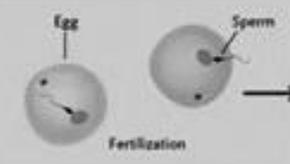
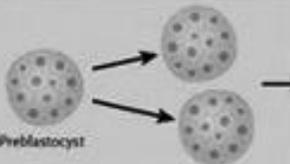
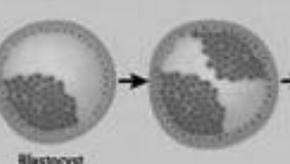
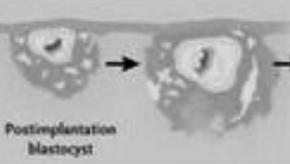
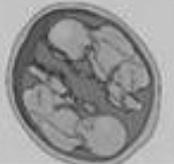


Secuencia de anemia policitemia en gemelos (TAPS)

Andrea Juan Gisbert. R3 Pediatría
Tutora: Lucía Sanguino
Sección Neonatología

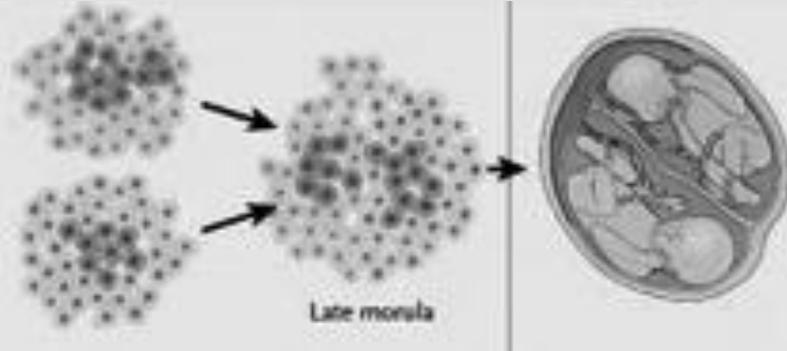
EMBARAZO GEMELAR

Type of Twins	Critical Stage	Placenta	Type of Placenta
A Dizygotic Formed from two fertilized eggs; two placentas develop, each with chorion and amnion.	 <p>Egg Sperm Fertilization</p>		Dichorionic, diamniotic
B Monozygotic Formed from a single conceptus that undergoes fission before blastocyst stage; separate placentas form.	 <p>Preblastocyst</p>		Dichorionic, diamniotic
Separation of inner embryonic cells before amniogenesis results in single placenta with two amnions.	 <p>Blastocyst</p>		Monozygotic, diamniotic
Separation of embryonic cells before development of embryonic axis results in single placenta with one amnion.	 <p>Postimplantation blastocyst</p>		Monozygotic, monoamniotic

EMBARAZO GEMELAR

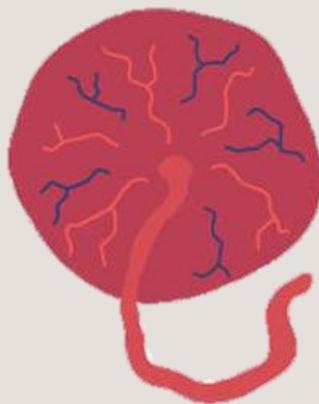
Case described by Souter et al.

Possibly formed by fusion of separately fertilized embryos at late-morula stage; outer cells committed to form trophoblast intermix to form placenta; cells committed to embryonic lineage remain spatially distinct.



Monozygotic,
diamniotic
(dizygotic)

EMBARAZO GEMELAR: determinación de la corionicidad



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EMBARAZO GEMELAR: determinación de la corionicidad



EMBARAZO GEMELAR: complicaciones

**DISCORDANCIA
PLACENTARIA**

TRAP
Twin Reversed
Arterial Perfusion

STTF
Síndrome de
transfusión feto-fetal

SIAMESES

**EMBOLIZACIÓN
GEMELAR**

**ANOMALIAS
DISCORDANTES**

EMBARAZO GEMELAR: complicaciones

**DISCORDANCIA
PLACENTARIA**

TRAP
Twin Reversed
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transfusión feto-fetal

SIAMESES

**EMBOLIZACIÓN
GEMELAR**

**ANOMALIAS
DISCORDANTES**

STFF

STFF

TOPS

Twin Oligo-Polyhydramnios Sequence

TAPS

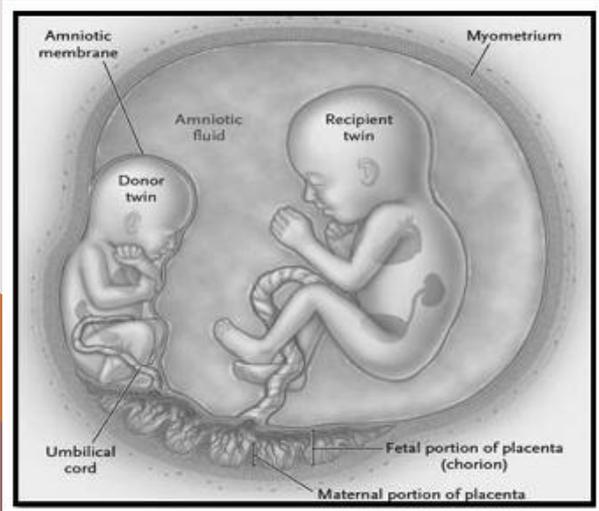
Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence

STFF

TOPS

TAPS

Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence

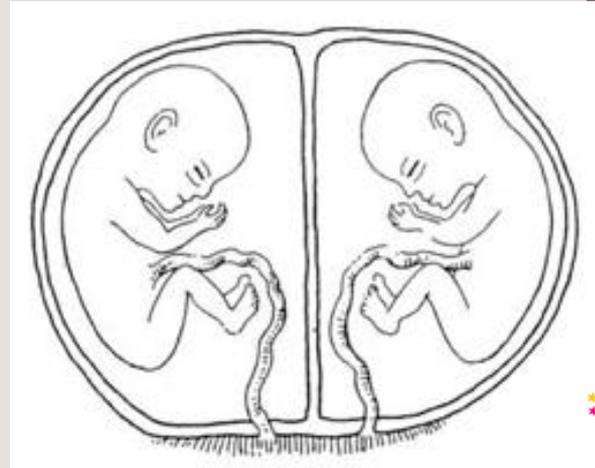


STFF

TOPS

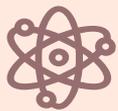
Twin Oligo-Polyhydramnios Sequence

TAPS



TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



PATOGÉNESIS

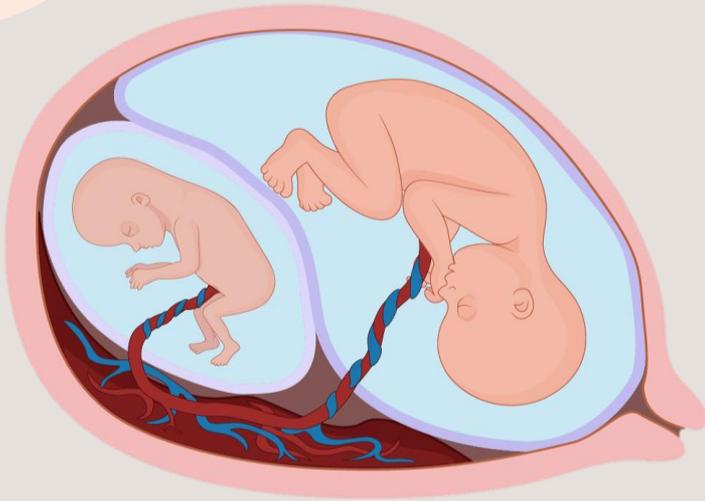
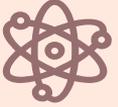


TIPOS

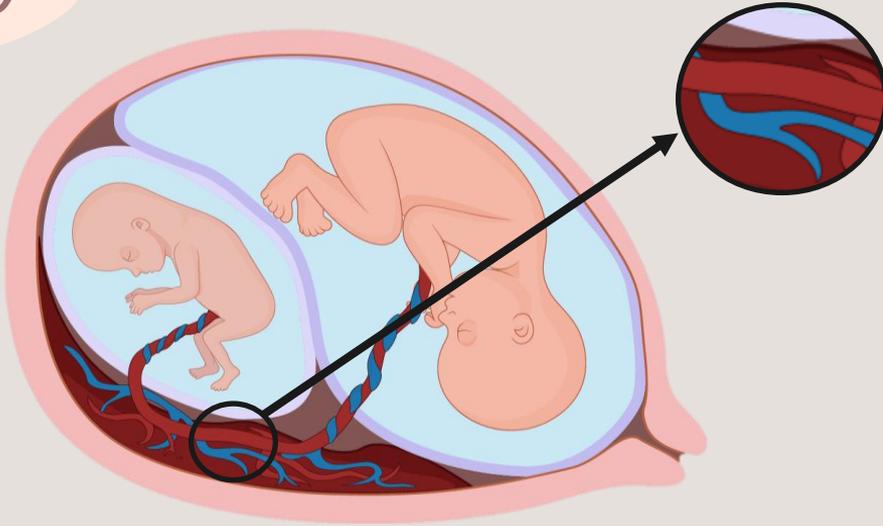
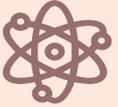


INCIDENCIA

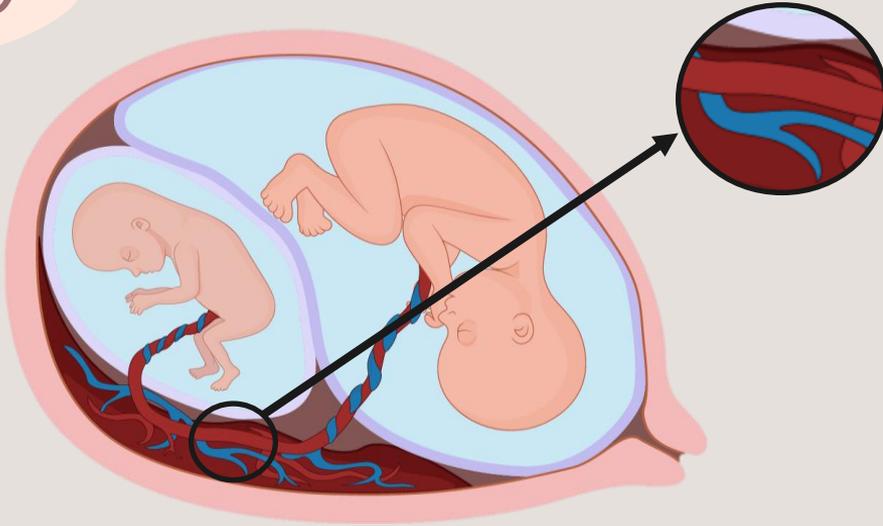
TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



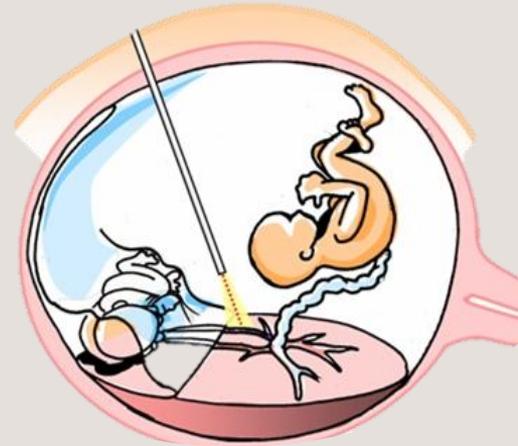
TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



ESPONTÁNEO



POST-LÁSER

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



3-5%



2-13%

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



PRENATAL



POSTNATAL

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



PRENATAL

Antenatal criteria

MCA-PSV >1.5 MoM in the donor
and
MCA-PSV <1.0 MoM in the recipient

MCA-PSV: peak systolic velocity in the middle cerebral artery

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



PRENATAL

Antenatal stage	Findings at Doppler ultrasound examination
Stage 1	MCA-PSV donor >1.5 MoM <i>and</i> MCA-PSV recipient <1.0 MoM, without other signs of fetal compromise
Stage 2	MCA-PSV donor >1.7 MoM <i>and</i> MCA-PSV recipient <0.8 MoM, without other signs of fetal compromise
Stage 3	as stage 1 or 2, with cardiac compromise of donor, defined as critically abnormal flow ^a
Stage 4	hydrops of donor
Stage 5	intrauterine demise of one or both fetuses preceded by TAPS

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence

Postnatal criteria

Intertwin Hb difference >8.0 g/dl
and at least one of the following:

- Reticulocyte count ratio >1.7
- Placenta with only small (diameter <1 mm) vascular anastomoses



POSTNATAL

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence

Postnatal stage	Intertwin Hb difference, g/dl
Stage 1	>8.0
Stage 2	>11.0
Stage 3	>14.0
Stage 4	>17.0
Stage 5	>20.0



POSTNATAL

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



TRATAMIENTO



PRONÓSTICO

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



1. Actitud expectante
2. Inducción del parto
3. Transfusión intrauterina (IV o IP) \mp exanguinotransfusión parcial (PET)
4. Feticidio selectivo
5. Cirugía láser fetoscópica

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



Table 4. Perinatal management and outcome in 18 antenatal TAPS cases detected at our center

	Expectant management	IUT	IUT + laser	Laser	Selective feticide	TOP
Pregnancies, n	10	4 ^a	1	1	1	1
GA at diagnosis, weeks	24 (20–29)	24 (21–28)	24	18	19	18
GA at delivery, weeks	34 (32–41)	29 (26–29)	32	36	28	18
Perinatal survival, n/N	15/20 (75%)	8/8 (100%)	2/2 (100%)	2/2 (100%)	1/2 (50%)	0
Postnatal treatment ^b , n/N	7/15 (47%)	8/8 (100%)	0	0	0	0

GA = Gestational age (median, range); n/N = number per total number.

^a Including 1 patient treated with intraperitoneal transfusion at 26 weeks' gestation (pregnancy still ongoing).

^b Postnatal treatment is defined as blood transfusion due to neonatal anemia and/or partial exchange transfusion due to polycythemia-hyperviscosity syndrome. TOP = Termination of pregnancy.

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



TABLE 4
Perinatal outcome for spontaneous twin anemia polycythemia sequence

	Spontaneous TAPS (n=249 pregnancies, 498 fetuses)	TAPS donors ^a (n=244 fetuses)	TAPS recipients ^a (n=244 fetuses)	P value
GA at birth (wk)	32.3 (30.1–34.9; 18.7–39.6)	—	—	—
Fetal demise ^b	54/494 (11)	43/243 (18)	11/243 (5)	<.001 ^f
Spontaneous	24/494 (5)	19/243 (8)	5/243 (2)	.002 ^f
Intended	30/494 (6)	24/243 (10)	6/243 (3)	<.001 ^f
Neonatal mortality ^c	18/439 (4)	11/200 (6)	7/231 (3)	.161
Perinatal mortality (overall) ^c	72/493 (15)	54/243 (22)	18/242 (7)	<.001 ^f
Perinatal mortality (spontaneous) ^c	42/493 (9)	30/243 (12)	12/242 (5)	<.001 ^f
Severe neonatal morbidity ^d	141/432 (33)	63/196 (32)	74/228 (33)	.652
Respiratory distress syndrome	118/432 (27)	51/196 (26)	64/228 (28)	.413
Patent ductus arteriosus	34/432 (8)	15/196 (8)	19/228 (8)	.671
Necrotizing enterocolitis	15/432 (4)	7/196 (4)	8/228 (4)	.905
Retinopathy of prematurity	7/432 (2)	3/196 (2)	4/228 (2)	.778
Severe cerebral injury	15/432 (4)	4/196 (2)	11/228 (5)	.109
Ischemic limb injury	0/432 (0)	0/196 (0)	0/196 (0)	1.000
Birthweight (g) ^d	1645±609	1483±566	1765±620	<.001 ^f
Severe growth restriction (bw at <p3) ^e	126/434 (29)	98/200 (49)	26/228 (11)	<.001 ^f
Mild growth restriction (bw at <p10) ^e	211/434 (49)	135/200 (68)	71/228 (31)	<.001 ^f

Data are presented as mean±SD medians (IQR) or n/N (%).

bw, birthweight; GA, gestational age; TAPS, twin anemia polycythemia sequence; SD, standard deviation.

^a In 5 of 249 cases, the donor-recipient status was unknown; ^b A total of 4 missing values; ^c A total of 5 missing values (same as ^a plus 1 missing value from a liveborn recipient with unknown neonatal mortality information); ^d A total of 12 missing values (same as ^b, plus 4 cases with unknown neonatal morbidity information and 3 cases who died shortly after birth); ^e A total of 9 missing values (as in ^a plus 5 cases with unknown birthweights); ^f Statistical significance.

Tollenaar et al. Spontaneous TAPS: diagnosis management and outcome in 249 cases. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2021.

TAPS: Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence



MORTALIDAD	MORBILIDAD GRAVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estado del donante• Estadio prenatal• EG al nacimiento	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estadio 4 prenatal• EG al nacimiento

CASO CLÍNICO

Embarazo gemelar monocorial biamniótico. Controlado en CARO. No diabetes gestacional

Serologías inmune a rubeola y toxoplasma, resto negativo

ECO28+1 SG

*1º gemelo: 1389 g.

MCA PSV 42.99 cm/s. MoM 1,17. No anemia

*2º gemelo: 1321 g.

MCA PSV 36,9cm/s. MoM 1. No anemia

CASO CLÍNICO

Nacen 2 varones a las 32+5SG sin precisar reanimación que ingresan en UCIN por prematuridad y bajo peso

1º gemelo: 2130 g. Hb ingreso → 15,1 g/dL.
Reticulocitos: 0,54% / 19×10^9
2º gemelo: 2030 g. Hb ingreso → 24 g/dL



CASO CLÍNICO

Postnatal criteria

- Intertwin Hb difference >8.0 g/dl
- and* at least one of the following:
- Reticulocyte count ratio >1.7
 - Placenta with only small (diameter <1 mm) vascular anastomoses



CONCLUSIONES: es importante...

- ✓ Determinar la corionicidad y realizar seguimiento de estos embarazos en CARO
- ✓ Conocer las diferentes complicaciones de los embarazos gemelares
- ✓ Realizar controles ecográficos seriados para realizar el diagnóstico diferencial entre TOPS y TAPS
- ✓ TAPS es una complicación poco conocida, por lo que es importante tenerla en cuenta para hacer un diagnóstico precoz
- ✓ Existen varias líneas de tratamiento, por lo que hay que realizar un adecuado diagnóstico y estadiaje para individualizar el tratamiento
- ✓ Conocer los principales factores pronósticos a la hora de valorar las diferentes opciones de tratamiento

Secuencia de anemia policitemia en gemelos (TAPS)

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