

RISK FACTORS OF VESICULAR MOLE

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Vesicular mole is an abnormal pregnancy characterized by hydropic degeneration of chronic villi and trophoblastic proliferation. It is a benign neoplasm of the chorion with high malignant potential. Because of its high malignant potential and its high incidence in Asia 1:200, identification of its risk factors and prevention in the primary level is very important.

METHODOLOGY: Case control study was conducted on risk factors of Vesicular mole under the Department of Community Medicine with 25 cases and 50 controls. Study was conducted among women of reproductive age group coming to vesicular mole clinic of SATH, Trivandrum. Interviewer administered pre-tested questionnaire was used for collection of data. Eight factors were studied. Univariate analysis and logistic regression was done.

RESULTS: From the study we found out that 68% of Vesicular Mole cases reported in SAT, Trivandrum are complete moles. Statistically significant association was obtained from Extremes of age (OD-12.25), Socio economic status (OD-11.45), H/O vesicular mole (OD-12.25), Consanguinity (OD-16.00), Viral infection (OD-7.37).

RECOMMENDATIONS: Counseling and health education should be done to patient with risk factors. Awareness has to be created in the community regarding the consequences of consanguineous marriages and such marriages should not be encouraged.