

Image of Succenturiate Placenta with Velamentous Cord Insertion

AASHITA ZAWAR¹, AMARDEEP TEMBHARE², SUKANYA SINGH³

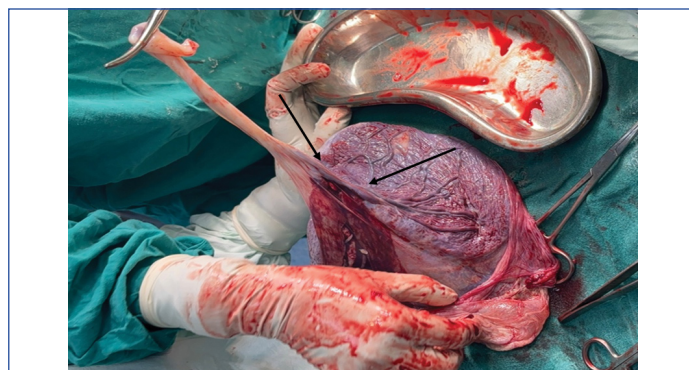
(CC) BY-NC-ND

Keywords: Placental disc, Succenturiate lobe, Velamentous insertion

A 30-year-old multigravida, gravid 2 para 1, conceived naturally, presented in labour at 38 weeks of gestation with spontaneous conception. Antenatal ultrasound had not detected any placental abnormalities. She underwent an uneventful vaginal delivery of a healthy male child of 2900 gm, with an APGAR score of 9 at 1 minute, not requiring Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) admission. The placenta was delivered and examined, revealing a succenturiate lobe connected to the central placental mass by foetal membranes [Table/Fig-1]. Velamentous insertion of the umbilical cord was also noted [Table/Fig-2]. There were no retained bits of placenta or signs of postpartum haemorrhage. There was no history of antepartum haemorrhage or rupture of velamentous vessels. Histopathology for the same was not sent as the patient was not willing.

A succenturiate placenta is an accessory lobe connected to the central placental disc by membranous vessels. Velamentous cord insertion refers to the abnormal placement of the umbilical cord into the foetal membranes, leading to exposure of vessels between the amnion and chorion [1,2]. Both anomalies increase the risk of vasa previa, retained placental tissue, postpartum haemorrhage, and foetal growth restriction [1].

Antenatal ultrasonography, particularly when combined with transvaginal scanning and colour Doppler, is valuable in detecting



[Table/Fig-2]: Gross specimen showing velamentous insertion of the umbilical cord as shown by the arrows.

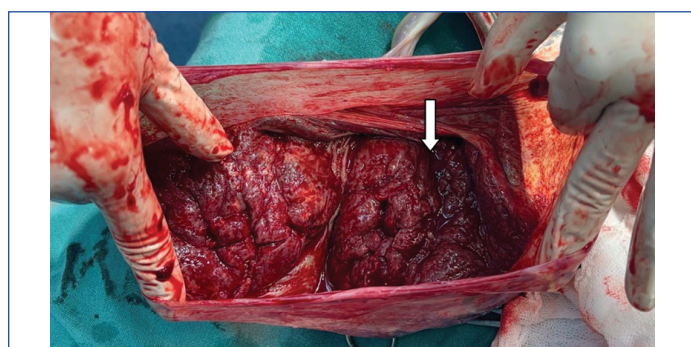
placental anomalies such as velamentous cord insertion and vasa previa [2].

A 2023 study demonstrated that universal colour Doppler screening during mid-trimester anatomy scans resulted in a 153% increase in the accurate detection of vasa previa, accompanied by only a slight rise in false positives, underscoring its effectiveness. A recent meta-analysis by Siargkas A et al., found that the detection of velamentous cord insertion by second-trimester ultrasound is approximately 100% specific, while sensitivity is around 70% [3].

Identifying placental issues, such as succenturiate lobes and velamentous cord insertion, is crucial for avoiding complications during and after birth.

REFERENCES

- [1] Oyelese Y, Catanzarite V, Prefumo F, Lashley S, Schachter M, Tovbin Y, et al. Vasa previa: The impact of prenatal diagnosis on outcomes. *Obstet Gynecol.* 2004;103(5 Pt 1):937-42.
- [2] Ruiter L, Kok N, Limpens J, Derks JB, de Graaf IM, Mol BW, et al. Universal vasa previa screening with color Doppler during the ultrasound anatomy scan: institutional study. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol.* 2023;62(4):455-62.
- [3] Siargkas A, Tsakiridis I, Gatsis A, De Paco Matallana C, Gil MM, Chaveeva P, et al. Risk factors of velamentous cord insertion in singleton pregnancies—A systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Clin Med.* 2024;13(18), 5551.



[Table/Fig-1]: Gross specimen showing succenturiate lobe of placenta marked by the arrow.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRIBUTORS:

1. Junior Resident, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education and Research, Wardha, Maharashtra, India.
2. Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education and Research, Wardha, Maharashtra, India.
3. Junior Resident, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education and Research, Wardha, Maharashtra, India.

NAME, ADDRESS, E-MAIL ID OF THE CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Dr. Aashita Zavar,
Junior Resident, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of
Higher Education and Research, Wardha-442001, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail: aashitazavar@gmail.com

AUTHOR DECLARATION:

- Financial or Other Competing Interests: None
- Was informed consent obtained from the subjects involved in the study? No
- For any images presented appropriate consent has been obtained from the subjects. No

PLAGIARISM CHECKING METHODS: [Jain H et al.]

- Plagiarism X-checker: Jul 12, 2025
- Manual Googling: Sep 13, 2025
- iThenticate Software: Sep 16, 2025 (4%)

ETYMOLOGY: Author Origin

EMENDATIONS: 6

Date of Submission: Jun 30, 2025

Date of Peer Review: Jul 21, 2025

Date of Acceptance: Sep 18, 2025

Date of Publishing: Oct 01, 2025