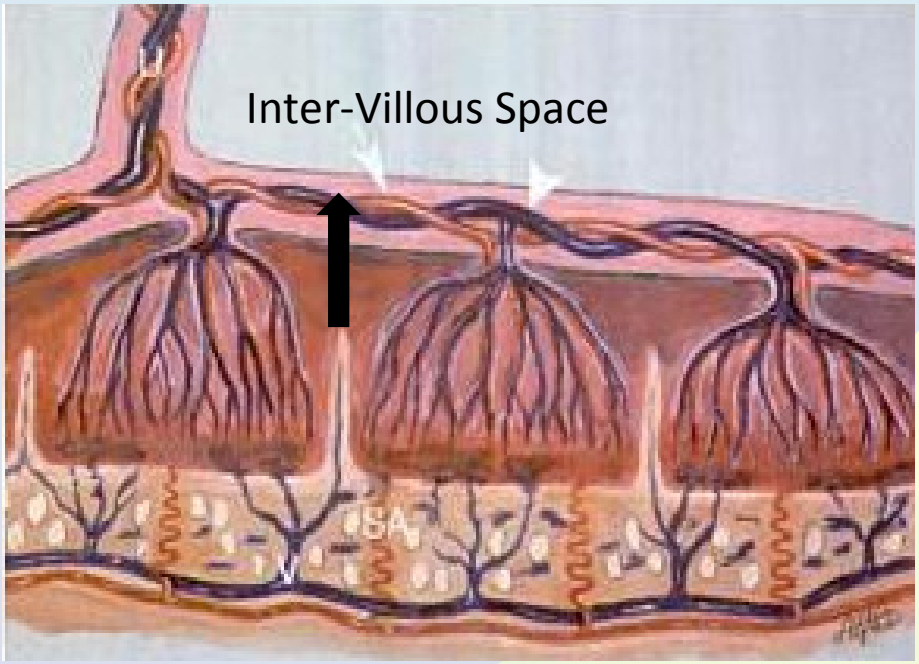
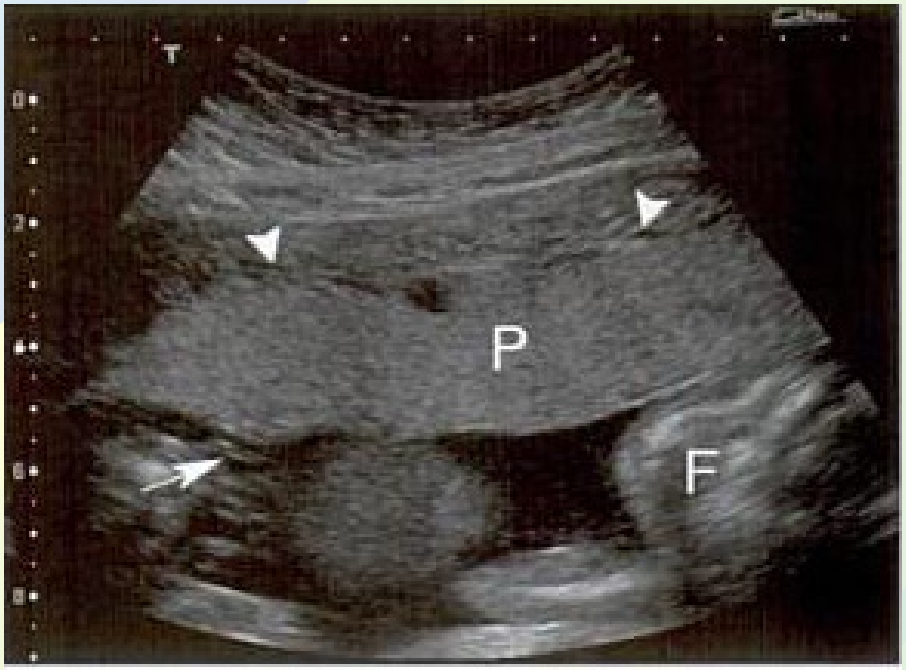
# Sub – Chorionic Fibrin Deposition of the Placenta



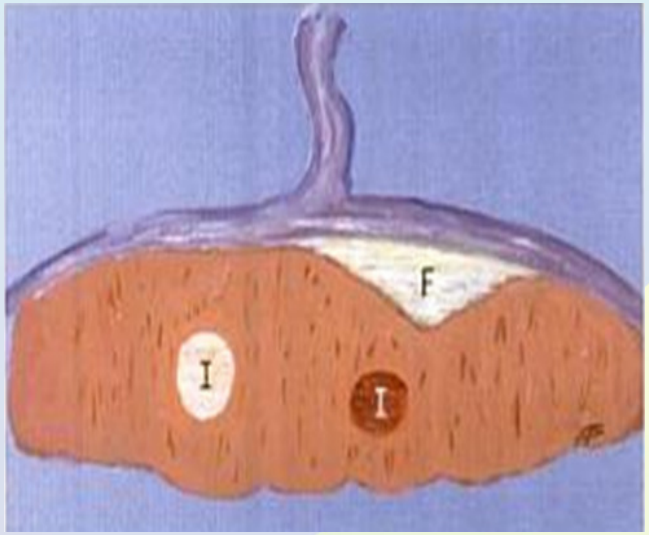

Normal Anatomy




Normal Homogenous appearance of the Placenta on Ultra Sound

Sub – Chorionic Fibrin Deposition (F) results from

Stasis of Maternal Blood in the Inter – Villous space beneath the Chorion



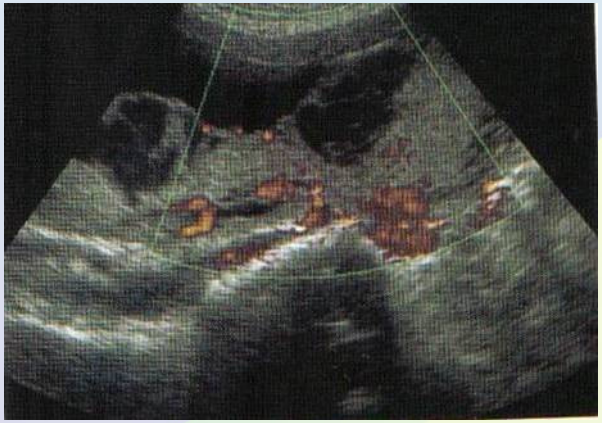

Thrombosis

Areas replaced by Fibrin

- Triangular areas of laminated yellow white Plaques
- Range in size from a few mm to several cms

# Ultrasound Images


Areas of lobulated, hypo – echoic / cystic echo texture (S) in the Sub – Chorionic space



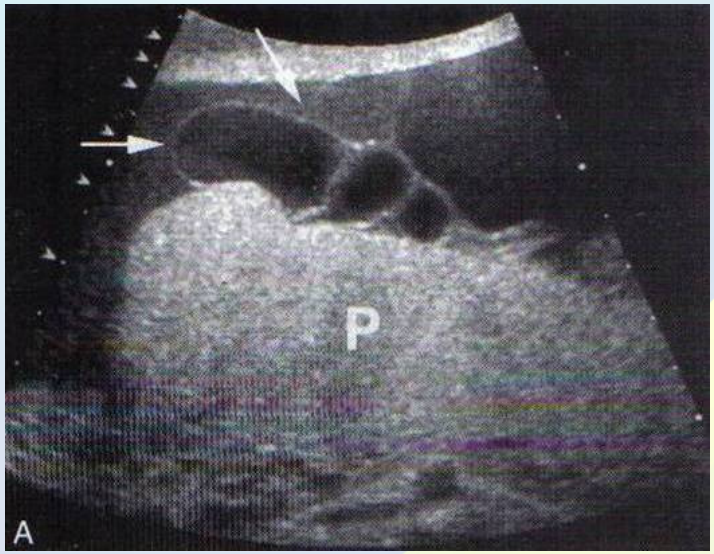
Colour flow imaging shows no detectable flow,  owing to low sinus flow and fibrin deposition

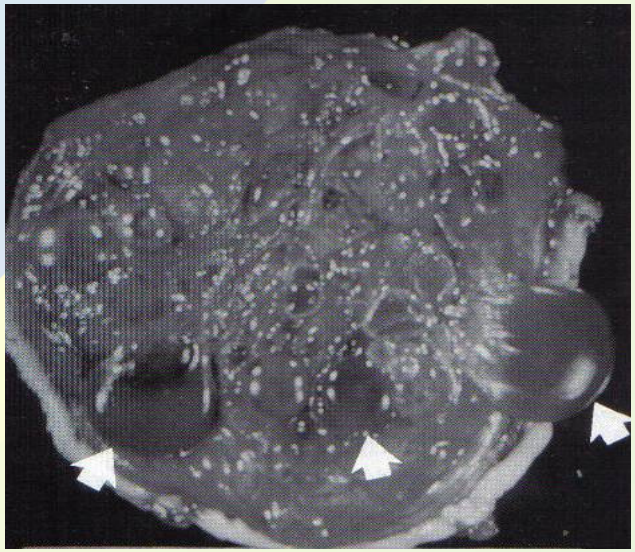
Seen in 15 % of normal Placentas. Does not involve alterations of hemodynamics or the organs gaseous metabolism : normal outcome for the fetus



If deposition is massive , delayed fetal growth may occur due to altered placental function

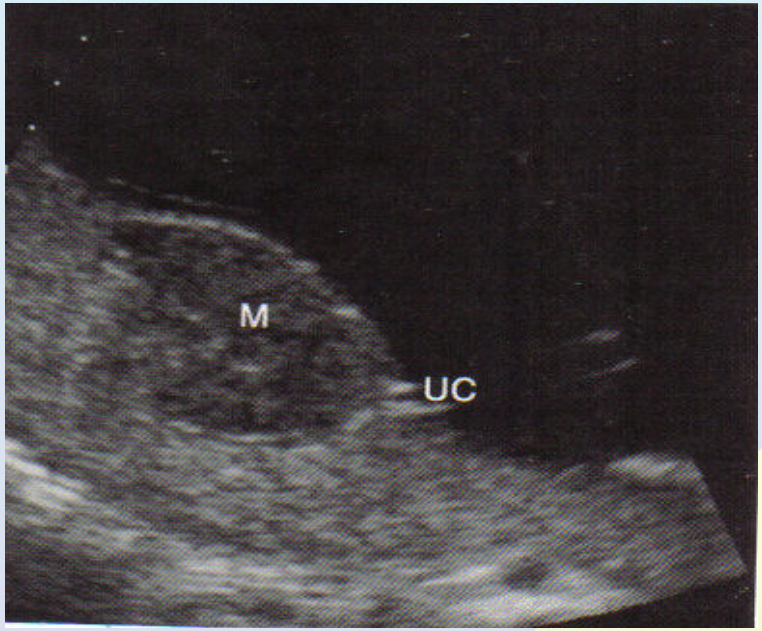
# Differential Diagnosis



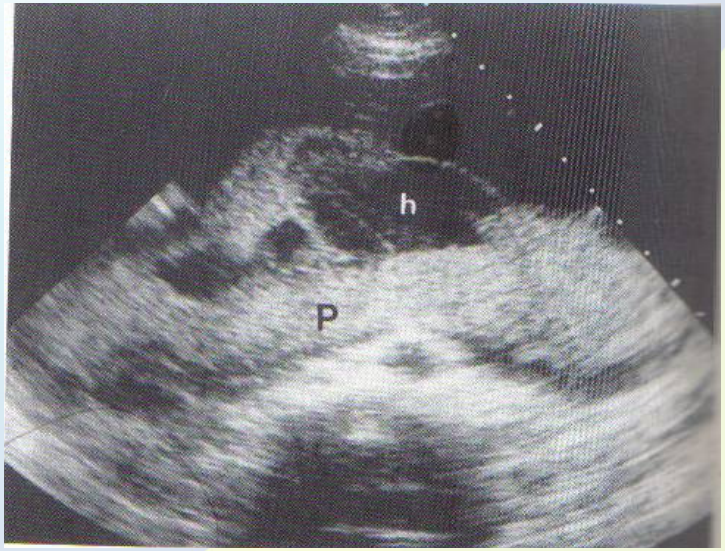
Sub-Chorionic cyst : Curvilinear Echogenecities which form an arc with the chorionic surface

# Chorioangioma



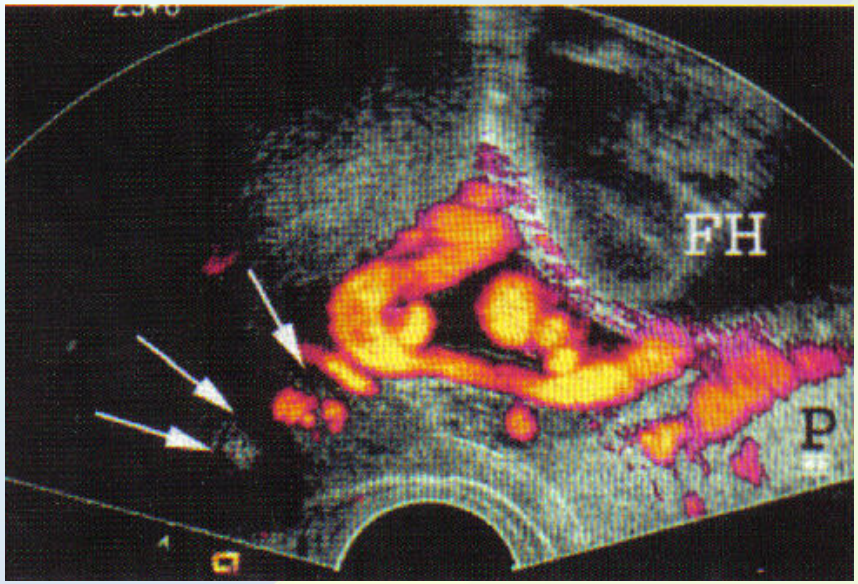

Hypoechoic mass (M) rises from the placental surface near the umbilical cord insertion (UC)

Colour flow imaging shows prominent vascularity in the mass




Sub – Chorionic Haematoma (h) : These usually distort the chorionic
surface

## Interesting Facts

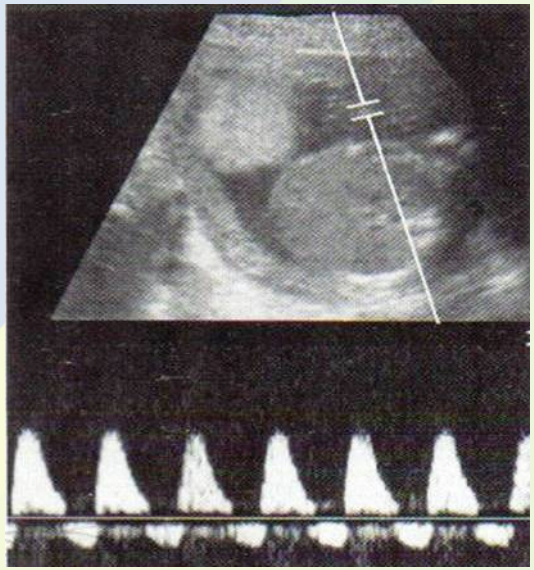



Vasa praevia -1 -may occur when the umbilical vessels course over the cervix in Velamentous insertion of the umbilical cord into the placental membranes

Succenturiate lobe- 2

# Interesting Facts


Placentomegaly : abnormally thickened Placenta (P) in early pregnancy appears to carry a higher risk of IUGR and placental insufficiency



Umbilical artery doppler at 25 weeks shows reversal of diastolic flow