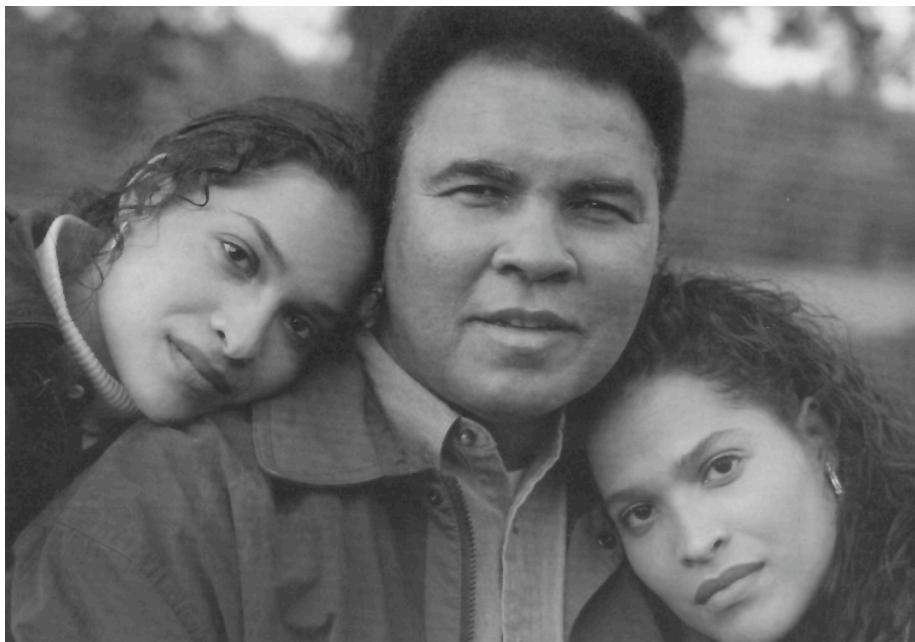


# MULTIPLE PREGNANCIES

Jamilla Ali and Rasheda Ali-Walsh with their father Muhammad Ali



*From: TWINS, Photograph by DAVID FIELDS, p. 26.*

Incidence of twins pre 1986 cited from  
Oxorn-Foote, *Human Labor & Birth*, p. 303.

Twins	1:89
Triplets	1:89 <sup>2</sup>
Quadruplets	1:83 <sup>3</sup>
Quintuplets	1:89 <sup>4</sup>

Another way of expressing the approximate incidence is:

Twins	1:100
Triplets	1:10,000
Quadruplets	1:750,000

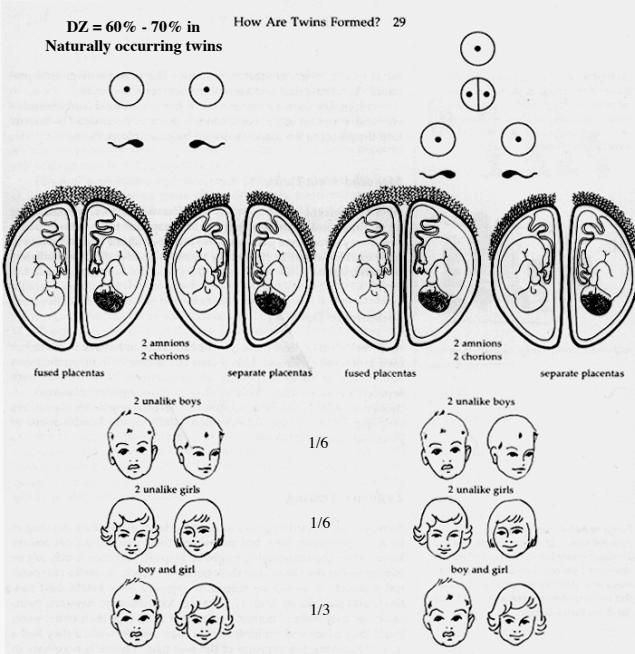
## Incidence of twins in the U.S. in 1999 is 1:43 births

cited from  
Machin and Keith, *An Atlas of Multiple Pregnancy*, p. 14

### DZ & Polar Body Twins

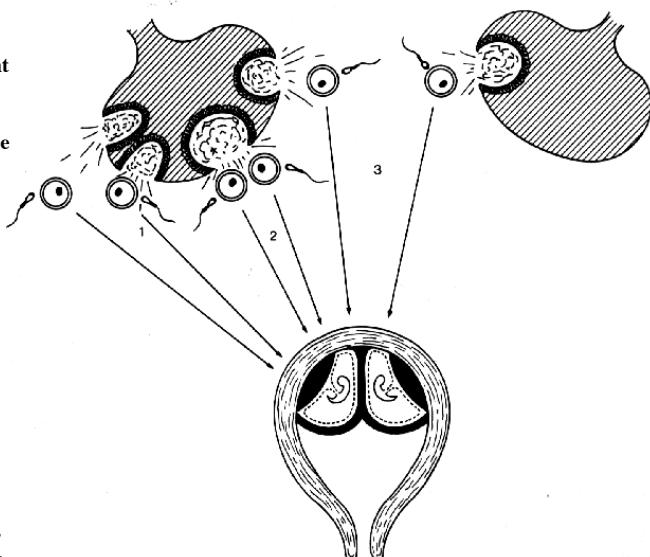


FROM: ELIZABETH NOBLE  
HAVING TWINS, P. 29.



### DZ Twin origin

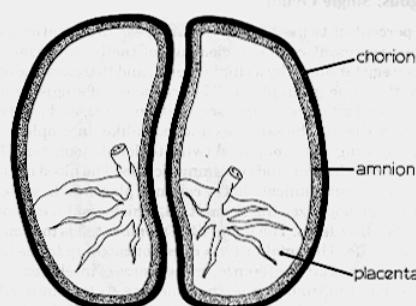
1. Two ova from different graafian follicles on the Same side.
2. Two ova from the same graafian follicle.
3. Two ova, one from each ovary.



From: Snell, *Clinical Embryology For Medical Students*, 1975, p. 66.

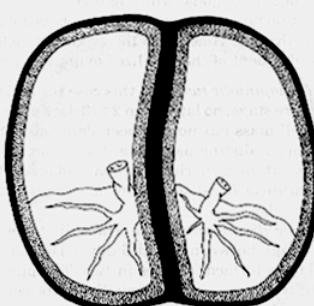
Fig. 5.4. Possible ways by which dizygotic twins may occur: (1) Two ova ovulate from two graafian follicles in one ovary at about the same time. They are fertilized by two spermatozoa. (2) Two ova ovulate from a single graafian follicle in one ovary at the same time. They are fertilized by two spermatozoa. (3) One ovum ovulates from each ovary at about the same time. They are fertilized by two spermatozoa.

### DC/DA separate



A. Separate dichorionic diamniotic placentae.

### DC/DA fused

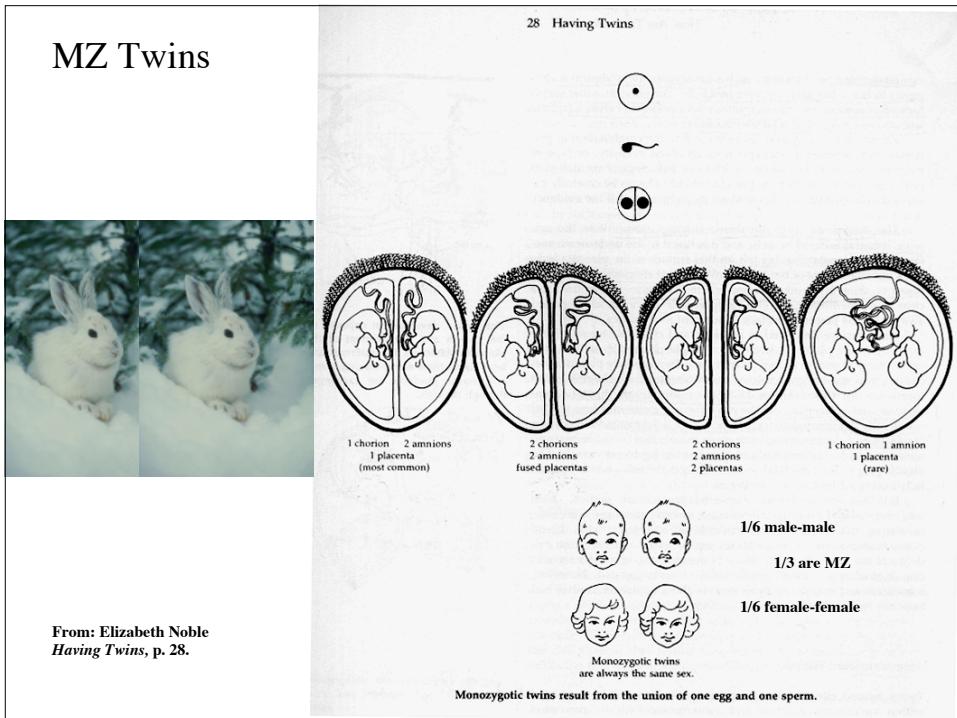


B. Fused dichorionic diamniotic placentae.

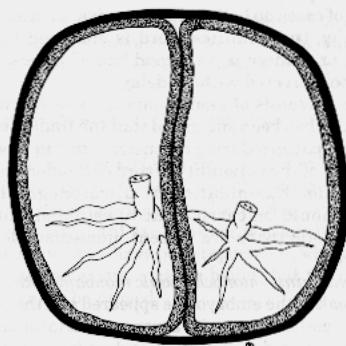
Placenta and membranes in twin pregnancy.

From: Oxorn-Foote, *Human Labor and Delivery*, p. 305

## MZ Twins

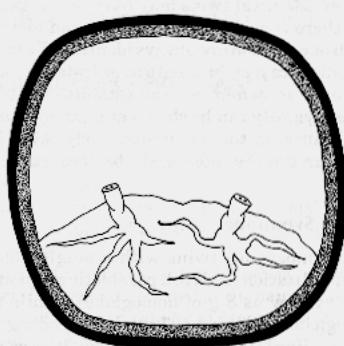


**MC/DA**



C. Monochorionic diamniotic placentae.

**MC/MA**



D. Monochorionic monoamniotic placentae.

Placenta and membranes in twin pregnancy.

From: Oxorn-Foote, *Human Labor and Delivery*, p. 307.

MC  
DA Twins

*FROM:  
MULTIPLE PREGNANCY  
P. 116*



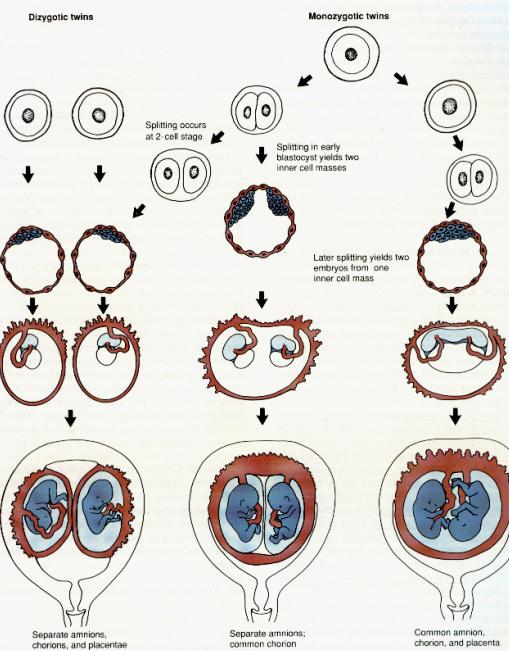
Tamera and Tia Mowry have played "Doublemint Twins" and the TV sitcom "Sister, Sister."



*From: TWINS, Photograph by DAVID FIELDS, p. 115.*

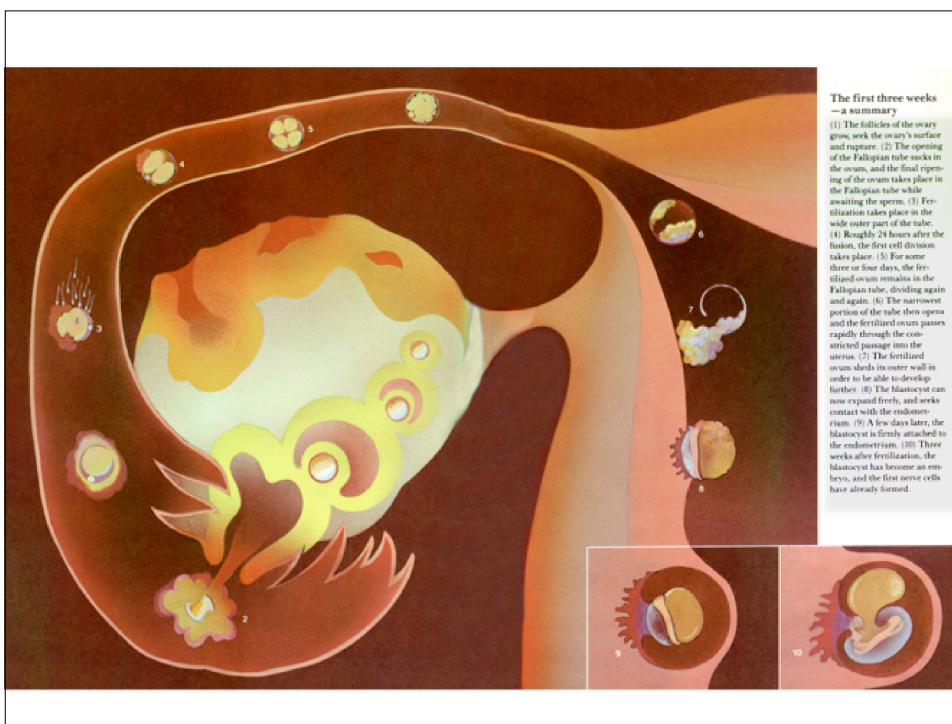
## FORMATION OF TWINS

FROM:  
LARSEN  
HUMAN EMBRYOLOGY  
P. 446



### The first three weeks — a summary

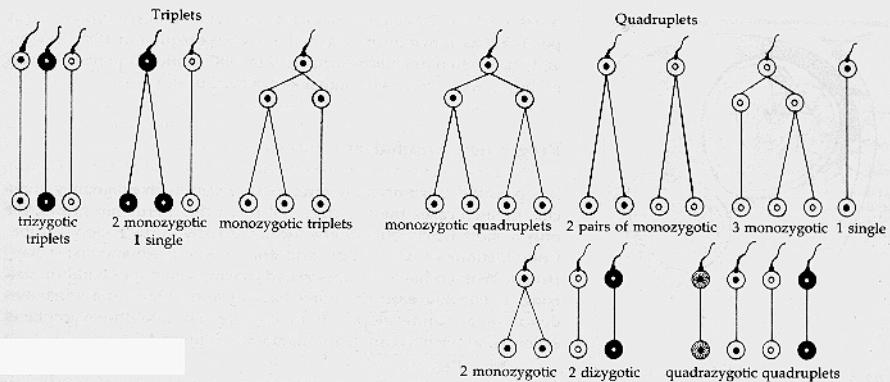
- (1) The follicles of the ovary grow and burst at their surface and rupture. (2) The opening of the Fallopian tube sucks in the ovum, and the final ripening of the egg takes place in the Fallopian tube while awaiting the sperm. (3) Fertilization takes place in the wide center of the Fallopian tube. (4) Roughly 24 hours after the fusion, the first cell division takes place. (5) For some three or four days, the fertilized ovum remains in the Fallopian tube dividing again and again. (6) The narrowest portion of the tube then opens and the fertilized ovum passes rapidly through the tube and passes into the uterus. (7) The fertilized ovum sheds its outer wall in order to be able to develop further. (8) The embryo can now expand freely, and seeks contact with the endometrium. (9) A few days later, the blastocyst is firmly attached to the endometrium. (10) Three weeks after fertilization, the blastocyst has become an embryo, and the first nerve cells have already formed.



## *SUPERTWINS*

### FORMATION OF TRIPLETS AND QUADRUPLETS

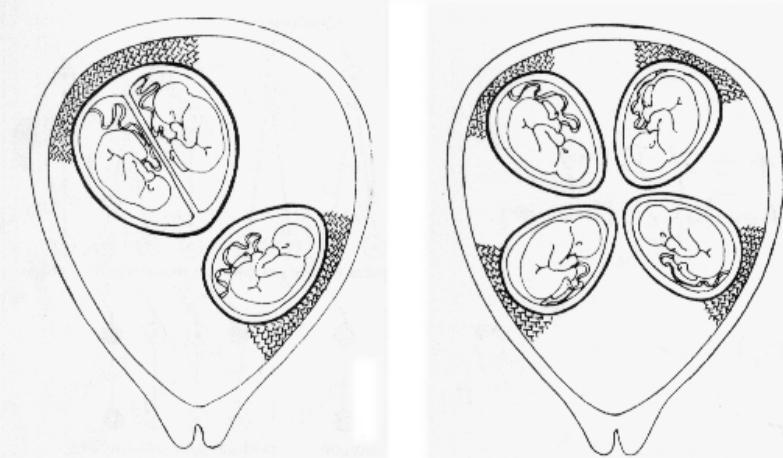
How Are Twins Formed? 25



FROM: ELIZABETH NOBLE, HAVING TWINS, P. 25.



### TRIPLETS AND QUADRUPLET UTERINE POSITIONING



Triplets may be a combination of monozygotic twins and one single.

Quadruplets are commonly formed from four separate eggs (quadrzygotic).

*FROM: ELIZABETH NOBLE, HAVING TWINS, P. 26.*