

表1. 胎盤病理所見

部位	分類	病変(正常妊娠末期)	病理	原因	合併症
臍帯	動脈	plate隣接2cm以内での癒合	two-vessel cord (single umbilical artery)	primary agenesis, atrophy	anomaly 20%
	静脈				
			more than three vessels	cord varicoses, persistent vitelline vessels, allantoic duct, umbilical angioma, conjoined twins	
	Wharton's jelly	減少、Mφ			
	長さ	正常 55±12, 60±13cm 新生児付着分3cmを考慮すること	short: <32cm, long: 70, 100cm<	long: increased fetal movement, short: decreased fetal movement	long: nuchal cord, cord prolapse, funic presentation, short: amnion band, anomaly
	太さ	正常 <32W: <0.8-1.5cm, term: 1-2cm		increased: focal (intrafunicular lesion), diffuse (infection, hydrops, diabetes, TTTS), decreased IUGR, IUFD, preeclampsia	
	狭窄 stricture		Wharton jelly loss		IUFD
	捻転	coiling: 12±6<25, coiling pitch=単位捻転/太さ=(長さ/捻転数)/太さ=5±4.5、過捻転≤2, 0.3coil/cm≤			
	結節 knot	true, false			
	炎症		Nakayama分類: acute funiculitis/funisitis: I°: 静脈内皮PMN, II°: 静脈筋層PMN, III°: Wharton内PMN, Blanc, 1981 fetal inflammatory response: stage 1 umbilical phlebitis or chorionic vasculitis of PMN, stage 2 arteritis, stage 3: necrotizing funisitis: PMN or debris concentric band ring halo around umbilical vessels, Grade 1: non-severe, Grade 2: severe		
	血栓 thrombosis			abnormal fetal circulation, infection	IUGR, distress, IUFD
	外傷 amniotic web	裂傷、捻転	臍帯付着部近傍における卵膜癒着		臍帯動き制限、血流障害、DD amniotic band
	hematoma				fetal death, anemia
	腫瘍	奇形腫、血管腫			
	遺残		yolk sac, allantois, vitelline vessels		
臍帯の胎盤付着部位	付着部位		central, paracentral, paramarginal, marginal<1cm辺縁, velamentous		velamentous: vasa previa
胎盤	重量	重い90%<			anemia, distress, TORCH infection, hydrops

	軽いく10%			preeclampsia, IUGR, maternal disease, infection, trisomy	
形	discoid	円盤: round, oval, triangular			
	pl. zonaria	帯状zonary: incomplete (reniform), complete (annular)			
	pl. membranadcea	紙状: membranous, fenestrated			
	pl. circummarginata, c-marginata pl., pl. circumvallata,	extrachorial placentation: c-marginate: 3-25%頻度 c-vallate: 2-18%頻度	画縁: flat white ring/rim: partial, marginal, total、有郭: web white ring	c-marginate: abnormal placental implantation or development, c-vallate: hemorrhage, PROM multiparity, early fluid loss, IUGR, preeclampsia, bleeding during pregnancy (chorionic hemosiderosis), decidual necrosis	
	pl. multiplex	臍帶血管の分岐	分葉: bi-, tri-, multi-		
	pl. multipartita	第1胎盤臍帶付着部より娘胎盤へ血管連結	多重 du-, tri-, multi-		
	pl. succenturiata, spuria	第1胎盤末梢より娘胎盤へ血管連結	多分裂: bi-, tri-, multi-		
		第1胎盤と娘胎盤の血管連結不明	副性: succenturide, accessory		
			偽: spurious		
	多胎 multiple	twin: T zone	1. DiDi: dichorionic-diamniotic, separated, 2. DiDi, fused, 3. MoDi, 4. MoMo	70%:, 1. dizygotic, 30%:, monozygotic, 2. 25%, 1-3 days, separation at blastomere, 3. 75%, 4-7 days, at inner cell mass, 4. 3%, 8-12 days, before germ disc, 4'. 13 days<, after germ disc, conjoined twins (Siamese twins) TTTS in 1/3 of monochorionic with anastomoses; TTTS criteria by Bruner JP, Am J Obstet Gynecol 1993;169:925-30. 1. vascular anastomosis, 2. Hb difference 5g/dl, 3. BW diff. 20%<.. (echo: Mo, same sex, poly and oligo-hydramnios). twin: vanishing twin, fetus papyraceus/compressus, acardiac twin	
	癒着、子宮筋層浸潤	Irving & Hertig classification:	0. 付着胎盤: 基底(/床)脱落膜有り 1. 狹義の癒着胎盤、楔入せつにゅう胎盤 pl. accreta, 2. 嵌入かんにゅう胎盤 increta, 3. 穿通胎盤 percreta a. 全 total, b. 部分 partial, c. 焦点 focal (1個胎盤葉 cotyledon)	着床部子宮内膜菲薄	
胎盤胎児面	卵膜	squamous metaplasia			
		amnion nodosum羊膜結節		羊水過少: 妊娠中後期	severe oligohydramnios, poor fetal lung development, congenital absence or obstruction of urinary system, ulceration of amnion
		amniotic band羊水索症候群		rupture of membrane、羊水過少: 妊娠早期	fetal amputation, constriction, disrupton, oligohydramnios
		rupture site: normal>10cm from placental margin	at placental margin: pl previa, vasa previa, low-lying implantation		
		hemosiderin			

		meconium-staining 正常頻度: 24-36W 7.9%, 37-42W 38.7%, 42<: 52.4%	1. acute: green-yellow (Mφ with meconium): 1-6時間: amnion, 3-6時間chorion, decidua, 6時間<: cord, chorionic plate, 16時間<: chronic meconium exposure (meconium-associated vascular necrosis of smooth muscle of cord; apoptosis as pyknotic nuclei), 2. subacute: green-brown, DD. hemosiderin (Fe+), 遺残 yolk sac	予定日超過、 仮死、 消化管・腹壁奇形	amnion only: slight and short exposure to meconium, chorion: severe and longer exposure, cord: prolonged exposure, 児予後不良: thin<thick粘稠
	出血	subamniotic hemorrhage		分娩後artefact	traction of cord, iatrogenic laceration of surface vessels
	絨毛膜(板)	異常	chorionic cyst remnant of yolk sac		
		腫瘍	tumor: teratoma, hemangioma		
		炎症	化膿性絨毛膜羊膜炎(注意:妊娠月別の生理的出現頻度:7月:59%、8月:40%、9月:24%、10月:7%)	(急性化膿性)絨毛羊膜炎:母体血由来多核白血球浸潤: Blanc, 1981, maternal inflammatory response分類: 絨毛膜深部限局(stage 1)→絨毛膜中間部へ波及(stage 2)→羊膜炎(stage 3:necrotizing chorioamnionitis: PMN karyorrhexis, amnion necrosis, amniotic BM thickening), Grade 1: non-severe, Grade 2 severe (PMN band aggregate, microabscess)	上行性感染症
胎盤中間部	絨毛内	発育異常	未熟絨毛 delayed maturation, retarded for dates, distal villous immaturity, delayed villous maturation	large villi with 2-layer trophoblast, few knots, increased Hofbauer cells, increased nucleated RBC with fetal anemia, edema 妊娠後期:末端絨毛比率<30%、浮腫	unknow, fetal anemia, fetal heart failure, diabetes
			irregular maturation, dysmaturity		abnormal placental growth trisomy 18, chronic villitis
			過熟絨毛 accelerated maturation (with distal/peripheral villous hypoplasia), accelerated for dates, reduced villous diameters term: terminal 30%	small villi, increased syncytial knots, increased CT, thick BM, 正常妊娠後期:stem25%, mature25%, terminal50%比率、早産例での成熟絨毛出現で確認可能 termでの診断は困難	unknown, 母体血流不全 decreased maternal perfusion, decidual vascular insufficiency: 中毒症
			奇形型絨毛	異型絨毛(八手の葉、鋸歯状)、増生した合胞体芽、未熟絨毛	子宮内発育遅延、胎児奇形
			chorionic cyst		
			有核赤血球 無し30週<	mild: 2-3/villus, moderate: 3</villus, marked: immature erythroblast+	fetal hypoxia, ischemia, erythroblastosis, fetal anemia, infection, distress
	炎症	化膿性絨毛炎 acute villitis and abscess	intervillous PMN aggregate, villous necrosis with PMN, infarct 胎児血由來白血球浸潤:脈管内膜→周囲	上行性感染 listeria	

	絨毛炎、血行性	CMV: inclusion: eosinophilic intranuclear, basophilic intracytoplasmic, lymphoplasmacytic villitis, necrotizing vasculitis, vessel occlusion, stromal hemosiderin, HSV: necrotizing lymphocytic villitis, parvovirus B19: IUFD 20–28W, large placenta, edematous villi, nucleated RBC, eosinophilic intranuclear inclusion, syphilis: large placenta, immature villi, fetal vascularization, chronic or active villitis, toxoplasmosis: fibrosis, granuloma, plasma cell deciduitis, nucleated RBC, chronic CAM, funisitis, thrombosis and calcification of chorionic plate vessel	virus: CMV, rubella, varicella, parvovirus, HSV, bacteria: syphilis, listeria, parasite: toxoplasma	Rubella: abortion, Parvo: IUFD, Rubella/Toxo: anomaly, Toxo/CMV: infection, CMV et al: sequelae: deafness, mental retardation, learning disability
	原発性絨毛炎 (villitis of unknown etiology)、慢性絨毛炎 villitisの95%< intravillous cells: fetal+maternal, intervillous cells: maternal ,	絨毛内(母体T?)リンパ球浸潤、血管増生、稀にB細胞、Langhans型細胞、形質細胞、所見記載: type: acute, chronic granulomatous, composition: lymph, histio, plasma, PMN, nercoris: necrotizing or non-n., distribution: focal, diffuse, basal, severity: Knox & Fox, 1984: Grading: I° :few villi/focusx1–2 foci/4 slides, II° :20 villi/focusx6 foci, III° :50% of LPF, IV° :most LPF, または 1a: low grade: <10 villi/cluster, 1b: high grade: 10 villi/cluster, 2a. Patchy: <5%, 2b: diffuse: 5%<	不明	生理的着床現象、子宮内発育遅延、感染症 TORCH, maternal immune rejection
	eosinophilic/T-cell vasculitis		unknown fetal origin	
浮腫	浮腫:妊娠早期2. 3月には生理的	浮腫	生理的 immature intermediate villi, reduced drainage of fetal blood	糖尿病, fetal compromise in CAM, preeclampsia
血栓	胎児血管閉塞: mural thrombi in chorionic or large fetal stem 古典的血栓:10月以降は生理的 4.5, 10%頻度	血栓 location: marginal, central/eccentric size: <1cm, 1cm< color: red:<3d, pink:<5d, white: 7d<	生理的,	生理的、上行性感染、慢性絨毛炎、コケン、胎盤内血流異常、早産、decidual vascular pathology, 多胎、IUGR
	出血性血管内膜炎 hemorrhagic endovasculitis/endovasculosis	破碎赤血球, intimal and medial hyperplasia	poor fetal blood flow, CMV, DIC, hypoxia, endothelial damage, hypoxia, long cord	稽留子宮内胎児死亡、梗塞、血管腫、子宮内血流異常、胎児心拍異常、胎児仮死
	obliterative endarteritis 生理的10%頻度	stem villi: intimal hyperplasia	uteroplacental ischemia	preeclampsia, diabetes mellitus, rh incompatibility, smoking
	fibromuscular sclerosis	stem villi: intimal fibrosis and fibromuscular proliferation of media, obliterated lumen, fibrosis or infarct of supplied periphery, diffuse: IUFD	lack of blood flow after IUFD	

	無血管末端絨毛梗塞 avascular terminal villi, fetal thrombotic vasculopathy, chorionic vascular thrombosis, "fetal infarct": 生理的には微小病変は15%の症例に認められる 正常成熟絨毛2-6血管/villus, 無血管絨毛占拠面積5%正常、30%生存、40-50%IUFD	絨毛壊死、線維化 stromal fibrosis、石灰化	生理的、fetal thrombotic vasculopathy, fetal artery thrombosis 陳旧梗塞	双胎間輸血、胎児仮死
出血	間質内出血 villous stromal hemorrhage	出血、ヘモジデリン(出血後24~48時間)	出血	分娩誘発、胎盤早期剥離、浮腫
線維化	正常<3%絨毛占拠		fetal villous hypoperfusion/ischemia	
合胞体結節 syncytial knot	正常 11-30%絨毛占拠,	excess syncytial knot + accelerated aging + syncytial bridging between adjacent villi = protection against hypoperfusion	aging現象、fetal villous hypoperfusion/ischemia secondary to obliterative fetal stem artery	
cytotrophoblast	正常<20%占拠、扁平不明瞭化、20%占拠<明瞭→過形成	cytotrophoblastic proliferation	(maternal) uteroplacental hypoperfusion/ischemia	
vasculosyncytial membrane, VSM	正常 20%絨毛占拠, 32W以降発生			IUGR, stillbirth
基底膜肥厚	基底膜肥厚頻度30%、正常<3%絨毛占拠	基底膜肥厚	(maternal) uteroplacental hypoperfusion/ischemia	糖尿病, IUGF, stillbirth, preeclampsia, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, Rh incompatibility
絨毛内線維素、fibrinoid necrosis of villi	正常: 7月以降、<3%絨毛占拠	類線維素沈着	生理的	糖尿病
凝固壊死・石灰沈着	凝固壊死・石灰沈着: 8月以降は14-37%出現・生理的	凝固壊死・石灰沈着	生理的	
虚血	阻血型絨毛(顕微鏡所見のみでしか確認できないものに限定して)	未熟絨毛、絨毛血管腫様病変、合胞体結節、中隔囊胞 関連性中間型細胞性絨毛細胞(X細胞)増生、絨毛周囲類線維素	母体血流減少	子宮内発育遅延、中毒症
壊死	類線維素壊死 intravillous fibrinoid, fibrinoid necrosis of villi: 生理的に3%絨毛占拠に認められる	絨毛細胞直下基底膜から絨毛間質の類線維素沈着 (胎盤病理では類線維素は抗体沈着を多分に意識して使用している)隣接絨毛のsyncytial knotと癒合し syncytial bridgeを形成	絨毛細胞壊死脱落	胎盤血流不全、急性上行性感染時のエンドトキシンによる絨毛細胞の直接障害
空胞		ST, Hofbauer	代謝障害	
絨毛血管症 chorangiosis, 絨毛血管腫 chorangioma	hypervasularity	Altshuler's criteria, 1984: chorangiosis: 10 vessels in 10 villi in 10 non-infarcted areas at x100, chorangioma: hamartoma	hypoxia	IUFD, fetal hydrops, distress, neonatal thrombocytopenia in infarcted one, elevated AFP

絨毛間 母体血流 異常	梗塞	梗塞infarct: 頻度<25%、24-36W: 7.3%, 37-42W 6.5%, 42<: 0% 辺縁部10%<異常、 絨毛占拠5%<異常 multiple, central, 3cm<, 30%占拠<, preterm:異常	intervillous space狭小化・消失 中央部または1cm以上は病的、 剖面が3角形状の凝集した凝固壊死絨毛塊で、赤色は 発症数日以内で、白色は1週以上経過； 1.胎児面に底 辺をもつ、2.母体面に底辺をもつ	1.胎児動脈血栓症:糖尿病、2.螺旋動脈硬化による母体血流途 絶:中毒症	母体血管性疾患、中毒症, hypoxia, IUGR, periventricular leukomalacia, IUFD, preeclampsia, maternal thrombophilic condition
	血栓	絨毛膜下血栓症 subchorionic thrombosis/hematoma	絨毛膜直下の血液プールで赤色、その後線維素による laminated thrombus、 稀に羊膜腔に突出する腫瘍形成性の巨大絨毛膜下血 腫(1cm≤Breus' mole)	fetal hemorrhage, eddying of maternal blood flow	重症な子宮内発育遅延、子宮内胎児死亡、 Breus' mole seen also with missed abortion
		絨毛間血栓 intervillous thrombus, intermvillous thrombohematoma: 辺縁部傍基底層には1cm病変は生 理的に10%の症例に認められる：臨 床的意義は低い、 fetal origin(病変内に有核赤血球が 有る)>maternal origin (fetomaternal hemorrhage)	層状構造を示す血栓、 分類： A:部位: 1:辺縁部傍基底層、2:中央部傍基底層、3: 中央部または絨毛膜、 B:大きさ: 4:<1cm, 5:1cm<, C:色調: 6:赤色:数日以内(Kline's hemorrhage)、7:白 色:1週以上経過	絨毛障害、母体血流異常+胎児 血管出血	糖尿病、1・4:早産、2・5:子宮血流不全、 3:絨毛母体間出血、腫大胎盤:赤芽球症、 5:中毒症、子宮内発育不全
	線維素沈着	絨毛膜下線維素沈着subchorionic fibrin (Langhans' stria) <20%頻度 1cm, 50%占拠<異常	絨毛膜下における線維素沈着、減少または増加は病 的	胎動に基づく母体血流異常・乱 流	IUFD
		1. 絨毛周囲類線維素沈着 perivillous fibrin: <22%頻度 5~10%の絨毛を囲繞は生理的、 20-30%占拠<異常、 2. 絨毛間線維素沈着 intervillous fibrin deposit:妊娠後期に出現、 絨毛占拠30%<異常 3. Transmural massive fibrin deposition, MFD (Katzman and Genest): 全層、スライド50%占拠<	2. 絨毛周囲の線維素様沈着 perivillous fibrin deposit の憎悪: intervillous expansion with fibrin, fuzzy border (cf. infarct: well circumscribed)、 変性絨毛を囲繞するレース状絨毛周囲類線維素沈着、 線維素内絨毛細胞増生	1. 母体血流異常・乱流、在胎5 月以降絨毛周囲に付着する線維 素成分 2. 免疫性:lupus anticoagulant IgGと線維素沈着、凝固線溶系異 常、lupus anticoagulant、母体血 流異常・乱流	2. recurrent IUFD, immunological, low placental weight, periventricular leukomalacia if preterm, 習慣性流早産, malaria
		母体面梗塞 maternal floor perivillous fibrin deposit, socalled maternal floor infarct (misnomer), 厚さ3mm<スライドガラスentire maternal floor (Katzman and Genest, definition) Rohr's stria; superficial fibrinoid of the basal plate (生理的)	凝固壊死絨毛を囲繞する線維素 massive perivillous fibrin deposit in basal plate: 3cm<, 40%<	生理的、高度:免疫性	妊娠中期の習慣性早産、通常母体血管性疾 患は認められない immunologic etiology, IUFD, IUGR, preterm, neurologic impairment in preterm
炎症		chronic intervillitis, massive chronic intervillitis	絨毛間:瀰漫性組織球浸潤CD68+, fibrinoid deposit, atherosclerosis, CAM, chronic villitis, malaria	maternal immune reaction to fetal tissue?	recurrent abortion, diabetes, PIH, drug abuse, SLE IgM deposit, IUGR

		出血	血腫: 後胎盤 retroplacental, 胎盤早期剥離, 30%占拠<異常、 辺縁 marginal:意義無し 卵膜外 retromembranous	脱落膜血管よりの出血、強固に胎盤母体面に付着	脱落膜血管異常、コカイン、喫煙、外傷、急速遂娩、絨毛羊膜炎	胎児仮死、失血、早産、上行感染、DIC, HELLP
	血管	生理的変化の欠如	生理的螺旋動脈壁の変化の消失、脱落膜血管症と合併	動脈内中膜への絨毛細胞浸潤と好酸化による内腔の拡張が認められない	高血圧、lupus anticoagulant、中毒症	中毒症、子宮内発育不全、死産、早産、胎盤剥離
	母体疾患	癌転移				
中隔		septum	septal cyst	8月以降:正常、意義不明	septal cyst	unclear, X cell proliferation
胎盤母体面:境界部	胎盤基底層	実質血管 decidual vasculopathy/vascular pathology	硬化	脱落膜血管症、生理的螺旋動脈壁の変化\$の消失と合併 incomplete or absent physiologic conversion	acute atherosclerosis: 抗体と補体を含むフィブリノイド壊死 fibrinoid necrosis/atherosclerosis、脂肪含有組織球 foamy macrophage, lipophage (atherosis)、血管周囲単核球浸潤、狭窄、血栓	高血圧、lupus anticoagulant、中毒症
子宮内膜:胎盤床			血管炎	脱落膜血管炎 decidual vasculitis: 生理的に5%の症例に認められる 血管狭窄50-70%<異常	血管壁内リンパ球浸潤、鑑別:生理的に認められる血管周囲リンパ球囲繞	生理的、免疫性
			急性血管炎 acute vasculitis	顆粒球浸潤、壊死性脱落膜炎	急性上行性感染	
			血栓	脱落膜血栓 decidual thrombus: 生理的に微小血栓は認められる	血栓	生理的、免疫性
		間質	炎症	絨毛脱落膜羊膜炎 chorioamnionitis	化膿性壊死性脱落膜炎、化膿性羊膜炎	急性上行性感染
				形質細胞浸潤 decidual plasma cells	付着絨毛・生理的変化の脈管周囲の形質細胞浸潤	免疫性
			線維素沈着	uteroplacental fibrinoid of the basal plate, deep fibrinoid of the basal plate (Nitabuch's stria)	間質への層状の線維素沈着 厚さ100 μm	(正常の)移植免疫性

参照 \$ physiological funnelled-dilatation of spinal artery in decidua basalis:
destruction of elastic and muscle layers with IT infiltration and fibrinoid change

胎盤の区分	水平方向	臍帯付着部より、辺縁へ2等分したzone	臍帯付着部より、central, peripheral, 及び、velamentous
		臍帯付着部より、3等分したzone	臍帯付着部より、central, paracentral (or paramarginal), marginal, 及び、velamentous

	臍帯付着部より、4等分したzone	臍帯付着部より、central, paracentral, paramarginal, marginal (<3cm辺縁), 及び、velamentous
垂直方向	胎児面 chorionic plate (or chorioamniotic membrane)より 母体面(子宮筋 側、basal plate=decidua basalis)に向 かって、3等分し たzone	subchorionic, intermediate, maternal