

simple total hysterectomy. We submitted the removed uterus and placenta for pathological examination, and it was confirmed that the placenta was mature.

The postoperative course was satisfactory, and the patient was discharged on postoperative day 6. Prior to discharge, we reconfirmed with her that there had been heavy genital bleeding and that we had not noticed any fetus-like tissue. We also explained to the patient that it was necessary for us to contact the relevant authorities just in case the child is found in the future, and other circumstances. After that, on discussing the situation with police, the police filed this case as a criminal offense as a case of abandonment of a corpse.

Discussion: Because placenta-like tissue was observed using a speculum even though the patient did not mention that she had been pregnant and had given birth, we had difficulty deciding on the course of action. In criminal cases, one may encounter unusual findings. Although a more detailed record is desirable, physicians are also bound by a duty of confidentiality and are expected to maintain a neutral position. In this particular case, in light of the information collected from the patient by a midwife, rather than reporting the matter to the local police we worked directly with the prefectural police headquarters and asked them to give consideration to the social background of the patient. Although incidents of abandonment of newborn babies after birth are not unusual, health professionals must have the tact to be able to deal with such situations calmly, as retained placenta may in some cases serve as direct evidence of pregnancy and birth.

41. DRUG REPOSITIONING FOR SEARCH THE DRUG TO SUPPORT TROPHOBLAST CELL

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Objectives: Fetal growth restriction(FGR) is associated with morbidity of neonatal mortality and complications. However, no effective treatment has been established. In recent years, infiltration failure of extravillous trophoblast cells (EVT) in the remodeling process of the uterine spiral artery is thought to be result in poor placentation, which is one of causes of FGR or preeclampsia. In this study, drugs with possibility of improvement effect of FGR were screened using cell based drug repositioning strategy.

Methods: A commercially available compound library (FDA approved) was used for screening. Compounds were investigated in the effect on proliferation, invasion and placental growth factor (PlGF) production. Bewo, a choriocarcinoma cell line, was used for a model of cytotrophoblasts, and the effect of compounds on proliferation and PlGF secretion was assessed in BeWo. HTR-8/SVneo, as a model of EVT, was used to evaluate the effect of invasive ability. Some compounds were reassessed in proliferation using isolated cytotrophoblast cell derived from term placenta.

Results: Approximately 20 compounds with effective for placental growth were identified by evaluating the proliferative activity, invasive ability and PlGF productivity of those cells. The compound including cardiovascular, hormone, antibacterial and central nervous system drugs, were included. Some compounds indicate proliferative activity in primary cytotrophoblast cells.

Conclusion: We identified multiple compounds that might regulate the function of EVT and cytotrophoblasts. Those compounds would improve placental development and prognosis of FGR, although further investigation is required.

42. LIGHT ELEVATION LEADING TO SFLT-1 OVERPRODUCTION IMPLIES THE PATHOGENIC LINK BETWEEN HYDATIDIFORM MOLE AND PREECLAMPSIA

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Background: Hydatidiform mole (HM) is known to pose a high risk of early-onset PE if the pregnancy continues with the moles left untreated. Although elevated soluble fms-like tyrosine kinase-1 (sFlt-1) in HM patients has been reported, the pathogenic mechanisms of PE secondary to HM remain unknown. TNF superfamily cytokine, LIGHT, is known to contribute to the pathogenesis of PE. The aim of our study is to investigate the pathogenic mechanism in HM related to subsequent PE development by focusing on LIGHT.

Methods: 17 women with complete HM (CHM) and 20 gestational-age-matched normal pregnant women (control) were included. Serum LIGHT and sFlt-1 levels were measured by ELISA. Expression of LIGHT and sFlt-1 in the placentas of CHM and control was analyzed by immunohistochemistry (IHC). HTR-8/Sv-neo cells and human primary syncytiotrophoblast (SCT) cells were stimulated with LIGHT.

Results: Both serum LIGHT and sFlt-1 levels were significantly higher in CHM than control. The serum levels of LIGHT were positively correlated with those of sFlt-1 in CHM ($r=0.68$, $p=0.0029$). IHC demonstrated that LIGHT expression was increased in CHM placentas as compared with controls, and LIGHT and sFlt-1 were co-localized in the trophoblast cells of CHM. Moreover, we found that LIGHT directly induced sFlt-1 expression in HTR-8/Sv-neo cells and primary SCT cells.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that increased LIGHT underlies sFlt-1 elevation in HM, which indicates the importance of LIGHT in the pathogenic mechanisms of early-onset PE developing secondary to HM.

43. MONOCHORIONIC DIZYGOTIC OPPOSITE-SEX TWINS WITH TWIN ANEMIA-POLYCYTHEMIA SEQUENCE AND BLOOD CHIMERISM

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Introduction: Monochorionic Dizygotic Twins (MCDZ twin) shares one placenta despite of their dizygosity. They have genetical problems arising from blood chimerism as well as perinatal risks. We report the case of Monochorionic Dizygotic Opposite-Sex Twins with Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence and Blood Chimerism.

Case: A 30 years old woman who had gotten pregnant by ovulation induction and diagnosed as DD twin. However, after the delivery at 33 weeks of pregnancy because of preterm PROM, twins shared only one placenta and had sex discordant. Pathologically, the placenta was monochorionic, so we diagnosed them as MCDZ twin. In addition, neonates developed Twin Anemia-Polycythemia Sequence (TAPS) after birth; male had anemia and female polycythemia. There were blood chimerism among them; each of them had the other's lymphocytes.

Conclusion: It is considered that MCDZ twin is involved in assisted reproductive technology (ART) including ovulation induction. As the number of ART-related pregnancy have been increasing, it is predicted that the frequency of MCDZ twins might be also increase in the future. TAPS has not only perinatal risks but also the genetical problems originating in blood chimerism. Therefore, we emphasize that the careful follow up are required in this case.

44. ANALYSIS OF PERINATAL EVENTS COMPLICATED WITH DECIDUAL POLYP

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Introduction: Decidual polyps are often found during pregnancy. Few were reported pregnancy with decidual polyp, and no definite opinion has