**INVASIVE MOLE: A RARE CAUSE OF HEMOPERITONEUM**

**Methodology**

Invasive mole is a rare cause of hemoperitoneum. The hydatidiform mole is the most common form of GTD, representing 80 percent of cases. An invasive mole is a hydatidiform mole characterized by the enlarged hydropic villi invading into the myometrium, into vascular spaces, or into extrauterine sites.

**Result**

Here is a case with invasive mole after the evacuation of complete molar pregnancy, presented with an acute abdomen. We desired to preserve the uterine because our 21 years old patient doesn’t have a child.

**Conclusion**

This case report describes the clinical, imaging, and histopathological findings of invasive mole after a hydatidiform molar pregnancy. Our case highlights the feasibility of fertility-preserving surgery in the case who experienced life-threatening hemorrhage due to a ruptured uterus.

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**AVELUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH GESTATIONAL TROPHOBLASTIC TUMORS RESISTANT TO POLYCHEMOTHERAPY: EFFICACY OUTCOMES OF COHORT B OF TROPHIMMUN PHASE II TRIAL**

**Methodology**

We searched the databases of the Charing Cross Choriocarcinoma Centre and the Dutch Working Party on Trophoblastic Disease Center and the Dutch Working Party on Trophoblastic Disease Center and the Dutch Working Party on Trophoblastic Disease Center. Secondly, we performed a systematic literature review to evaluate the incidence of PHMCF, the clinical presentation, obstetrical and maternal outcomes of a pregnancy complicated by PHMCF.