HYDATIDIFORM MOLE AT USMANU DANFODIYO UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL, SOKOTO, NIGERIA: A 10-YEAR REVIEW.
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Background: Hydatidiform mole is a premalignant tumor of the female genital tract. It is of clinical and epidemiological interest because while clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment outcomes are satisfactory, follow up is usually poor in developing countries.

Objective: To determine the incidence, clinical presentation, treatment options and outcome of hydatidiform mole in Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital, Sokoto, North-western Nigeria.

Methodology: This was a retrospective study of the case files of hydatidiform mole managed at UDUTH, Sokoto, from 1st January 2001 to 31st December 2010.

Results: There were 54 cases of hydatidiform mole out of 24,729 deliveries, giving an incidence of 1 in 458 deliveries. The mean age of the patients was 29.4± 9.5 years and the mean gestational age at presentation was 13.8 weeks. The most common clinical presentations were vaginal bleeding (93.3%), large for date uterus (57.8%) and passage of vesicles (37.8%). Suction curettage was the mode of treatment in 64.4% of cases while 24.4% had post-evacuation chemotherapy. Only 2% had histological confirmation and urinary pregnancy test was used for monitoring response in all cases. Majority (86.7%) did not complete follow-up, 4% had malignant transformation and 11% were cured.

Conclusion: To improve the management of hydatidiform mole, patients and their relations need to be properly counseled on the disease condition, while social workers should be involved in tracing defaulters.

Keywords: Hydatidiform mole, premalignant, follow up.