Abstract

The single fetal death in multiple pregnancy is not rare. Death of one fetus in multiple pregnancy increases the risk of mortality and morbidity of the surviving fetus. Proper diagnosis and intervention in appropriate time can improve the maternal and neonatal outcome. Adequate counselling psychological support and close follow up are mandatory.

Key words: triplet, fetal demise

Introduction

Multiple pregnancy still constitute a difficult therapeutic problem. The incidence of multiple pregnancy described as Hellin’s Formula : The number of twin is 1/n, triplet 1/n^2 etc. Single or more fetal demise in multiple pregnancy is not rare and it may complicate the situation. The risk of mortality and morbidity in the surviving fetuses are considerable. The death of one fetus in multiple pregnancy is also a shock to the parents and the attending obstetrician, who need to face the substantial fetal and maternal risks.

Case Report

A 26 years old patient, gravida 3rd, para 2 of which one was perinatal death, attended OPD of ICMH at her 34 weeks of gestation as diagnosed case of twin pregnancy. She had ultrasonography at her 9 weeks, 20 weeks and 31 weeks of gestation and diagnosed as a case of twin pregnancy. She was moderately anaemic (Hb% 47%), Blood group B+ve, Blood sugar fasting 5.4 mmol/l and 2 hours after breakfast was 6.8 mmol/l. She was normotensive (100/70 mm Hg) at her 36 weeks of gestation and was treated with iron and calcium. She again attended at her 37 weeks of gestation with less fetal movement and on examination her BP was found 120/90 mm Hg, and the attending doctor advised her to get admitted in the hospital. But the patient refused to get admitted. After one day she got admitted in ICMH and LUCS was done due to PET and less fetal movement. Two healthy babies of 2.3kgs and 2.4kgs were brought out and surprisingly another dead baby was brought out and thus it was diagnosed as a case of triplet pregnancy with one fetal demise. Placenta was single but the amniotic cavity was separate. Coagulation profile was done post operatively. All were within normal limit, but the FDP was increased (21.67µg/ dl). Post operatively mother and both the alive babies were in close supervision for any ominous sign. Fortunately the mother and both the babies were healthy and discharged on 5th POD with proper counselling and advice.

Discussion

There is not much of reporting about one fetal demise in triplet pregnancy. One reporting is present that showed intrauterine death of two fetus in triplet pregnancy. Enbon has reported the incidence of twin pregnancy with single intrauterine death ranging from 0.5% to 6.8% 1. When the fetal death occurs after midgestation there is 17% chance that the surviving fetus in monochorionic gestation will either die or suffer from major morbidity3. Major morbidity is unlikely to occur in surviving twin of a dichorionic gestation 4. Intrauterine death can occur during any gestation. However a reliable estimation of the incidence with reference of the post conceptional loss is difficult as large prospective studies are scarce. Among the 7 cases studied, the gestational time varied from 19th-38th weeks5, with no apparent clustering. The timing is crucial because of its implication for remaining course of the pregnancy. Vanishing twin phenomena is relatively common and the prognosis of the surviving fetus is good6. In contrast, single fetal death in 2nd and 3rd trimester is uncommon and has been shown to be associated with increased risk of mortality and morbidity of surviving fetus 7-9. Chorionicity rather than zygosity determines the risk of mortality and morbidity. The prevalence of monochorionicity in single intrauterine death in twin is 50% to 70% 10,11.
Maternal coagulopathy following multiple pregnancy demise appears to be uncommon\textsuperscript{2,13}. However coagulopathy has been reported upto 3 weeks following fetal demise.

In case of multiple pregnancy, ultrasonographic evaluation is important to confirm the number of pregnancy, chorionicity and fetal well being. Triplet may be misdiagnosed as twin in ultrasonography, if not properly evaluated. Death of one fetus in late 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} trimester is associated with significant morbidity and mortality of the surviving fetus(es). Prompt delivery following death of one fetus in multiple pregnancy may save other fetuses as well as mother from getting affected.

References