19, 732-735

Objectives:

• List components of the placenta and explain the flow of blood and oxygen to the developing fetus.

• Define “spontaneous abortion” and list most common causes.

• Define “ectopic pregnancy” and list:
  - Its most common site
  - Predisposing factors
  - Most common clinical presentation and complications.

• Define the two types of twin pregnancies (dizygotic, monozygotic).

• Explain the three basic types of twin placentas and be able to draw a diagram of them.

• Define placenta previa, placental accreta and abruptio placenta & explain their clinical implications.

• Describe the two pathways of placental infection.

• Describe the gross and histologic findings in acute chorioamnionitis.

• List the “TORCH” infections.

• Define preeclampsia and eclampsia and describe its basic pathogenesis.

• List the pathologic changes seen in the placenta in preeclampsia-eclampsia.

• Describe the histology of hydatiform mole and recognize the gross findings seen in this condition

• Discuss the genetic difference between a partial and complete mole

• Identify the complications associated with molar pregnancies (invasive mole and choriocarcinoma)

• Describe the clinical presentation, laboratory findings, and cells of origin of choriocarcinoma.