

Section S1

Table S1: Benton et al. Classification of histological lesions

- Category 1:
 - evidence of maternal vascular malperfusion:
 - placental infarcts;
 - distal villous hypoplasia;
 - accelerated villous maturation;
 - increased syncytial knots;
 - villous agglutination.
- Category 2:
 - evidence of maternal decidual arteriopathy:
 - insufficient vessel remodelling;
 - fibroid necrosis.
- Category 3:
 - implantation site abnormalities:
 - microscopic accreta placentation.
- Category 4:
 - evidence of ascending intrauterine infections:
 - maternal inflammatory response;
 - fetal inflammatory response.
- Category 5:
 - evidence of placental villous maldevelopment:
 - chorangiosis;
 - chorangioma;
 - delayed villous maturation.
- Category 6:
 - evidence of fetal vascular malperfusion:
 - avascular fibrotic villi;
 - thrombosis;
 - intramural fibrin deposition;
 - villous stromal-vascular karyorrhexis;
 - stem villous vascular obliteration;
 - high-grade fetal vascular malperfusion.
- Category 7:

- evidence of utero-placental separation:
 - chorionic hemosiderosis;
 - retroplacental hematoma.
- Category 8:
 - fibrinoid deposition:
 - increased focal/massive perivillous fibroid deposition.
- Category 9:
 - intervillous thrombi.
- Category 10:
 - evidence of chronic inflammation:
 - villitis of unknown etiology;
 - chronic intervillitis;
 - chronic plasmacell deciduitis;
 - chronic chorioamnionitis.

Section S2

Figure S1



Supplementary material: macroscopic appearance of an hypercoiled umbilical cord.