Sub – Chorionic Fibrin Deposition of the Placenta

Normal Anatomy

Inter-Villous Space

Normal Homogenous appearance of the Placenta on Ultra Sound
Sub – Chorionic Fibrin Deposition (F) results from

Stasis of Maternal Blood in the Inter – Villous space beneath the Chorion

- Triangular areas of laminated yellow white Plaques
- Range in size from a few mm to several cms
Ultrasound Images

Areas of lobulated, hypo-echoic / cystic echo texture (S) in the Sub-chorionic space

Colour flow imaging shows no detectable flow, owing to low sinus flow and fibrin deposition
Seen in 15% of normal Placentas. Does not involve alterations of hemodynamics or the organs gaseous metabolism: normal outcome for the fetus.

If deposition is massive, delayed fetal growth may occur due to altered placental function.
Differential Diagnosis

Sub-Chorionic cyst: Curvilinear Echogenecities which form an arc with the chorionic surface
Chorioangioma

Hyperechoic mass (M) rises from the placental surface near the umbilical cord insertion (UC)

Colour flow imaging shows prominent vascularity in the mass
Sub – Chorionic Haematoma (h) : These usually distort the chorionic surface
Vasa praevia -1 -may occur when the umbilical vessels course over the cervix in Velamentous insertion of the umbilical cord into the placental membranes

Succenturiate lobe- 2
Placentomegaly: abnormally thickened Placenta (P) in early pregnancy appears to carry a higher risk of IUGR and placental insufficiency.

Umbilical artery doppler at 25 weeks shows reversal of diastolic flow.