

## MAJALAH OBSTETRI DAN GINEKOLOGI

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

P-ISSN : 08540381 <> E-ISSN : 25981013 Subject Area : Health

 **0.6**  
Impact Factor

 **487**  
Google Citations

 **Sinta 2**  
Current Accreditation

[Google Scholar](#) [Garuda](#) [Website](#) [Editor URL](#)

### History Accreditation

2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026

Garuda [Google Scholar](#)

[Knowledge, education, and information affect chronic energy deficiency among pregnant mothers in the area of Public Health Center Balen, Bojonegoro, Indonesia](#)

Universitas Airlangga [Majalah Obstetri & Ginekologi Vol. 31 No. 1 \(2023\): April 1-10](#)

 2023  DOI: [10.20473/mog.V31I12023.1-10](#)  Accred : [Sinta 2](#)

[The success rate of intrauterine insemination in sperm preparation swim-up method at room temperature compared to the incubator temperature](#)

Universitas Airlangga [Majalah Obstetri & Ginekologi Vol. 31 No. 1 \(2023\): April 11-16](#)

 2023  DOI: [10.20473/mog.V31I12023.11-16](#)  Accred : [Sinta 2](#)

[Comparison of the potencies of ginger \(Zingiber officinale\) and fennel \(Foeniculum vulgare\) in ameliorating dysmenorrhea pain: A systematic review](#)

Universitas Airlangga [Majalah Obstetri & Ginekologi Vol. 31 No. 1 \(2023\): April 52-60](#)

 2023  DOI: [10.20473/mog.V31I12023.52-60](#)  Accred : [Sinta 2](#)

[A profile of Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia in a tertiary hospital in Surabaya, Indonesia](#)

Universitas Airlangga [Majalah Obstetri & Ginekologi Vol. 31 No. 1 \(2023\): April 17-22](#)

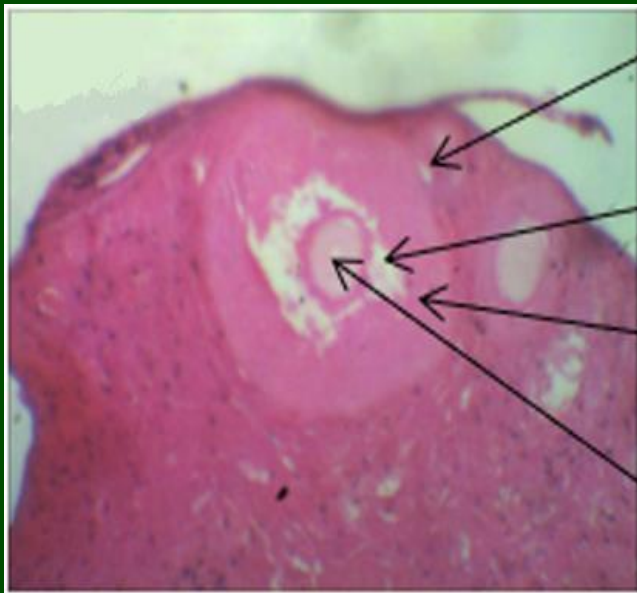
 2023  DOI: [10.20473/mog.V31I12023.17-22](#)  Accred : [Sinta 2](#)

# Majalah Obstetri & Ginekologi



JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY SCIENCE

Vol. 32 No. 1 April 2024



Histology of the Graafian follicles (zoom 400 x)  
in mice receiving *Moringa oleifera* leaf extract  
of 500 mg/kg BW

## Original Research

- Jackfruit seeds milk administration increased hemoglobin levels in third trimester pregnant women
- Nano-curcumin in the decrease of proteinuria in white rats with preeclampsia
- *Moringa oleifera* extract affects the diameter of the Graafian follicles in female *Mus musculus*
- Level of knowledge on preeclampsia following health education through a WhatsApp group

## Scoping Review

- The impact of complementary therapies on dysmenorrhea in young women

## Review Articles

- Benefits and safety of myomectomy during cesaran section
- Kartu Skor Poedji Rochyati in the Indonesian Maternal Referral System

## Case Reports

- A case of vaginal varicosities without rupture after vaginal delivery
- Early diagnosis and appropriate management of vaginal leiomyoma in rural areas
- Early diagnosis and management of inseparable conjoint twins

Published by

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga  
In Collaboration with Indonesian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Accredited by Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, Republic of Indonesia  
No. 105/E/KPT/2022

# *Majalah* *Obstetri & Ginekologi*

**JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY SCIENCE**

---

---

**ACCREDITED**

Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, Republic of Indonesia  
No. 105/E/KPT/2022

**EDITORIAL TEAM**

**Editor-in-Chief**

Prof. Dr. Hendy Hendarto, dr, SpOG(K)

**Associate Editor**

Dr. M. Ilham Aldika Akbar, dr, SpOG(K)

**Senior Editor**

Prof. Soehartono Ds, dr, SpOG(K)

**Editorial Board**

Prof. Gustaaf Dekker, MD, PhD, FDCOG, FRANZCOG (The University of Adelaide, Northern Campus, Australia),  
Dr. J. van der Velden PhD (Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands), Prof Dr med Michael D Mueller (Department of  
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bern University, Switzerland), Dr Roy Ng Kwok Weng, MBMS, LRCPS, FRCOG, MOG, FAMS (Division of  
Urogynaecology and Pelvic Reconstructive Surgery, National University Hospital, Singapore), Dr Mohammad Afzal Mahmood, MB, BS, PhD  
(School of Public Health, University of Adelaide, Australia), Prof. Togas Tulandi, MD., MHCM., FRCSC., FACOG (Department of  
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Milton Leong Chair in Reproductive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, McGill University,  
Montreal, Canada), Prof. Delvac Oceandy, MD, PhD (University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom), Satria Arief Prabowo, MD,  
PhD (Faculty of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, Tuberculosis Centre and Vaccine Centre, London School of Hygiene and Tropical  
Medicine, London, United Kingdom), Prof James Robert, MD, PhD (Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Sciences,  
University of Pittsburgh, United States), Prof Dr Budi Iman Santoso, dr, SpOG(K), (Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of  
Medicine, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia), Prof Dr Johannes C Mose, dr, SpOG(K) (Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,  
Faculty of Medicine, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia), Prof Dr Sri Sulistyowati, dr, SpOG(K) (Department of Obstetrics and  
Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia), Prof Dr Budi Santoso, dr, SpOG(K)  
(Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)

**Managing Editors**

MY Ardianta Widyanugraha, dr, SpOG, Hanifa Erlin Damayanti, dr, SpOG, Rizki Pranadyan, dr, SpOG,  
Arif Tunjungseto, dr, SpOG, Nareswari Imanadha Cininta, dr, SpOG, Rozi Aditya, dr, SpOG,  
Pandu Hanindito Habibie, dr, SpOG, Riska Wahyuningtyas, dr, SpOG, M.Ked.Klin

**Assistant Editors**

Mochammad Zuhdy, Priska Dwi Wahyurini

**Address**

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology  
Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga - Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital  
Jl. Mayjen Prof dr Moestopo no. 6 – 8, Surabaya 60286, Indonesia. Phone: 62-31-5501185, Facs: 62-31-5037733  
<https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/MOG/>  
Email: [mog@journal.unair.ac.id](mailto:mog@journal.unair.ac.id), [mog.obgsby@gmail.com](mailto:mog.obgsby@gmail.com)

# Majalah Obstetri & Ginekologi

JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY SCIENCE

## CONTENT

### ORIGINAL RESEARCH :

1. Jackfruit seeds milk administration increased hemoglobin levels in third trimester pregnant women at Bangetayu Health Center, Semarang, Indonesia  
**Arum Meiranny, Jihan Diya Yumna, Muliatul Jannah** ..... 1 – 7
2. Nano-curcumin in the decrease of proteinuria in white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) with preeclampsia  
**Subandi, Aulia Ilma Sahara, Nurdiana** ..... 8 – 13
3. *Moringa oleifera* extract affects the diameter of the Graafian follicles in female *Mus musculus*  
**Amiruddin, Sriyana Herman, Musthamin Balumbi, Marwia Rahawarat, Lili Darlian, Julia Fitrianiingsih, Rika Handayani, Rusli** ..... 14 – 21
4. Level of knowledge on preeclampsia following health education through a WhatsApp group  
**Anggi Wilis Prihazty, Atika, Ivon Diah Wittiarika, Ernawati** ..... 22 – 28

### SCOPING REVIEW :

5. The impact of complementary therapies on dysmenorrhea in young women  
**Tammimin Ummah, Ismarwati** ..... 29 – 38

### REVIEW ARTICLES :

6. Benefits and safety of myomectomy during cesarean section  
**Anak Agung Ngurah Jaya Kusuma** ..... 39 – 43
7. Kartu Skor Poedji Rochyati in the Indonesian Maternal Referral System  
**Jojoer Sihotang, Amiruddin Hidayatullah** ..... 44 – 53

### CASE REPORTS :

8. A case of vaginal varicosities without rupture after vaginal delivery  
**Eunike Jennifer Tandiono, Ekarini Aryasatiani, Brigita Naomi Santoso** ..... 54 – 59
9. Early diagnosis and appropriate management of vaginal leiomyoma in rural areas  
**Ihya Ridlo Nizomy, Pribakti Budinurdjaja, Ferry Armanza, Hariadi Yuseran, Joyce, Inas Tsurayya Fauziah Lahdimawan** ..... 60 – 67
10. Early diagnosis and management of inseparable conjoint twins.  
A low-middle-income country experience  
**Aditiawarman** ..... 68 – 73

Cover :

**Histology of the Graafian follicles (zoom 400 x)  
in mice receiving *Moringa oleifera* leaf extract  
of 500 mg/kg BW**

## CASE REPORT

### Early diagnosis and management of inseparable conjoint twins. A low-middle-income country experience

Aditiawarman \*

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga,  
Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia.

Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Received Jan 4, 2024 Revised Feb 20, 2024 Accepted Mar 1, 2024 Published Apr 1, 2024</p> <p><b>*Corresponding author:</b> Aditiawarman aditiawarman@fk.unair.ac.id</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Conjoined twins Non-separable Cephalon-thoraco- abdominophagus Early diagnosis</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> To discuss the crucial early diagnosis of conjoined twins to determine the type and prognosis.</p> <p><b>Case Report:</b> A 27-year-old woman was referred to the type A referral hospital with suspicion of congenital abnormalities at 17 weeks of pregnancy. Ultrasound results showed intrauterine monochorionic monoamniotic twins with babies fused on their heads to the urogenital part. The MRI showed a craniopagus, suspected meningomyelocele, and severe bilateral hydronephrosis in the second baby. Due to non-separable cases and a bad prognosis for the fetus, the pregnancy was terminated using misoprostol induction and inserting a balloon catheter. The fetus is born weighing 400 g and 20 cm in length. Conjoined twins obtained the rostral type: a fused head with two faces, a fused thorax until the lower abdomen with one umbilicus, and two pairs of hands and feet. The diagnosis of conjoint twins becomes a problem in early pregnancy, mostly in developing countries. Early diagnosis of conjoined twins during prenatal examination is critical for ascertaining the prognosis of the fetus, guiding parental counseling over appropriate courses of action, and potentially enabling the termination of the pregnancy to prevent maternal stress and complications.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Conjoined twins should be identified as soon as feasible to establish the best course of management for both mother and fetus. Ultrasonography and MRI are modalities for determining the diagnosis and prognosis of conjoined twins.</p>

Copyright: © 2024 Majalah Obstetri & Ginekologi. pISSN:0854-0381 eISSN:2598-1013  
This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution  
License as stated in <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/deed.id>



**How to cite:** Aditiawarman. Diagnosis and management of conjoint twins in early pregnancy. *Majalah Obstetri & Ginekologi (Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology Science)*. 2024;32(1):68-73. doi: 10.20473/mog.V32I12024.68-73.

#### Highlights:

1. Conjoined twins have captivated mankind for centuries due to the rarity of this birth type; nonetheless, physicians have constantly encountered difficulties in dealing with conjoined twins.
2. Early diagnosis of conjoined twins during prenatal examination is critical for ascertaining the prognosis of the fetus, guiding parental counseling over appropriate courses of action, and potentially enabling the termination of the pregnancy.
3. First-trimester ultrasonography and MRI are complementary modalities in determining the diagnosis and prognosis of conjoined twins in early pregnancy.



## INTRODUCTION

Conjoined twins occur due to abnormalities in the process of embryogenesis in monoamniotic monochorionic pregnancies, which are proposed to have resulted from either fission or fusion. Due to the imperfect division of one fertilized ovum, conjoined twins are identical monozygotic twins that do not entirely separate from one another but are still partially linked to one another.<sup>1</sup> The incidence of conjoined twins is 1 in 50,000 to 100,000 births. However, because 60% of them die in the womb or shortly after birth, the actual incidence can reach 1 in 250,000 live births. The ratio of women to men babies is 3:1.<sup>2</sup>

Conjoined twins are classified based on the area of the body and internal organs that are fused: 11% cephalopagus (joined at the head), 19% thoracopagus (joined at the chest with one heart), 18% omphalopagus (lower abdomen), 11% ischiopagus (lower abdomen and thoracic system genitourinary), 28% parapagus (joined on the sides of the body and pelvis), 5% craniopagus (cranium), 2% rachipagus (vertebral column), and 6% pyopagus (sacrum).<sup>3</sup> Based on the prognosis, conjoined twins are classified into 2, survived and non-survived. Survived conjoined twins consist of separable and non-separable twins. Cephalopagus is frequently missed as a singleton pregnancy because of the extreme degree of fusion. The type of conjoined twins, cephalothoraco-abdominopagus itself, is a scarce type of conjoined twins with a poor prognosis. Prenatal diagnosis of conjoined twins is crucial to determine the prognosis so that it can properly manage both the mother and the fetus. The tools that can be used for early detection are ultrasonography and MRI.<sup>4</sup>

Conjoined twins can be challenging to diagnose accurately, especially in the early stages of pregnancy. Sometimes, a diagnosis might be ambiguous, necessitating additional imaging or specialist testing. Referral to a specialized prenatal facility or consultation with a fetal medicine expert may be advised under challenging circumstances. This case report will describe a rare conjoint twin case that could be diagnosed early in pregnancy. And can be appropriately managed in early pregnancy.

## CASE REPORT

A 27-year-old woman, gravida 4, para 1, abortion 2, child alive 1, was referred to the type A referral hospital

with suspicion of multiple congenital abnormalities with two hearts. The patient received antenatal checks twice at the public health care and once times at an obstetrician during pregnancy — anamnesis obtained a history of twin pregnancies from the husband's grandmother — general examination was recorded within normal limits. An obstetric examination found fundal height three fingers below the umbilical, a positive fetal heart rate was observed, and an ultrasound examination revealed multiple congenital anomalies. The patient had been taking pregnancy vitamins and folic acid since five weeks of gestation.

Ultrasound results at 17/18 weeks of gestation at Dr. Soetomo Hospital showed conjoined twins fused from head to urogenital part (one thalamus, two cerebellum, two hearts, two lungs, fetal hydrops, and spina bifida abnormalities were seen in one of the fetuses). The MRI confirmation showed a craniopagus, suspected meningomyelocele, and severe bilateral hydronephrosis in the second baby. Based on the ultrasound and MRI results, it showed a bad prognosis because it was categorized as non-separable and non-survived conjoint twins. The multidisciplinary (conjoint twin team) discussion decided to terminate the pregnancy.

In non-separable cases, if it is discovered early in pregnancy, there is a possibility of terminating the pregnancy or maintaining it until term or the patient goes into labor spontaneously; however, if the decision waits until term, there is a possible risk of having a cesarean section at the time of delivery. If the diagnosis is early, it allows for early termination so that no surgery is required and prevents stress on the mother. The patient was informed of her pregnancy's prognosis and management options. The patient and family decided to terminate it. The patient was terminated at 20 weeks of pregnancy by inducing a combination of misoprostol 200 mcg vaginally every 6 hours and inserting a balloon catheter. The fetus is born weighing 400 g and has a length of 20 cm. There were rostral conjoined twins, two heads with two faces in opposite positions, each with two eyes, one nose showing nasal proboscis, and two ears. And one mouth. The head is fused to the thoracic and lower abdomen, and an omphalocele is obtained in one fetus with one umbilicus and one placenta. Siamese twins have two pairs of arms and legs. However, the patient refused to undergo an autopsy.



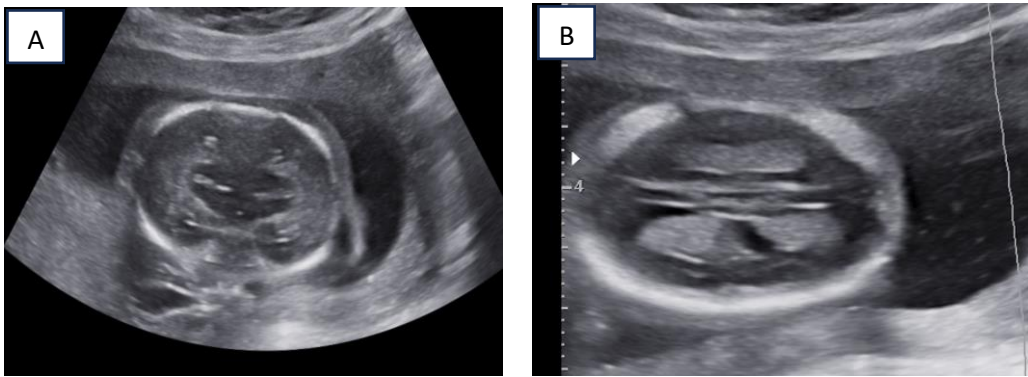


Figure 1. 2D ultrasonography results in a) Arrows indicate two choroid plexuses, b) Two fetal heads fused at the thalamus.

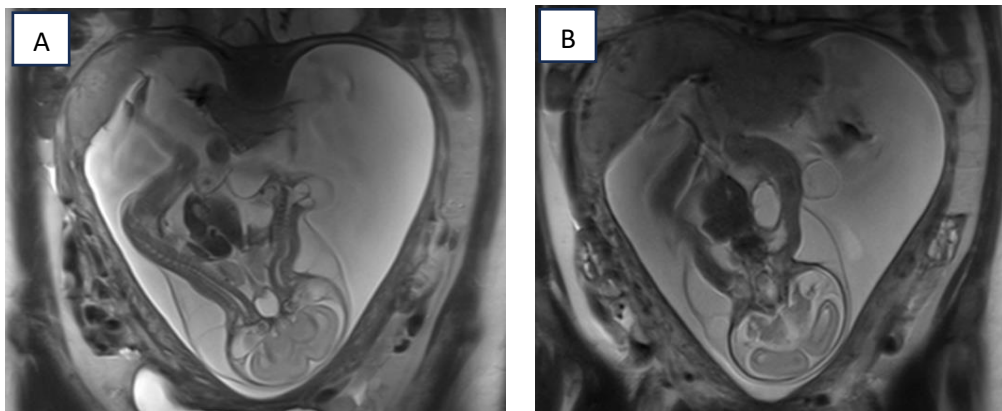


Figure 2. MRI results show two cerebellum lobes, two spines, two hearts, two lungs, and two livers. This organ fused on head to abdomen. Hydronephrosis and meningomyelocele are also seen in this small fetus.



Figure 3. a) anterior part, b) posterior part

## DISCUSSION

Conjoined twins have captivated mankind for centuries due to the rarity of this birth type; nonetheless, physicians have constantly encountered difficulties in dealing with conjoined twins.<sup>5</sup> The embryological process of conjoined twins has yet to be discovered clearly. There are various theories on the formation of conjoined twins: a) Fission theory, namely division in the early stages of embryo formation that comes from the fertilization of one ovum; b) Fusion theory, which suggests that conjoined twins result from two, initially separate monozygotic embryos, which coalesce and become secondarily and homologously fused (cephalopagus, thoracopagus, omphalopagus, ischiopagus, and parapagus).<sup>3</sup> Research on conjoined twins finds that union is homologous: head to head, buttocks to buttocks, chest to chest, back to back, sides to sides, but never head to buttocks or chest to back.<sup>6</sup>

Conjoined twins are classified based on the area of the body and the fused internal organs. The most common conjoined twins found are the thoracopagus, omphalopagus, and thoracic-omphalopagus types, with an incidence of around 56% of the total number of conjoined twins.<sup>7</sup> Cephalopagus conjoined twins fused from head to umbilicus are the rarest type. This type has one cranium and two opposite faces, with one face usually rudimentary. Another finding in cases of cephalopagus can be found in the lower abdomen and pelvis, which are separated by two pairs of hands and feet.<sup>8</sup>

Seventy percent of conjoined twins die within twenty-four to forty-eight hours after delivery or have a lethal congenital disease caused by the untimely diagnosis, which delays the implementation of optimal surgical treatment. Thus, early diagnosis and treatment are preferred.<sup>9,10</sup> Prior studies utilized ultrasonography to diagnose conjoined twins between 11 and 13 weeks of gestation.<sup>11</sup> Recent studies have documented the diagnosis of fetal abnormalities in twin pregnancies as early as 8 weeks gestation; nevertheless, precise assessment of shared anatomical components remains unattainable.<sup>5</sup> Pregnancy termination remains the most effective course of action, regardless of gestational age, but especially during the early stages.

The diagnosis of conjoined twins in early pregnancy typically relies on prenatal ultrasound imaging. Some steps involved in diagnosing conjoined twins during the early stages of pregnancy are: early ultrasound examination, identification of gestational sac and embryos, assessment of fetal anatomy, evaluation of the placenta and umbilical cord, and proper follow-up examination. The ultrasound examination enables the

identification of conjoined twins during prenatal diagnosis as early as 12 weeks of gestation. However, examination at 18-20 weeks of gestation is recommended for a more comprehensive assessment. Another modality that can be used is magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which offers enhanced precision in providing anatomically detailed radiological images compared to ultrasound.<sup>12-14</sup>

In the present case, a prenatal ultrasound assessment is performed during the 17th to 18th weeks of pregnancy. The result showed that the cranium and the thalamus are joining, affecting the brain's structure. Furthermore, one of the fetuses exhibited the presence of an omphalocele and spina bifida. A magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) test was conducted to clarify the diagnosis further. The magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan reveals an image depicting two vertebrae, each fetus exhibiting distinct anatomical structures such as individual hearts, livers, and kidneys. Additionally, both fetuses exhibit the presence of a single pair of hands and feet. The tests showed that the conjoined twin fetuses, which were diagnosed as cephalo-thoraco-abdominopagus, are babies that cannot be separated and will not live.

In general, conjoined twins have a poor prognosis. The survival rate is indeed 7.5%. Survival rates for surgically separated cases are as low as 60%.<sup>15</sup> An improved prognosis could result from antenatal imaging, postnatal surgery, tissue expansion during surgery, and cadaveric transplantation for important organs shared by the twins, if applicable.<sup>16</sup> Legal abortion should be contemplated in Indonesia when a fetus has a life-threatening congenital abnormality with a poor prognosis, especially cephalo-thoraco-abdominopagus twins, whose survival rate is low and unlikely to be successfully separated.<sup>17</sup>

Early diagnosis of conjoined twins during prenatal examination is critical for ascertaining the prognosis of the fetus, guiding parental counseling over appropriate courses of action, and potentially enabling the termination of the pregnancy. First-trimester ultrasonography continues to be the most effective diagnostic modality in early pregnancy. Additionally, prenatal magnetic resonance imaging can assist in tissue characterization, conjunction type identification, and the detection of embryological malformations.<sup>18</sup> Once applicable, contemporary techniques such as 3D printing may facilitate surgical pre-planning and subsequent separation.<sup>13</sup> A viable pregnancy is easier to terminate vaginally if the diagnosis is made before that time, which may lessen the risk of trauma.<sup>19</sup> As the diagnosis progresses, the probability of achieving termination via cesarean section augments. Early pregnancy termination is considered a safer option due



to its potential to mitigate the emotional impact on the couples, which could be exacerbated by the numerous interdisciplinary follow-ups that are required throughout the prenatal and postnatal phases.<sup>20</sup> The effective management of conjoined twins necessitates the close collaboration of a multidisciplinary team.<sup>21</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Conjoined twins of the cephalon-thoraco-abdominopagus type are a very rare type of conjoined twin with a poor prognosis. An early prenatal diagnosis provides a good outcome for the mother. Ultrasonography and MRI are complementary modalities in determining the diagnosis and prognosis of conjoined twins.

## DISCLOSURES

### Acknowledgement

Thanks to the study participant and the fetomaternal team, The Conjoint twin team of Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia, for their support.

### Conflict of interest

The author report there are no competing interests to declare.

### Patient consent for publication

The author report there are no competing interests to declare.

### Funding

This research has received no external funding.

## REFERENCES

1. Bindlish A, Sawal A. A Detailed Description and Discussion on Conjoined Twins. *Cureus*. 2022; 14(9):e29526. doi: [10.7759/cureus.29526](https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.29526). PMID: 36312620; PMCID: PMC9595239.
2. Spitz L. Conjoined twins. *Prenat Diagn*. 2005;25(9):814-9. doi: [10.1002/pd.1268](https://doi.org/10.1002/pd.1268). PMID: 16170846.
3. Spencer R. Theoretical and analytical embryology of conjoined twins: part II: adjustments to union. *Clin Anat*. 2000;13(2):97-120. doi: [10.1002/\(SICI\)1098-2353\(2000\)13:2<97::AID-CA5>3.0.CO;2-I](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1098-2353(2000)13:2<97::AID-CA5>3.0.CO;2-I). PMID: 10679855.
4. Kapoor R, Bansal A, Aggarwal A, et al. Prenatal diagnosis of cephalopagus conjoined twins by ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging. *Journal of Fetal Medicine*. 2015;02(01):45-50. doi: [10.1007/s40556-015-0039-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40556-015-0039-x).
5. Liang XW, Cai YY, Yang YZ, et al. Early ultrasound diagnosis of conjoined twins at eight weeks of pregnancy: A case report. *World J Clin Cases*. 2020;8(21):5389-93. doi: [10.12998/wjcc.v8.i21.5389](https://doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v8.i21.5389). PMID: 33269274; PMCID: PMC7674739.
6. Kaufman MH. The embryology of conjoined twins. *Childs Nerv Syst*. 2004;20(8-9):508-25. doi: [10.1007/s00381-004-0985-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00381-004-0985-4). Epub 2004 Jul 27. PMID: 15278382.
7. Kuroda K, Kamei Y, Kozuma S, et al. Prenatal evaluation of cephalopagus conjoined twins by means of three-dimensional ultrasound at 13 weeks of pregnancy. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2000; 16(3):264-6. doi: [10.1046/j.1469-0705.2000.00263.x](https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1469-0705.2000.00263.x). PMID: 11169294.
8. Singh M, Singh KP, Shaligram P. Conjoined twins cephalopagus janiceps monosymmetros: a case report. *Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Teratol*. 2003; 67(4):268-72. doi: [10.1002/bdra.10042](https://doi.org/10.1002/bdra.10042). PMID: 12854662.
9. Burans C, Smulian JC, Rochon ML, et al. W. 3-dimensional ultrasound assisted counseling for conjoined twins. *J Genet Couns*. 2014;23(1):29-32. doi: [10.1007/s10897-013-9623-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10897-013-9623-1). PMID: 23797965.
10. Willobee BA, Mulder M, Perez EA, et al. Predictors of in-hospital mortality in newborn conjoined twins. *Surgery*. 2019;166(5):854-60. doi: [10.1016/j.surg.2019.06.028](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.surg.2019.06.028). Epub 2019 Aug 8. PMID: 31402130; PMCID: PMC10353765.
11. Syngelaki A, Cimpoca B, Litwinska E, et al. Diagnosis of fetal defects in twin pregnancies at routine 11-13-week ultrasound examination. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2020;55(4):474-81. doi: [10.1002/uog.21938](https://doi.org/10.1002/uog.21938). Epub 2020 Mar 6. PMID: 31788879.
12. Sabih D, Ahmad E, Sabih A, et al. Ultrasound diagnosis of cephalopagus conjoined twin pregnancy at 29 weeks. *Biomed Imaging Interv J*. 2010;6(4):e38. doi: [10.2349/bijj.6.4.e38](https://doi.org/10.2349/bijj.6.4.e38). Epub 2010 Oct 1. PMID: 21611074; PMCID: PMC3097803.
13. Mathew RP, Francis S, Basti RS, et al. Conjoined twins - role of imaging and recent advances. *J Ultrason*. 2017;17(71):259-66. doi: [10.15557/JoU.2017.0038](https://doi.org/10.15557/JoU.2017.0038). Epub 2017 Dec 29. PMID: 29375901; PMCID: PMC5769666.
14. Vagyannavar R, Bhattacharyya A, Misra G, et al. Craniopagus twins for magnetic resonance imaging. *Saudi J Anaesth*. 2017;11(4):509-10. doi: [10.4103/](https://doi.org/10.4103/)



- [sja.SJA 89 17](#). PMID: 29033747; PMCID: PMC 5637443.
15. Brizot Mde L, Liao AW, Lopes LM, et al. Gêmeos unidos: diagnóstico pré-natal, parto e desfecho após o nascimento [Conjoined twins: prenatal diagnosis, delivery and postnatal outcome]. *Rev Bras Ginecol Obstet.* 2011;33(5):211-8. Portuguese. [PMID: 21860927](#).
  16. Afzal AR, Montero FJ. Conjoined Twins. 2023. In: *StatPearls* [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2024 Jan-. [PMID: 32809674](#).
  17. Regulation of the Government of Republic of Indonesia no. 61 year 2014 on Reproductive Health. Available from: <https://gizikia.kemkes.go.id/assets/file/pedoman/PP%20No.%2061%20Th%202014%20ttg%20Kesehatan%20Reproduksi.pdf>
  18. Mehollin-Ray AR. Prenatal and postnatal radiologic evaluation of conjoined twins. *Semin Perinatol.* 2018;42(6):369-80. [doi: 10.1053/j.semperi.2018.07.015](#). Epub 2018 Jul 26. PMID: 30170825.
  19. Wataganara T, Ruangvutilert P, Sunsanee-vithayakul P, et al. Three-dimensional ultrasound for prenatal assessment of conjoined twins: additional advantages? *J Perinat Med.* 2017;45(6):667-91. [doi: 10.1515/jpm-2016-0381](#). PMID: 28231064.
  20. Vayna AM, Veduta A, Duta S, et al. Diagnosis of Fetal Structural Anomalies at 11 to 14 Weeks. *J Ultrasound Med.* 2018;37(8):2063-73. [doi: 10.1002/jum.14561](#). Epub 2018 Feb 24. PMID: 29476550.
  21. Luton A, Estrada N, Barrientez K, et al. Nursing considerations and interdisciplinary coordination in the care of conjoined twins. *Semin Perinatol.* 2018;42(6):340-9. [doi: 10.1053/j.semperi.2018.07.012](#). Epub 2018 Jul 27. PMID: 30185382.