There are three different choices of placentation with monozygotic twins. If the embryo splits early within the first trimester, the pregnancy is classed as monochorionic; this is similar to dizygotic twins (dichorionic/diamniotic, or "di–di"). If the embryo splits between day 3 and day 8, the pregnancy is termed dichorionic monoamniotic (or "di–mono"). If the embryo splits before day 3, the pregnancy is monochorionic monoamniotic (or "mono–mono").

Psoriatic arthritis can develop during pregnancy, and its symptoms may resemble the symptoms of preeclampsia. The condition of psoriatic arthritis is a chronic inflammatory condition that may cause joint pain and swelling, as well as skin and nail problems. It is more common in women and can affect any joint in the body, including the spine. In pregnancy, psoriatic arthritis may cause pain and discomfort, and it is important for women with psoriatic arthritis to work closely with their healthcare providers during pregnancy to manage their symptoms and prevent complications. Women with psoriatic arthritis should also take steps to minimize their risk of developing preeclampsia, which is a common complication of pregnancy that can lead to poor outcomes for both mother and baby. In psoriatic arthritis, the variability in the severity of symptoms can cause the baby to feel uncomfortable, and the baby may kick and feel uncomfortable. In some cases, women with psoriatic arthritis may experience joint pain and swelling during pregnancy, which can affect their ability to care for their newborn. In these cases, women may need to work with their healthcare providers to develop a plan for managing their symptoms and ensuring a safe delivery.

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Placental abruption is a significant complication of pregnancy that can affect the mother's and baby's health. The condition involves the detachment of the placenta from the uterine wall before the baby is born, and it can lead to a variety of serious complications. Diagnosis of placental abruption typically involves maternal symptoms such as abdominal pain or pressure, vaginal bleeding, or uterine tenderness. In some cases, the diagnosis may be made through imaging tests such as ultrasound or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans. Treatment options for placental abruption may include hospitalization, bed rest, and supportive care, depending on the severity of the condition. In some cases, cesarean delivery may be necessary to prevent complications and ensure the safety of the mother and baby. Women who are at risk for placental abruption should be aware of the signs and symptoms and seek medical attention immediately if they experience any concerning symptoms during pregnancy. It is also important for women to have regular prenatal care and to discuss their risk factors and concerns with their healthcare providers. Women who are at higher risk for placental abruption may benefit from more frequent prenatal visits and monitoring to ensure a safe pregnancy outcome.