

## Multiple Birth Terminology

This list of terms is provided for your information. Please consult with your physician if you require a more detailed explanation of any of these terms.

**Conjoined twins** - Identical twins where separation is incomplete so their bodies are joined together at some point. Conjoined twins are sometimes referred to as "Siamese twins."

**Diamniotic twins** - Twins who have developed in separate amniotic sacs. These twins may be either dizygotic or monozygotic.

**Dichorionic twins** - Twins who have developed in separate chorionic sacs. These twins may be either dizygotic or monozygotic.

**Dizygotic (dizygous) twins** - Twins formed from two separate zygotes. Dizygotic twins are commonly referred to as "fraternal twins."

**Feto-fetal transfusion syndrome** - See Twin to Twin Transfusion Syndrome (TTTS).

**Fraternal twins** - See Dizygotic twins.

**Higher Order Multiples**- This is a term used to express multiple births involving three or more infants (ie triplets, quadruplets, quintuplets etc.)

**Higher-order pregnancy** - A pregnancy with three or more fetuses.

**Identical twins** - See Monozygotic twins.

**IVF (In Vitro Fertilization)** - A technique used in assisted reproduction. Mature eggs are removed from a woman's ovary, usually after administration of an ovulatory stimulant, and fertilized with sperm in the laboratory. After fertilization and incubation, the fertilized egg is placed in the woman's uterus; it may also be transferred to another woman.

**Miscarriage** – A miscarriage is the spontaneous loss of a fetus before the 20th week of pregnancy. (Pregnancy losses after the 20th week are called preterm deliveries.)

**Monoamniotic twins** - Twins who have developed in a single amniotic sac. These twins are always monozygotic.

**Monochorionic twins** - Twins who have developed in a single chorionic sac. These twins are always monozygotic.

**Monozygotic (monozygous) twins** - Twins formed from a single zygote. Monozygotic twins are commonly referred to as "identical twins."

**Multifetal Pregnancy Reduction** - The reduction in number of viable fetuses/embryos in a multiple (usually higher multiple) pregnancy by medical intervention.

**Multiple pregnancy** - A pregnancy with more than one fetus.

**Perinatal mortality** - A stillbirth or death during the first week after delivery.

**Selective reduction** - See Multifetal Pregnancy Reduction.

**Siamese twins** - See conjoined twins.

**Stillbirth** - A baby born at 24 weeks gestation or later who shows no signs of life.

**Superfecundation** - Conception of twins as a result of two acts of sexual intercourse in the same menstrual cycle.

**Supertwins** - Higher order multiples: triplets, quadruplets, quintuplets or more.

**Trizygotic** - Formed from three separate zygotes.

**Twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome (TTTS)** - A condition in which blood from one monozygotic twin fetus transfuses into the other fetus via blood vessels in the placenta. This condition can also occur among monozygotic multiples in a higher-order multiple pregnancy.

**Vanishing twin syndrome** - The reabsorption of one multiple fetus early in the pregnancy, usually by the twelfth gestational week.

**Zygoty** - The genetic relationship between or among children from a multiple birth (i.e., whether the children are monozygotic or dizygotic multiples).

**Zygoty testing** - Testing done to determine the zygoty of children from a multiple birth. The only completely reliable form of zygoty testing is DNA fingerprinting.

**Zygote** - A fertilized ovum.