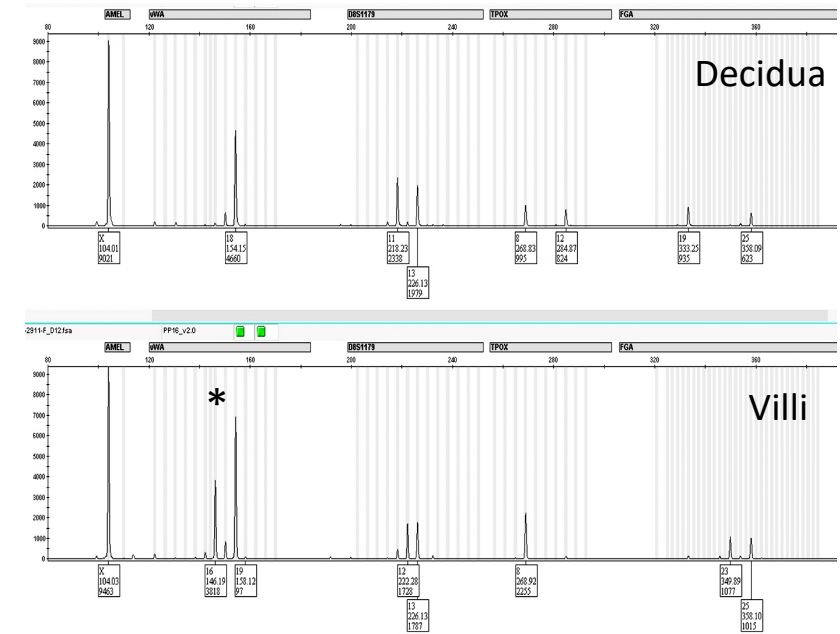
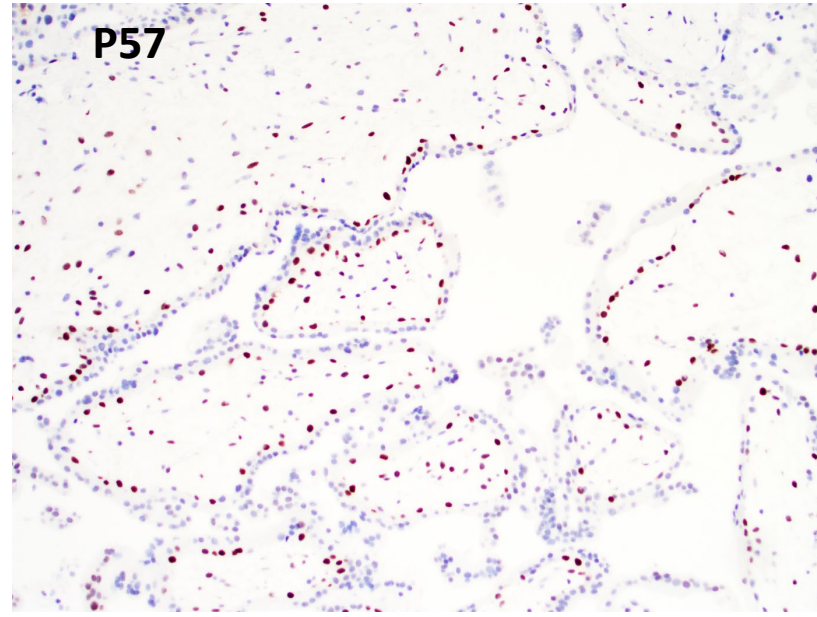
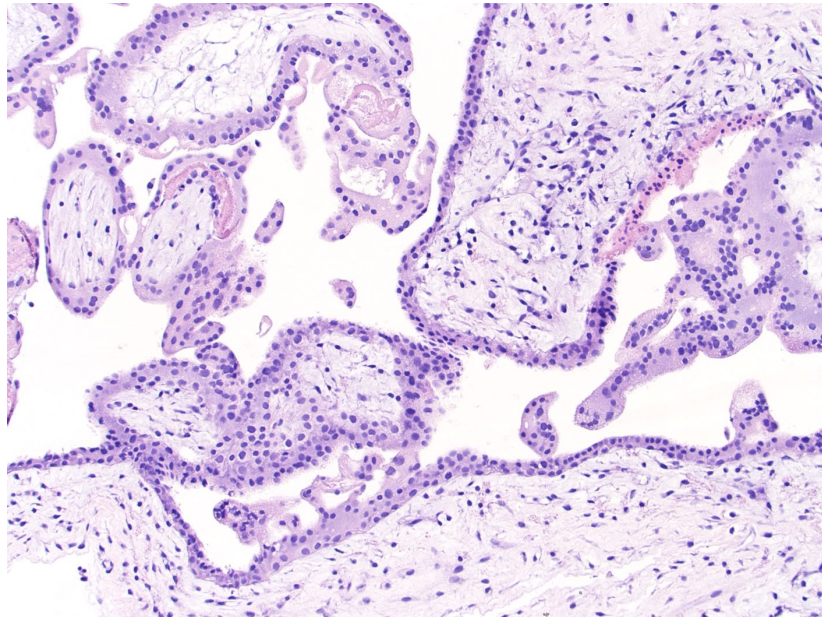
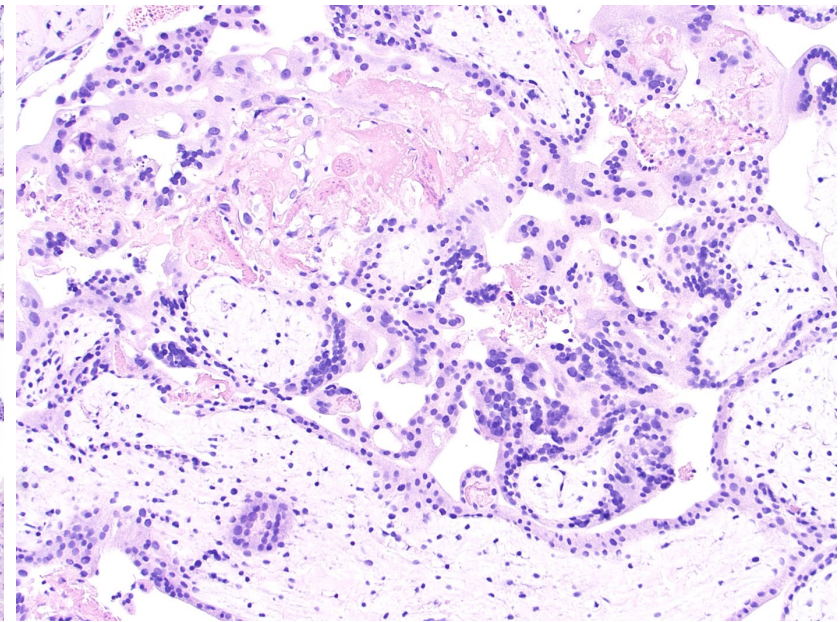
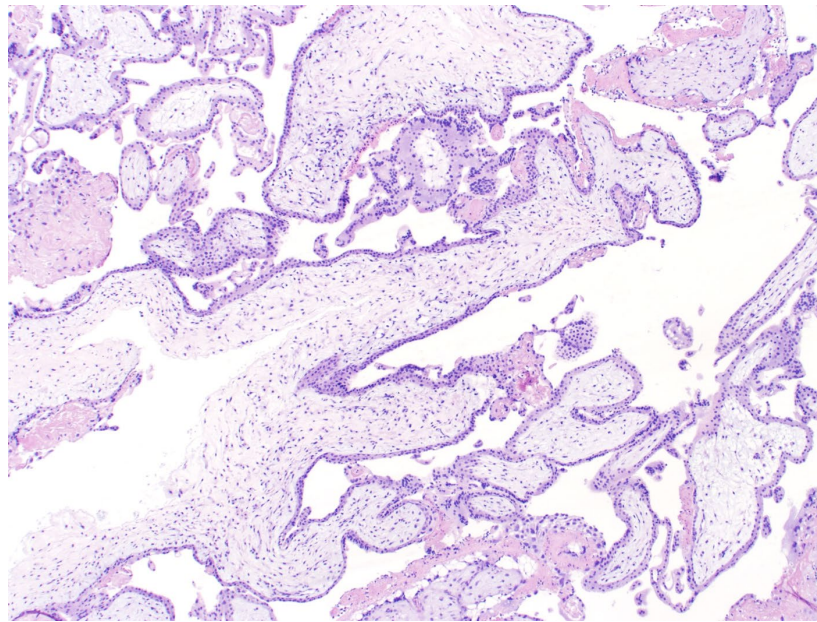
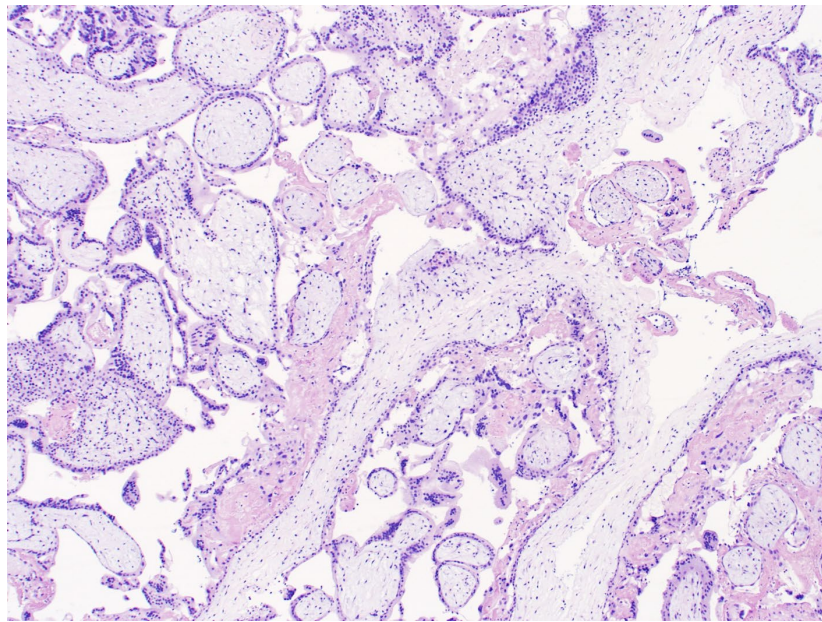




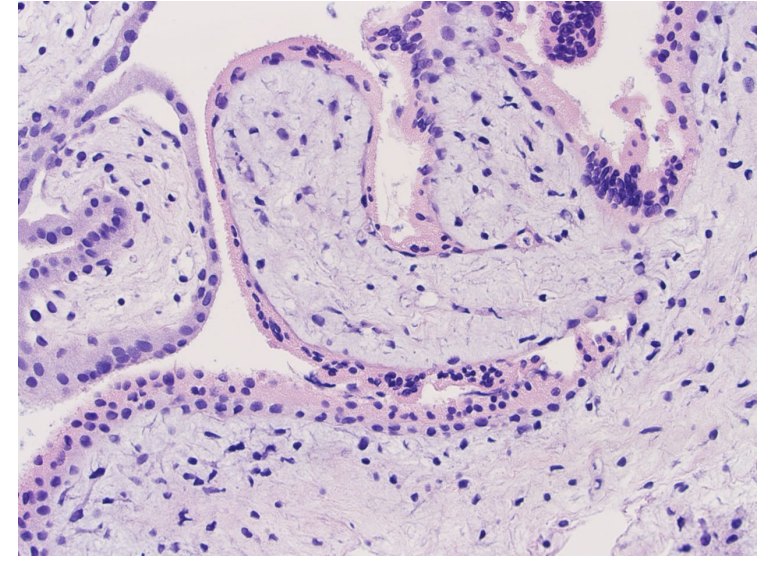
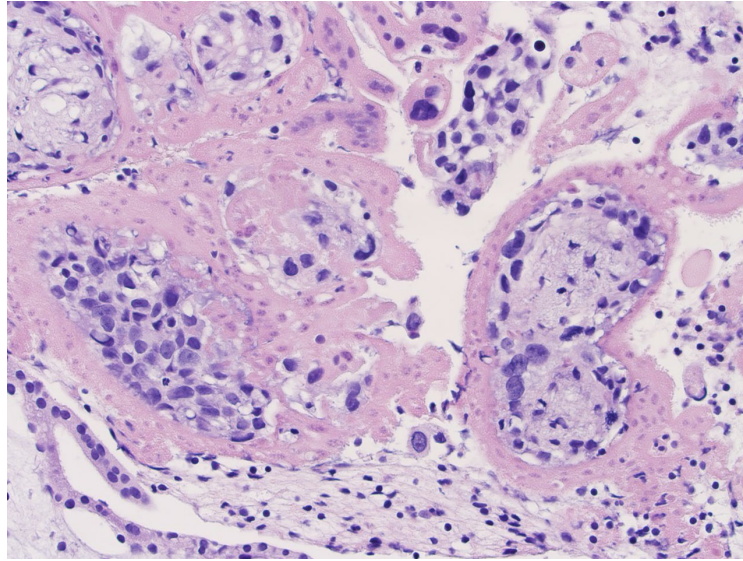
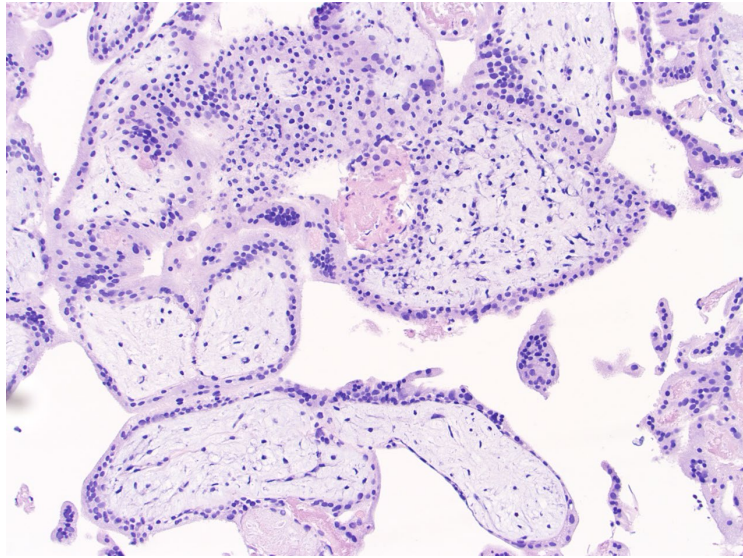
39-year-old woman presenting with an empty gestational sac suspicious for molar pregnancy, undergoing dilation and curettage (D&C)



A. Partial Mole

B. Trisomy gestation

C. Complete mole



Case Summary

Chorionic villi exhibit abnormal histological changes overlapping with both early complete and partial mole, including polypoid configurations, pseudoinclusions, myxoid hypercellular villous stroma and prominent trophoblastic hyperplasia. STR genotyping reveals an isolated allelic copy gain at the vWA locus on chromosome 12, while all other 15 STR loci demonstrate a balanced biparental allelic pattern.

Final Diagnosis: Trisomy 12 Gestation

Discussion

Abnormal histological features typically seen in early partial mole are commonly encountered in trisomy gestations. These include hydropic change, irregular villous contours, trophoblastic pseudoinclusions, the presence of two distinct villous populations, and abnormal trophoblastic hyperplasia. In the current case, the villi additionally demonstrate abnormal polypoid configurations and a myxoid, cellular villous stroma, overlapping with features of very early complete mole. However, none of these histological findings - whether considered individually or in combination— are sufficiently specific or sensitive to establish a diagnosis of hydatidiform mole. Ancillary studies, such as STR genotyping, remain essential to distinguish trisomy gestations from a true hydatidiform mole.