

- Partial
- Complete
- Invasive

HYDATIDIFORM MOLE: - Gestational disease

- characterized by proliferation of villous trophoblasts.
- ⇒ Ten the Risk of persistent trophoblastic diseases or choriocarcinoma.
- seen in teenagers And b/w 40 & 50.

COMPLETE MOLE: (diploid)

Abnormal gestation with diffuse trophoblastic proliferation and villous hydrops without the development of embryo

PATHOGENESIS:

Results from fertilization of an empty ovum, either by one or two sperm.

- No fetal parts.

Diploid chorionic epithelial cells - $46XX$ (common)

- Monospermic fertilization ($46XX$ karyotype) - 90%.

One sperm fertilize with an empty ovum And then duplicates its chromosome, resulting in diploid $46XX$ karyotype. → This is called Androgenesis.

- Dispermic fertilization $\approx 10\%$. Two sperm fertilize an empty ovum, → $46XY, 46XX$.

MORPHOLOGY:

Localization: commonly uterus, And ectopic.

GROSS: Histo

⇒ large uterus:

⇒ Hydatid or grape like appearance of marked trophoblastic hyperplasia: (hallmark).

⇒ Hypoemic, poorly vascularized acellular and edematous villi

⇒ edematous acellular stroma of villi

→ They form cystic acellular, fluid filled spaces.

⇒ Trophoblast proliferation (extensive)

• non polar; multifocal, And frequently involves the entire circumference of the villi

⇒ Absence of fetal parts

Complications: uterine haemorrhage, DIC, embolism