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Ultrasound can diagnose the abnormal located placental tissue during ante-natal & post-natal period.

OBJECTIVE: The purpose was to diagnose the placenta Increta by ultrasound.

INTRODUCTION: Placenta Increta is a serious complication of pregnancy(1).The placental villi extend beyond the confines of the endometrium and invade the myometrium and accounts for ~17 % (2) to 20% .

METHODOLOGY Ultrasound revealed the placental-lobe or multiple-lobes of placenta seen in myometrium & focal obliteration of the hypoechoic retroplacental zone (3) .Finding reconfirmed by MRI & Histopathology Report.

Case Report: A 22 year woman with para1+0 was admitted during the 23weeks with IUD for termination of pregnancy. On admission, her hemoglobin was 5.3 g/dL, 5points-packedcell transfused and other laboratory-investigations were normal. Patient was aborted IUD macerated fetus of 1.2 kg female but Placenta was not removed. D&E was done under GA during procedure difficult in removal placenta deeply adherent. Post-operative-ultrasound done which shows suspicious of placenta Accreta. MRI done (OSR) shows only RPOCS. 2nd D&E done and RPOCS removed. Scan done after Re-D&E that showed Bulky uterus with a large ill-defined heterogeneous enhancing area in the right fundal region extending up to the serosal surface and protruding into the endometrial cavity as well, suspecting placental inside the myometrium. Three doses of injection-methotrexate given. Patient was LAMA. Patient again admitted with principal diagnosis of morbidly adherent placenta associated with anemia, Her HB was 6.9 g/dL , so 3pints-packedcell transferred. Second MRI confirmed Increta from AKUH. Total abdominal hysterectomy was done. Patient was discharged in Stable-condition. Histopathology report Confirmed placenta Increta.

RESULTS:

In our case ultrasound study showed heterogeneous enhancing area in the right fundo-upper posterior region extending up to the serosal surface and protruding into the endometrial cavity as well as, and confirmation can be made using diagnostic MRI or post-operative Histopathology Report.

CONCLUSION: Ultrasound is a Primarily tool to diagnose the abnormal located placenta .

KEY WORDS: **Increta**. Placenta-myometrial interface.

FOOT NOTES:

(1).[Placenta - Increta: A Rare Case Report Medical Science * Dr. Kshama Vishwakarma PG Student, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, G.M.H. and S.S.M.C. Rewa (M.P.) * corresponding author Dr. M Bhargava Professor and Head, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, G.M.H. and S.S.M.C. Rewa (M.P.) Dr. Rekha Vishwakarma Senior medical

officer, Burhar Central Hospital, Burhar (M.P.) Dr. Shraddha Singh Post Graduate Student, department of Samhita Sidhant, Subhdeep Ayurveda Medical college, Indore (M.P.)]

(2).[Placenta Accreta From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia].(3).[Pasto ME, Kurtz AB, Rifkin MD et-al. Ultrasonography findings in placenta Increta. J Ultrasound Med. 1983;2 (4): 155-9. J Ultrasound Med (abstract) - Pubmed citation].

For poster presentation.