



早孕期三维能量多普勒超声对胎儿生长受限的预测价值分析

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【摘要】目的:探讨三维能量多普勒超声指标对胎儿生长受限(FGR)的预测价值。**方法:**前瞻性连续收集2016年12月~2017年12月在南方医科大学南方医院进行产前早孕NT检查的正常单胎妊娠孕妇231例作为研究对象,并采集早孕期胎盘三维能量多普勒容积数据存至硬盘,对所有孕妇进行随访至出生后,根据随访诊断结果分为FGR组($n=11$ 例)和正常组($n=220$ 例)。利用GE 4DView软件进行离线测量胎盘体积并得出胎盘血管指数(包括胎盘血管化指数、血流指数、血管化-血流指数)。**结果:**FGR组胎盘血管化指数、血管化-血流指数均显著低于正常组($P<0.05$),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**早孕期胎盘三维能量多普勒超声指标对于FGR的早期预测有重要价值意义,为早期预测FGR提供量化指标,值得推广应用。

【关键词】三维能量多普勒超声;胎儿生长受限;血管化指数;血流指数;血管化-血流指数;胎盘商;胎盘体积

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Prediction of fetal growth restriction in first trimester by three-dimensional power Doppler ultrasound

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the value of three-dimensional power Doppler ultrasound for the prediction of fetal growth restriction (FGR). **Methods** A total of 231 pregnant women with normal singleton pregnancy who underwent NT examination of prenatal early pregnancy in Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University from December 2016 to December 2017 were prospectively selected as subjects. The volume data obtained by three-dimensional power Doppler of placenta in early pregnancy were saved to the hard disk, and all pregnant women were followed up until their babies were born. According to the follow-up results, they were divided into FGR group ($n=11$) and normal group ($n=220$). GE 4DView software was used for the off-line measurement of placenta volumes and placental vascular indexes, including placental vascularization index, blood flow index and vascularization-blood flow index. **Results** The placental vascularization index, vascularization-blood flow index in FGR group were significantly lower than those in normal group, with statistical differences ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Three-dimensional power Doppler ultrasound of placenta in early pregnancy, which provides a quantitative index for the early prediction of FGR, is of great significance and is worthy of popularization and application.

Keywords: three-dimensional power Doppler ultrasound; fetal growth restriction; vascularization index; flow index; vascularization-blood flow index; placenta quotient; placenta volume

前言

胎儿生长受限(Fetal Growth Restriction, FGR)是指由于病理原因造成出生体质量低于同孕龄、同性别胎儿平均体质量,或孕37周后胎儿出生体质量

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<2 500 g,实质上是胎儿的生长无法达到其应有的生长潜能^[1]。FGR是产科重要并发症之一,我国FGR的发生率为6.39%^[2]。FGR胎儿宫内耐受能力差,容易发生缺氧,严重者引起乳酸性酸中毒、中枢神经系统功能失调,不但围生儿患病率和死亡率明显增加,而且成年期的一些疾病如冠心病、高血压、2型糖尿病的发生率也明显增加^[3]。FGR再发率约为20%,目前没有足够证据认为吸氧、住院或者卧床休息、扩容以及饮食补充等能有效降低FGR发生率^[4]。由于监护对胎盘循环本身并没有改善作用,因此许多学者





关注于早期诊断及早期干预。

临床观察发现,FGR 胎儿胎盘偏小,现有研究证实早孕期胎盘体积、胎盘与胎儿大小呈正相关关系^[5]。现有的无创性超声诊断多采用早孕期二维超声单参数进行预测,如胎盘厚度、子宫动脉频谱等,但胎儿较小、对操作者的依赖性大、推广难度大。胎盘厚度测量受限于胎盘位置、形态分布、子宫收缩情况等,极易造成漏诊、误诊。研究表明将三维能量多普勒超声用于中晚期已经发生FGR的孕妇中效果理想,能帮助诊断及监测治疗效果^[6]。但是,目前尚无大量实验研究早孕期如何预测FGR的发生。本实验前瞻性连续收集2016年12月~2017年12月在南方医科大学南方医院进行产前颈项透明层厚度(Nuchaltranslucency, NT)筛查的正常单胎妊娠孕妇232例作为研究对象,探讨早孕期胎盘三维能量多普勒超声指标对FGR的预测价值,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

连续收集2016年12月~2017年12月期间在南方医科大学南方医院进行产前早孕唐氏筛查的正常单胎妊娠孕妇,并采集早孕期胎盘三维能量多普勒容积数据存至硬盘,对所有孕妇进行随访至出生后,根据随访诊断结果分为胎儿生长受限组($n=11$ 例)和正常组($n=220$ 例)。孕妇早孕NT检查时采用三维能量多普勒超声采集胎盘能量多普勒容积数据,利用GE 4DView软件进行离线测量胎盘体积(Placental Volume, PV)并得出胎盘血管指数(血管化指数(Vascularization Index, VI)、血流指数(Flow Index, FI)、血管化-血流指数(Vascularization-Flow Index, VFI);所有参加研究的孕妇均签署知情同意书,并经过申报单位伦理委员会批准。

1.2 纳入、排除标准

纳入标准:妊娠周数为11~13⁺⁶周,二维超声测量胎儿头臀长 ≥ 45 mm,且 ≤ 80 mm,单胎妊娠。诊断标准:中孕或晚孕超声检查估计体质量低于同孕龄胎儿第10百分位数,或孕37周后胎儿出生体质量 $<2\ 500$ g。

排除标准:多胎妊娠;孕妇有任何可以引起FGR的基础内外科合并症(如慢性高血压、肾病、系统性红斑狼疮)和妊娠特有疾病(如妊娠期高血压);胎儿严重畸形。

1.3 设备与方法

1.3.1 检查仪器与设备 本研究采用美国GE Voluson E8的彩色多普勒超声检查仪,选用RAB6-D探头,选择早孕NT模式,设备频率为4.0~8.5 MHz,能进行三维能量多普勒血流检测及三维超声成像技术检查,

仪器中配备VOCAL软件。

1.3.2 方法 对所有入组研究对象在其早孕期按照经腹部遵守ALARA(As Low As Reasonably Achievable)原则进行早孕NT筛查,根据ISOU早孕NT检查指南进行常规检查并排除胎儿结构发育异常后,应用三维能量多普勒模式采集胎盘三维能量多普勒容积数据,采集胎盘三维能量多普勒容积数据,为了避免检查时产生伪影,在孕妇屏住呼吸或减小呼吸的幅度并保持胎儿处于安静状态时,使用3D模式预测量三维容积感兴趣区域是否覆盖整个胎盘,调节好角度后将三维超声探头设定为PD模式,根据每一位胎儿实际情况调节仪器参数,尽可能消除噪声的干扰,保证胎盘内的血流速度处于最佳状态;采用适当的立体数据箱,保证胎盘内远端小绒毛血管及基底部到绒毛膜板完整的血管树尽可能完全显示,连续对胎盘进行15 s以内的扫描,获得胎盘三维容积参数;离线三维能量多普勒和计算机辅助分析(VOCAL)软件测量并计算得出数据:由两名经验丰富的操作员离线测量得到PV,使用软件功能得到胎盘血管指数(VI、FI、VFI),具体参数测定及方法见图1。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 20.0软件处理,计数资料行 χ^2 检验,采用n(%)表示,计量资料行t检验,采用均数±标准差表示, $P<0.05$ 差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

FGR组VI、VFI均低于正常组($P<0.05$),FI未见明显差异($P>0.05$),见表1。

3 讨论

FGR是临幊上常见的合并症,其诱因相对较多,多由子官-胎盘-胎儿血循环障碍引起的胎盘功能不良引起,且胎儿受影响程度与胎盘功能减低程度有关^[7-8]。现今诊断FGR一般是孕27周以后基于超声的胎儿生物测量,该方法只可估计胎儿体重,却无法在早孕期警惕及预防FGR的发生。临床观察发现,FGR胎儿胎盘偏小,且现有研究证实胎盘体积与胎儿大小呈正相关关系^[9-10]。目前,临幊上对于FGR的早期无创性预测尚无有效的方法,导致临幊早产、死胎、死产发生率较高。因此,加强FGR早期、无创性预测具有重要的意义^[11-12]。近年来,三维能量多普勒超声指标在FGR评估中得到应用,且效果理想。王莹等^[13]、吴炜等^[14]研究表明:三维能量多普勒超声指标对于胎盘血流及正常胎儿进行定量评价,且胎儿的部分生长参数与脐动脉收缩期流

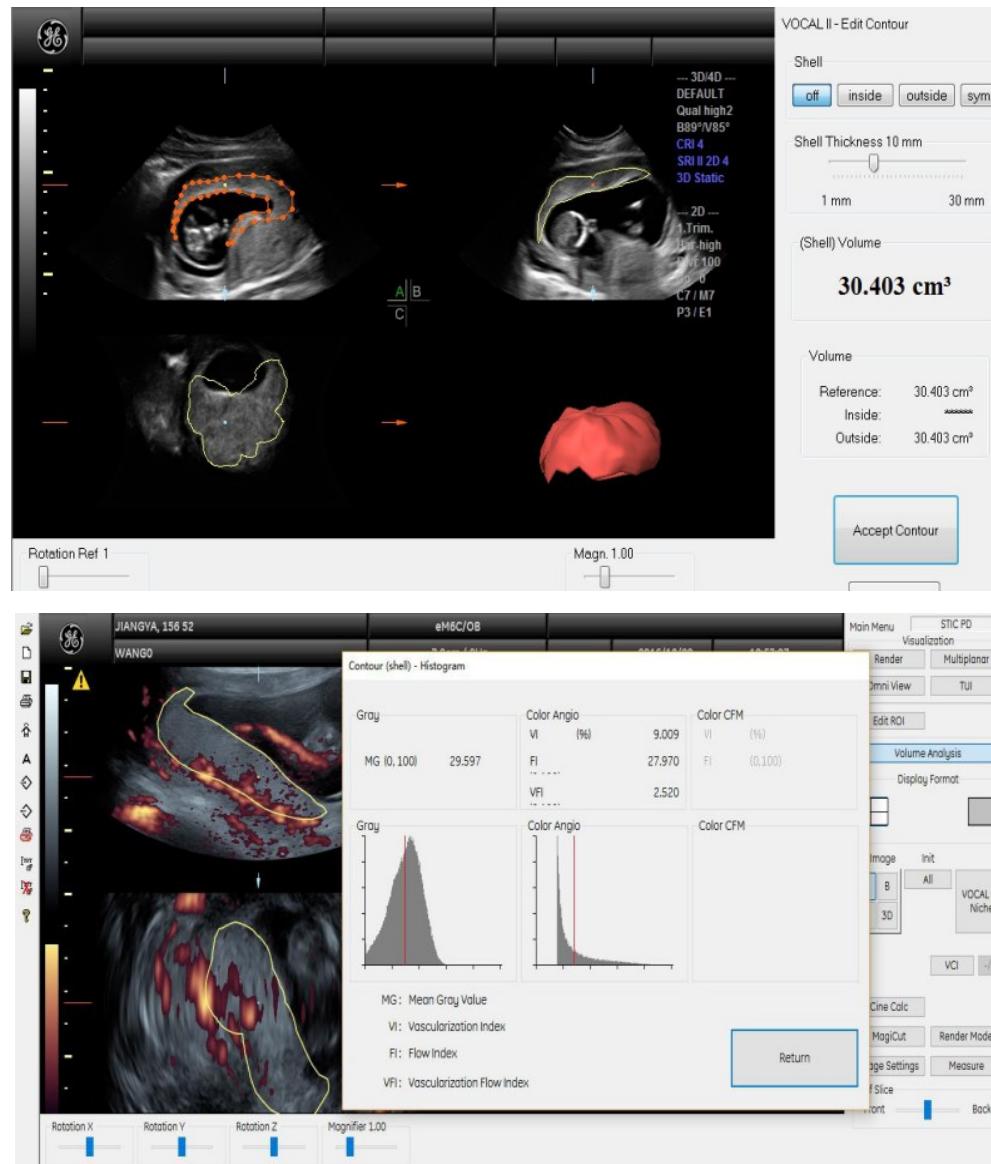


图1 测量 VI、FI、VFI

Fig.1 Measurements of placental vascularization index (VI), blood flow index (FI), vascularization-flow index (VFI)

表1 FGR组与正常组胎儿三维能量多普勒超声指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Tab.1 Comparison of three-dimensional power Doppler ultrasound parameters between FGR group and normal group($Mean \pm SD$)

Group	n	VI	FI	VFI
Control	221	27.81±15.75	29.83±6.13	8.23±5.37
Fetal growth restriction	13	16.42±9.32	29.33±8.65	4.71±2.86
t value	-	3.791	0.258	3.759
P value	-	0.002	0.797	0.002

速、S/D值与三维多普勒参数之间存在紧密的联系,能评价宫内胎儿发育情况,并且能尽早发现胎盘功能的改变,及时发现胎儿宫内异常,属于临床常用的定量评价方法。同时,胎盘VI、VFI在FGR前期较子宫动脉搏

动指数更加敏感,能有效的预防和降低围产儿临床死亡率。研究表明任何因素影响胎儿与胎盘间的母-儿血液循环交换,均能引起FGR,并且越早发生的FGR中胎盘功能障碍发生率越高^[15]。因此,临幊上应加强胎盘三维能量多普勒超声指标测定,预测胎儿生长情况,对于出现异常的胎盘参数尽早采取有效的措施进行干预处理^[16-17]。

本研究中,FGR组中在早孕期VI、VFI,均低于正常组($P<0.05$),对FGR的早期预测有统计学意义,是一项准确并且重复性好的早期、无创诊断FGR的方法。提示:将三维能量多普勒超声应用于早孕期预测胎儿生长受限中效果理想,为临幊提前预防、治疗FGR提供依据和参考^[18-19]。临幊上,对于确诊为FGR胎儿应及时采取有效的措施进行干预,对于采用三维能量多普勒超声诊断效果不佳者,则可以联合其



他方法诊断,发挥不同诊断方法优势,帮助患儿早期确诊,避免延误最佳诊断、治疗时机^[15]。

综上所述,将三维能量多普勒超声指标用于FGR预测中效果理想,能为FGR判定提供量化指标,为临床制定有效的措施干预提供依据和参考,值得推广应用。

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