

Cambridge Elements

Elements in High-Risk Pregnancy: Management Options
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MULTIPLE PREGNANCY

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Multiple Pregnancy

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Abstract: Multiple pregnancy affects 0.9–3.1% of births worldwide. Prevalence rates vary significantly due to differences in dizygotic twinning rates and use of assisted reproduction. Both maternal and fetal/neonatal complications are more common in multiple compared to singleton pregnancies, and there are specific problems for the fetuses related to monochorionicity. Multiple pregnancies require specialised and individualised care. Complicated multiple pregnancies should be managed in a tertiary care centre where there is additional expertise, such as the laser ablation needed to treat monochorionic monozygotic pregnancies with conjoined circulations. Cornerstones of management in pregnancy are the need for accurate fetal measurement to optimise dating of gestational age, and documentation of chorionicity. High-level ultrasound expertise is needed. The mothers need frequent assessment to detect hypertension and anemia, and early identification and management of preterm labour.

Keywords: higher-order multiples, monochorionic, multiple pregnancy, selective fetal growth restriction, twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome

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Contents

	Commentary	1
1	Introduction	2
2	Risks Related to Multiple Pregnancies	4
3	Management Options	21
4	Higher-Order Multiples Summary	89
	Abbreviations	91
	Further Reading	94
	References	96