OBJECTIVES
The aim of this study is to describe a case of conjoined twins and compare it with the results obtained from the bibliography so as to see if the findings coincide with the particularities assumed in these cases. In addition, a special reference will be made to the cardiovascular system due to its importance for the survival of both individuals.


Figure 2: Visualization of the diaphragmatic face of the shared liver from a lateral view. The imaginary fusion line of the liver is indicated with a discontinuous line. RML: right medial lobe; LML: left medial lobe (black: twin A, blue: twin B).


Figure 4: External lateral view of the thoraco-omphalopagus.


CONCLUSIONS
- Case classified as thoraco-omphalopagus.
- Two complete separated vertebral columns suggests an initial fission of a single embrionary disk that resulted in two independent notochords. In addition, shared structures such as the right atrium of the heart, the liver and the small gut seem to indicate a posterior ventral fusion of both disks.
- Isosexuality supports the hypothesis of monozygotic twins, but doesn't rule out a dizygotic origin of twinning.