Objective
To assess the perinatal outcome between a series of monoamniotic and pseudo-monoamniotic twin pregnancies diagnosed as cord entanglement (CE) (Fig. 1).

Methods
The observational study was first to collect prenatally diagnosed monoamniotic twin cases in recent five years, including CE, and neonatal outcome. A search in web of science for publications since 2005 containing pseudo-monoamniotic twin gestations was then performed. The chi-square test was obtained, \( P < 0.05 \) was statistically significant.

Results
Firstly a total of 17 cases were included. They were all found to have CE during prenatal ultrasound examination, the incidence was 100% (17/17). Figure 2 showed perinatal outcome of them. Average gestational age at delivery was 32 weeks. 30 fetuses (88.2%) were born, 2 cases (11.8%) resulted in single intrauterine fetal death, while 1 case (5.9%) was double intrauterine fetal death, and the perinatal mortality was 11.8% (4/34). Secondly a total of 19 pseudo-monoamniotic twin sets (38 fetuses, 9 articles) were analyzed. 74% (14) were spontaneous rupture of the dividing membrane, 26% (5) occurred in iatrogenic creation. The rates of ultrasound and delivery visualization of CE were 42% (8) and 68% (13), respectively. Six fetuses died in the intrauterine or neonatal period, the perinatal mortality was 15.8% (6/38).

Conclusion
The incidence of CE is higher in monoamniotic twin pregnancy when contrasted to pseudo-monoamniotic twin pregnancy (\( P = 0.02 \)). Pseudo-monoamniotic twin pregnancy may be able to adopt clinical strategy similar to that of monoamniotic twin pregnancy (\( P = 0.74 \)).