

PLACENTAL THICKNESS AND ITS CORRELATION TO GESTATIONAL AGE ESTIMATED BY FOETAL GROWTH PARAMETERS-A CROSS SECTIONAL ULTRASONOGRAPHIC STUDY



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Abstract: The placenta is a meterno-fetal organ and starts developing on the 5th week from chorionic villi at the implantation site. The placenta continues to increase in thickness and hence its thickness can be used to indicate the gestational age when the last menstruation date is not confirmed. The purpose of the study was to find out the correlation of placental thickness to the gestational age estimated by growth parameters of the fetus. The study was a cross-sectional analytical study conducted on 2000 participants. The study was conducted in the Department of Radiology Social Security Hospital, Multan Chungi Lahore. The inclusion-exclusion criteria were established and participants were observed using a Toshiba ultrasonography machine. The subjects were placed supine and placental thickness was measured to the accuracy of 1mm. Pearson's correlation was applied to find out the correlation between placental thickness and gestational age of the participants. The mean age of the participants was 28.37 ± 4.6 . The youngest participant was age 18 and the eldest participant was age 40. The gestational age of the participants included ranged between 12th week to 40th week. Pearson's correlation score indicated that the correlation value 0.896. Which indicated that the placental thickness and gestational age were strongly correlated? The P-value < 0.05 indicated that the results were significant. The study concluded a strong correlation between gestational age and placental thickness of the fetus. The thickness of the placenta increased with an increase in gestational age and hence could be used as a predictor and a parameter of gestational age prediction when the last menstruation is uncertain or is unknown.

Keywords: placental thickness, radiology, immunological functions, gestational age, correlation

Introduction

Placenta is a discoid shaped fetal organ that exhibits important metabolic and endocrine, immunological functions. It provides a physiological link between mother and fetus and serves as a passage for nutrition and respiration (Robinson and Alasia Osuabo, 2019). The placenta starts developing on 5th week from the chorionic villi at the site of implantation and by 9th to 10th week can be seen through ultrasound. At 16th week the placenta reaches its ultimate thickness and continues to grow in diameter until the end of the third trimester (Khalid, 2009). Foetal growth parameters such as biparietal diameter (BPD), head circumference (HC), abdominal circumference (AC) and femoral length (FL) are used to sonologically estimate foetal weight (Karthikeyan *et al.*, 2012a). In circumstances when these parameters can't be identified the estimation of placental age becomes a problem. In conditions such as the rupture of membrane, breech presentation, multiple gestation

there may be a change in the shape of the foetal head and BPD cannot be accurately measured (Noor *et al.*, 2018). Placental thickness can be used as a parameter for estimation of gestational age, as it can be measured without much difficulty. Placenta is relatively immobile as compared to the fetus while doing an ultrasound. It is the only factor that is independent of the foetus for prediction of gestational age (Mahale *et al.*, 2018). Estimation of exact fetal age is essential for prediction of time of delivery and prompt picking of any antenatal anomaly. Since years prediction of gestational age is relied on the last menstrual period date, however according to literature only 56% of the females are able to retrieve the last menstrual period date with complete certainty. If uncomplicated this forgetfulness might not cost much, but in complicated pregnancies knowledge of accurate fetal age is crucial. Addition of placental thickness as a marker of fetal age and growth parameters will add to the safety of mother and child. Hence this study will be conducted to find

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out the correlation of placental thickness with fetal age and growth parameters.

Methodology

This cross sectional analytical study was conducted at the Department of Radiology Social Security Hospital, Multan Chungi Lahore. The sample size was fixed to 2000 using 95% of level of significance, 60% power of test and 5% margin of error. The non-probability consecutive sampling technique was used to collect the required sample. Inclusion criteria for the study was as follows; Singleton pregnancies, 11-40 weeks, the known last menstrual period, a history of regular menstruation. Whereas the exclusion criteria was as follows; Maternal Disease e.g. gestational diabetes, hypertension (Systemic hypertension and Pregnancy induced hypertension), Anaemia, Foetal anomalies, placenta previa, placental anomalies and poor visualization of the placenta, Multiple pregnancies and last menstrual period not known or irregular menstrual periods (Karthikeyan *et al.*, 2012a). Toshiba Ultrasonography machine was used to examine the subjects. Each foetus was measured only once during the whole study. The transabdominal scanner was used to find out the foetal anomaly if there is any. The gestational age was determined by measuring the biparietal diameter, the abdominal circumference, the crown rump length, the head circumference and the femur length. The placental thickness was measured at the level of the umbilical cord insertion; the maximum thickness was noted in the cross section. Each placenta was measured to a 1 mm precision, at its greatest thickness, which is perpendicular to the uterine wall. The uterine myometrium and the retroplacental veins were excluded. The subjects were positioned supine and full bladder was ensured at the time of taking measurements. The rules and regulations devised by ethical committee of University of Lahore were followed while conducting the study and rights of the subjects were respected. Written informed consent was signed by all the participants and all the confidentiality of the gathered data was ensured. The subjects were informed that the study procedure includes no harm to them and is a part of regular examination. Subjects were moreover informed that they were free to withdraw at any time during the process of the study. Data in laptop was kept under password. After obtaining the informed consent patients were enrolled in the study. Demographic data was collected prior conducting the required examinations. Ultrasonographic measurements of fetal growth parameters i.e. femur length, biparietal

diameter, head circumference, abdominal circumference were taken and compared to the placental thickness. All data collected was mentioned in a questionnaire. Data was analysed using SPSS version 21. Quantitative variables were described as mean and SD. Whereas qualitative variables were described as frequency and percentage and Pearson's correlation was calculated to find-out the relationship between placental thickness and gestational age estimated by fetal growth parameters. P-value ≤ 0.05 will be taken as significant.

Results

The data comprised of 2000 women. Mean age $\pm$ S.D of the participants were 28.37 ± 4.69 . The youngest participant was of age 18 and the eldest participant was of age 40. Biparietal diameter, abdominal circumference, femur length and head circumference was measured to calculate the gestational age and the results were correlated with placental thickness to estimate the gestational age. The mean results of growth parameters were as follows; Biparietal diameter 76.59 ± 17.60 , abdominal circumference 268.42 ± 91.48 , femur length 59.30 ± 15.74 , head circumference 280.11 ± 61.69 , placental thickness 31.03 ± 6.83 . The maximum gestational age of the participants was 40 weeks and the minimum gestational age of the participants was 12 weeks. The mean gestational age of the participants was 30.98 ± 6.64 weeks. The correlation between placental thickness and gestational age was calculated using Pearson's correlation and the correlation score of 0.896 indicated a strong correlation between placental thickness and gestational age. The positive value indicated that placental thickness increased as gestational age increased. Moreover, the P value ≤ 0.05 indicated that the results of the Pearson's correlation were significant (Table 4).

Table 1: Mean Placental thickness during first trimester of pregnancy (12th and 13th week)

Gestational Week	Number of Subjects	Mean Placental Thickness
12 th	7	11.42 ± 9.03
13 th	15	13.33 ± 1.68

Table 2: Mean Placental thickness during second trimester of pregnancy (14th to 26th week)

Gestational Week	Number of Subjects	Mean Placental Thickness
14 th	26	14.42 ± 2.50
15 th	11	16.90 ± 3.98
16 th	20	16.55 ± 1.66
17 th	12	17.00 ± 2.13

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18 th	51	18.76 $\pm$ 2.86
19 th	30	19.23 $\pm$ 2.95
20 th	36	19.77 $\pm$ 2.41
21 st	37	22.25 $\pm$ 3.52
22 nd	39	22.97 $\pm$ 2.89
23 rd	42	24.66 $\pm$ 3.25
24 th	17	23.41 $\pm$ 2.00
25 th	25	25.16 $\pm$ 2.71
26 th	34	26.08 $\pm$ 2.47

Table 3: Mean Placental thickness during second trimester of pregnancy (27th to 40th week)

Gestational Week	Number of Subjects	Mean Placental Thickness
27 th	56	26.78 $\pm$ 2.95
28 th	56	27.96 $\pm$ 2.62
29 th	93	29.35 $\pm$ 2.67
30 th	73	30.04 $\pm$ 3.38
31 st	99	31.32 $\pm$ 2.38
32 nd	125	32.88 $\pm$ 2.62
33 rd	156	33.09 $\pm$ 2.87
34 th	206	34.03 $\pm$ 2.83
35 th	184	35.18 $\pm$ 2.50
36 th	166	35.65 $\pm$ 3.19
37 th	193	36.48 $\pm$ 3.13
38 th	116	36.93 $\pm$ 3.76
39 th	59	38.30 $\pm$ 4.49
40 th	06	37.16 $\pm$ 2.40

Table 4: Correlation between Placental Thickness and Gestational Age

Correlation between Placental Thickness and Gestational Age			
		Placental thickness	Gestational Age
Placental thickness	Pearson	1	0.896**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	2000	2000
Gestational Age	Pearson	0.896**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	2000	2000

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Discussion

Placental thickness can be an accurate predictor of fetal growth and any retardation in growth or early termination may be estimated by it. Any abnormality at fetal level can be timely detected with the help of defined placental thickness at any stage. It in this way can predict the abnormality when it is absent

clinically or symptomatically. Placenta is a materno-fetal organ and exhibits important metabolic, immunological, thermoregulatory and endocrine functions. The formation of placenta begins on 5th week from chorionic villi at implantation site and completes by 16th week. Placenta is present in pebble grey color between week 8 and 20 of pregnancy and achieves maximum growth at the term. Being a materno-fetal organ its health indicates the health of fetus. After being detectable at 8th week the placenta corresponds to the gestational age in weeks. Form current study the placental thickness was measured at the level of umbilical cord insertion (BaGhel *et al.*, 2015). In current study the relationship between placental thickness and gestational age was found to be linear. the results were consistent with the study by Naik and his colleagues (Naik *et al.*, 2021) placental thickness increased with the increase in gestational age and increase in thickness was observed in different participants presenting with different trimesters i.e. week 12 to 39. In first trimester i.e. 12th week the mean placental thickness was 11.42 $\pm$ 9.03 which reached 13.33 $\pm$ 1.68 at 13th week. In 2nd trimester the placental thickness was observed to be 14.42 $\pm$ 2.50 at earliest i.e. 14th week and reached to the thickness of 26.08 $\pm$ 2.47 at the end of 2nd trimester i.e. 26th week. The placental thickness in the start of 3rd trimester i.e. 27th week was observed to be 26.78 $\pm$ 2.95 which increased to 38.30 $\pm$ 4.49 at 39th week. An increase of 13mm in the thickness of placenta was observed in 1st trimester, increase of 12mm in thickness of placenta was observed in 2nd trimester whereas in 3rd trimester the increase in placental thickness was observed to be 10mm. this indicated that the growth rate of placenta was fastest in 1st trimester and it slowed down in 3rd trimester. The placental thickness started decreasing after 39th week of pregnancy as was observed in current study. The mean placental thickness at 39th week was 38.30 $\pm$ 4.49 which decreased to 37.16 $\pm$ 2.40 at 40th week. The decline in placental thickness was consistent with the previously conducted studies however the previously conducted studies reported the decline in placental thickness to start after 36th week of pregnancy (Naik *et al.*, 2021) whereas in current study placenta continued to grow in thickness (although with decreased rate) until 39th week. Placental thickness was not considered with the location of placenta as the attachment site of placenta according to Kaushal *et al* does not determine the thickness of placenta. A similar study was conducted by Karthikeyan *et al* and they concluded that below normal thickness of placenta for gestational age may be an indicator of a clinical condition and hence

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should be checked (Karthikeyan *et al.*, 2012b). Similarly thick placenta is related with adverse outcomes (Miwa *et al.*, 2014). Placental growth corresponds effectively for 2nd and 3rd trimesters (Pant and Dashottar, 2017). The placental thickness corresponded to gestational age more specifically between 12th to 26th week of fetal life. The results were consistent with the study conducted by Suresh *et al* in 2017, according to their results placental growth was consistent with gestational age during 12th to 24th week of fetal life. Placental thickness can be related to the chromosomal abnormalities (Hafner *et al.*, 2001) a study conducted by a study conducted by Dombrowski *et al* (1992) indicated that the placental thickness may falsely increase and decrease in polyhydramnios and oligohydramnios respectively (Dombrowski *et al.*, 1992). In current study correlation between placental thickness was estimated and a strong correlation was observed. The Pearson's correlation value of 0.896 indicated that there was a strong correlation between placental thickness and gestational age. The increase in thickness of placenta was consistent with the increase in gestational age. The results were consistent with the results of the study conducted by Adhikari *et al* in 2015 who observed a linear correlation between the gestational age and placental thickness (Adhikari *et al.*, 2015). The placental thickness hence can be used to predict the gestational age when the duration of pregnancy is not known or is uncertain.

Conclusion

The study concluded a strong correlation between gestational age and placental thickness of the fetus. The thickness of the placenta increased with increase in gestational age and hence could be used as a predictor and a parameter of gestational age prediction when the last menstruation is uncertain or is unknown.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared absence of conflict of interest.

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