

## Independent Assignment

### Abnormal/Interrupted Fetal Development

1. What are the clinical manifestations for an ectopic pregnancy?

During an ectopic pregnancy, the mother will experience normal pregnancy symptoms at first. These symptoms include nausea, vomiting, breast tenderness, a missed period, abdominal pain (dull lower quadrant pain), and spotting. However, after ectopic rupture the mother can experience pain (acute, severe), unstable vital signs, referred shoulder pain, signs and symptoms of shock, internal bleeding, faintness/dizziness, and Cullen's sign.

2. What is a hydatidiform mole (molar pregnancy)?

Hydatidiform Mole (molar pregnancy) can either be complete (fetus never forms) or partial (abnormal fetus). A molar pregnancy involves trophoblastic cells that grow rapidly in the placenta forming transparent vesicles instead of a fetus. The cause of this is unknown and results in a nonviable pregnancy.

3. What are the manifestation of a molar pregnancy and are there are any complications you should know for follow up care?

Manifestations of a molar pregnancy include vaginal bleeding, nausea and vomiting, an enlarged uterus, and preeclampsia. One complication that can arise from a molar pregnancy is choriocarcinoma (cancer). This is a rare condition and can metastasize. Clinical manifestations of choriocarcinoma include irregular vaginal bleeding and pain in a woman who had molar or is pregnant. Diagnosis of choriocarcinoma typically involves a CT scan and a pelvic US. To treat the cancer, Methotrexate (chemo) is used and almost 100% recover/cure if no metastasis. The woman must be treated until hCG negative and they need contraception while being treated. If the cancer invades other tissues, a hysterectomy may be required. After successful treatment, normal subsequent pregnancies are possible.