

# Congenital anomalies of placenta

<b>From where</b>	Anomalies in the position (Placenta praevia)	Anomalies Of attachment of the placenta to the uterine wall	Abnormal attachment of the umbilical cord	Abnormalities in the shape of the placenta	Abnormalities in size and weight	<b>Congenital tumors of placenta</b>
<b>Note</b>	** The placenta is <b>attached</b> to the lower half of the uterus due to delayed rupture of zona pellucida (low level of implantation of the blastocyst). It causes severe antepartum hemorrhage.	Delayed formation of cytotrophoblastic shell				
<b>Congenital anomalies of placenta</b>	<p>1- Placenta praevia parietalis: lies in the lower segment of the uterus.</p> <p>2- Placenta praevia marginalis: reaches margin of the internal Os of the cervix.</p> <p>3- Placenta praevia centralis: completely covers the internal Os of the cervix.</p>	<p>1- Placenta accreta: The placenta is too deep in the endometrium but does not penetrates the myometrium</p> <p>2- Placenta increta: The placenta penetrates the myometrium</p> <p>3- Placenta percreta: The placenta penetrates the uterine wall and attaches to the another organ as urinary bladder</p>	<p>1- Battledore placenta, it is attached to the margins of the placenta.</p> <p>2- Velamentous placenta, it is attached to the amnion away from placenta and blood vessels are ramify before reaching the placenta</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Fenestrated placenta: small window in the placenta.</li> <li>❖ Circumvallate placenta: it has a central depression on its fetal surface and the margin is elevated.</li> <li>❖ Placenta succenturiate: a small part of the placenta is separated from the main part, but remains connected through blood vessels and placental membranes.</li> <li>❖ Membranous (Diffuse) placenta: it is thin and lines the greater part of the cavity of the uterus. It occurs when chorionic villi persist all around the blastocyst</li> <li>❖ Bilobed (bidiscoidal) placenta: The placenta consists of two lobes</li> <li>❖ Multilobular placenta: The placenta consists of more than two lobes</li> </ul>	<p>1. Very small placenta (under weight).</p> <p>2. Very large placenta (over weight).</p>	<p>1- Benign tumor: vesicular mole.</p> <p>2- Malignant tumor: Choriocarcinoma.</p>