

neous intra- and extrauterine pregnancy; (2) interstitial bilateral pregnancy (either simultaneous or not); (3) multiple pregnancy in the same tube; and (4) simultaneous interstitial and ovarian pregnancy. Interstitial bilateral pregnancy appears to be by far the rarest kind of tubal twin pregnancy, apparently only one case having been reported in the literature, and this referring to a non simultaneous pregnancy. A case is now reported that therefore appears to represent the first observation of simultaneous interstitial bilateral pregnancy.

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HYPOTHESIS OF AN OVULAR REGULATION OF PREGNANCY WEIGHT-GAIN

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A retrospective study of 127 twin pregnancies has been carried out, considering the relation between maternal weight-gain and zygosity of the ovum.

(1) At 28 weeks of gestation, the maternal weight-gain distribution goes on according to a bimodal curve, the analysis of which shows that each pike corresponds to one twin-pregnancy variety.

(2) Whatever the considered term might be (28-32-36 weeks), the maternal weight-gain is higher in DZ than in MZ pregnancies, and we have to point out the fact that toxemic pregnancies, in each group, have nothing to do with this difference.

We consider this maternal weight-gain difference as reflecting the known quality difference between MZ and DZ ova. The data lead us to set up the more general, hypothesis, of an ovular regulation factor of the maternal weight-gain, in addition to classic data such as the own fetal weight, its annexes, and maternal diet.

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PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL EVOLUTION OF MZ COTWINS WITH DISCORDANT BIRTH WEIGHT

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Twinning, when MZ twins with discordant weight are involved, constitutes a privileged way for studying delay of growth in uterus, for it may induce a real, almost experimental, intrauterine malnutrition.

A total of 54 MZ twin pairs and 6 sets of triplets have been followed during two years, and the somatic and psychomotor development of these children has been compared.

The study shows a global tendency towards a stabilization of birth differences, which is also found for three common somatic variables, i.e., weight, height, and skull circumference.

Simply considering the quantitative aspect of the evolution of the development quotient, and in spite of the intervention of numerous socioeconomic factors, it may be concluded that the study of psychomotor development shows that the twin with the smallest birth weight is penalized in his further development and may also more easily show physical or psychomotor handicaps.

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TYPE OF TWINNING IN ITS RELATIONSHIP TO NEUROLOGICAL DEFICITS, COGNITIVE ABILITIES, AND BIRTH WEIGHT

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The present study explored the relationships of the following variables as a function of