

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND ANATOMO-CLINICAL STUDY OF MOLAR PREGNANCIES AT THE CSREF OF MUNICIPAL III OF BAMAKO DISTRICT

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Introduction: The objective of this work was to study molar pregnancy at the Reference Health Center of Commune III of the District of Bamako.

Material and methods: This was a retrospective study on hydatidiform moles collected in the Obstetrics Gynecology of the Reference Health Center of Commune III of the District of Bamako from January 2014 to December 2019.

Results: We collected 41 cases of hydatidiform moles, ie 0.70% of obstetrics admissions. The average age was 29.59 years with extremes of 15 years and 53 years. Our patients were housewives in 58.5% and multigest in 41.5% of cases. They were referred in 56.1% of cases for metrorrhagia (39%). The notion of taking a contraceptive was found (17.1%) and the presence of bilateral ovarian cysts (78.2%). AMIU was the method of evacuation in 97.6%.

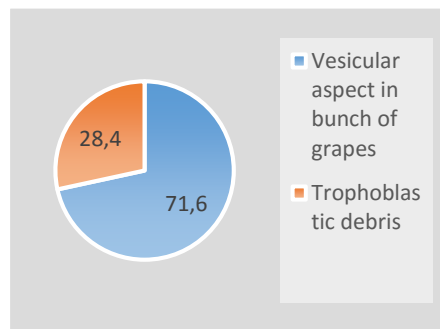


Fig 1: Distribution of patients according to the macroscopic aspect of the suction product

The macroscopic appearance was grape vesicular in 71.6%.

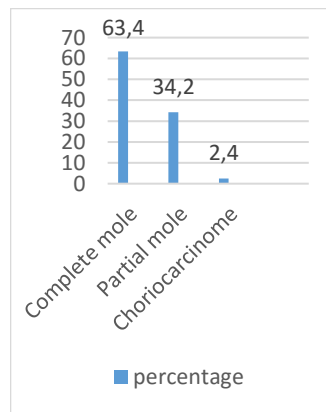


Fig 2: Distribution of patients according to the result of the pathological examination.

Complete hydatidiform mole was the most common histological type with 63.4%.

Progression to choriocarcinoma occurred in 2.4% of patients.

Conclusion: The hydatidiform mole is a relatively frequent disease in Mali. The complete hydatidiform mole was the most represented. Post-evacuation monitoring would be necessary to prevent progression to choriocarcinoma.

Bibliographical references:

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