ABSTRACT

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To observe & study the various gross morphological and histopathological changes that occurs in placentas of high risk mothers in TVMCH, Tirunelveli

MATERIAL AND METHODS

98 placentas which were obtained from high risk pregnancies were studied. The placentas were collected 10 % neutral buffered formalin. The tissue were processed and stained. The gross morphological changes and histopathological changes were noted.

RESULTS

Out of 16 placentas studied from hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, 62.5% show infarction, 75% show perivillous fibrinoid. Out of 15 placentas of anaemia studied, 53% showed perivillous fibrinoid, 20% showed increased vascularity of villi. Out of 13 placentas of intrauterine death studied 38% show fibrinoid necrosis, 69% show perivillous fibrinoid,, 62% show intervillous haemorrhage, 38% show smooth muscle proliferation. Out of 11 placentas of oligohydramnios, 45% showed smooth muscle proliferation. Out of 13 cases of placenta creta studied, 8 placentas had the predisposing factor of placenta previa.

CONCLUSION
This study throws light on the morphological and histological changes of placenta in high risk pregnancies. This helps us to understand the etiopathogenesis of high risk pregnancy.

Key words: High risk pregnancy, perivillous fibrinoid, increased villous vascularity, intra uterine death, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, fibrinoid necrosis.