



COOK宫颈球囊扩张器用于高危妊娠促宫颈成熟的效果观察

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【摘要】目的:观察COOK宫颈球囊扩张器用于高危妊娠促宫颈成熟的效果。**方法:**选择100例足月高危妊娠初产妇,按随机数字表分为观察组与对照组,各50例。观察组使用COOK宫颈球囊扩张器,对照组使用缩宫素。比较两组干预前后的宫颈Bishop评分、促宫颈成熟率、第一产程、第二产程、总产程、产后24 h出血量、住院时间、引产成功率、阴道分娩率、宫颈裂伤、阴道血肿、产后出血发生率、新生儿体质量、Apgar评分、新生儿窒息率与窘迫率。**结果:**干预后观察组的宫颈Bishop评分高于干预前与对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组促宫颈成熟率为76.00%,高于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组第一产程与总产程均短于对照组($P<0.05$),产后24 h出血量与住院时间更低($P<0.05$)。观察组引产成功率与阴道分娩率为74.00%、70.00%,均高于对照组($P<0.05$),两组新生儿体质量、Apgar评分、宫颈裂伤、阴道血肿、新生儿窘迫、新生儿窒息发生率的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**COOK球囊宫颈扩张器在高危妊娠产妇中的应用可有效促宫颈成熟并扩张宫颈,缩短产程、减少出血并提高阴道分娩率,且不会增加宫颈裂伤、阴道血肿、新生儿窘迫与窒息,操作简单、安全有效,值得临床推广。

【关键词】高危妊娠;宫颈成熟;COOK宫颈球囊扩张器;产程

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COOK cervical balloon dilator for promoting cervical ripening in high-risk pregnancy

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Abstract: Objective To observe the effect of COOK cervical balloon dilator on the promotion of cervical ripening in high-risk pregnant women. Methods One hundred full-term high-risk pregnant women were selected and randomly divided into observation group and control group, 50 cases in each group. The observation group was treated with COOK cervical balloon dilator, while the control group was treated with oxytocin. The Bishop scores before and after intervention, rate of cervical ripening, first stage of production process, second stage of production process, total production process, hemorrhage volume within 24 h after parturition, hospitalization time, success rate of labor induction, rate of vaginal delivery, the incidence of cervical laceration, vaginal hematoma and postpartum hemorrhage, neonatal body mass, Apgar score, rate of neonatal asphyxia, and incidence of neonatal distress were compared between the two groups. Results The cervical Bishop score in observation group was higher than that before intervention and that in control group ($P<0.05$). The observation group showed a higher rate of cervical ripening (76.00%) than control group ($P<0.05$). The first stage of production process and total production process of observation group were shorter than those of control group ($P<0.05$), and the hemorrhage volume within 24 h after parturition, hospitalization time were lower than those in control group ($P<0.05$). The success rate of labor induction and rate of vaginal delivery were 74.00% and 70.00% in observation group, higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). No significant difference was found in neonatal body mass, Apgar score, incidence of cervical laceration, vaginal hematoma, neonatal distress and neonatal asphyxia ($P>0.05$). Conclusion Applying COOK balloon cervical dilator in high-risk pregnant women can effectively promote cervical ripening and the expansion of the cervix, shorten the duration of labor, reduce bleeding and improve success rate of vaginal delivery, without increasing the incidence of cervical laceration, vaginal hematoma, neonatal distress and asphyxia. COOK balloon cervical dilator is easy to operate safe and effective, worthy of clinical promotion.

Keywords: high-risk pregnancy; cervical ripening; COOK cervical balloon dilator; production process

前言

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世界卫生组织的报告指出^[1],我国剖宫产率已达46%。国内有研究指出^[2],伴妊娠合并症及并发症的



高危孕产妇是导致剖宫产率逐年升高的主要原因。引产是指因母亲或胎儿原因,通过人工方法诱发子宫收缩实现终止妊娠,当立即分娩益处超过继续妊娠时,引产不失为一种理智的选择。有报道显示,国内每年约有20%孕产妇需通过引产提前终止妊娠^[3]。有证据显示,宫颈条件不成熟是终止足月妊娠经阴道分娩所存在的主要问题,目前临床多应用缩宫素促宫颈成熟^[4]。宫颈扩张球囊作为机械性引产方法在国外的应用已有20余年,多项国外研究显示,COOK宫颈球囊可应用于胎盘功能不良、胎儿生长受限和羊水过少等孕产妇中,效果良好,安全可靠,但国内尚处于推广阶段^[5-7]。本研究以100例足月高危妊娠初产妇为例,观察COOK宫颈球囊扩张器用于高危妊娠促宫颈成熟的效果,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:①足月高危妊娠初产妇,孕周37~42周;②胎儿宫内情况良好,单胎,有阴道试产指征;③头位正常、胎膜完整,无引产禁忌证;④宫颈Bishop评分≤4分。排除标准:①有剖宫产指征者;②伴感染、心衰者;③胎盘前置、胎儿先天畸形的情况;④引产前无反应型无应激试验者;⑤有前列腺素使用禁忌证者;⑥合并严重内科疾病者。

1.2 临床资料

选择本院妇产科2015年1月~2016年12月收治的100例足月高危妊娠初产妇,按随机数字表分为观察组与对照组,各50例。观察组年龄23~32岁,平均(27.35±3.01)岁;孕周38~42周,平均(40.02±1.45)周;引产指征:羊水过少17例,胎儿生长受限14例,妊娠期高血压疾病11例,妊娠期糖尿病8例。对照组年龄24~33岁,平均(27.71±2.98)岁;孕周37~41周,平均(39.67±1.21)周;引产指征:羊水过少18例,胎儿生长受限13例,妊娠期高血压疾病12例,妊娠期糖尿病7例。两组产妇基线资料的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 观察组 使用COOK宫颈球囊扩张器(由美国库克公司生产):产妇取膀胱截石位,常规消毒铺巾,使用阴道窥器使宫颈暴露,将双球囊导管远端插入宫颈,确保2个球囊均通过宫颈内口。将40 mL生理盐水注入子宫球囊内使其充盈,将导管往外拉以使子宫球囊紧贴宫颈内口。向阴道球囊中注入20 mL生理盐水。之后向子宫球囊与阴道球囊中逐渐增加液体量,20 mL/次,最大至80 mL。导管近端固定于

产妇大腿内侧。无自然临产、球囊自发性脱出、胎膜自破者12 h取出,出现发热、疼痛等不耐受情况可随时将球囊内液体放出或将球囊取出。若宫缩启动并宫口开大,自动进入产程。取出后未临产者,立即采取人工破膜+缩宫素,以免宫颈回缩。

1.3.2 对照组 使用缩宫素:2.5 IU用500 mL的葡萄糖(50 g/L)稀释,后静脉输入,8滴/min,15 min无规律宫缩后可逐渐调整滴数,最多为40滴/min,12 h后行阴道检查进行宫颈评分,未临产者停滴缩宫素,次日继续静脉滴注缩宫素引产,最多用药3 d,若3 d未临产视为引产失败。

1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 促宫颈成熟效果 采用宫颈Bishop评分^[8]对患者宫颈成熟度进行评价,观察组评价时间为放置COOK宫颈球囊扩张器的前后12 h,对照组评估时间为应用缩宫素前后12 h。疗效标准:放置COOK12 h后宫颈Bishop评分较放置前升高3分以上或在12 h内自然临产阴道分娩,为显效;宫颈Bishop评分升高2~3分,为有效;Bishop评分升高不足2分,为无效。促宫颈成熟率为显效及有效患者所占百分率。

1.4.2 分娩情况 比较两组第一产程、第二产程、总产程、产后24 h出血量、住院时间。

1.4.3 妊娠结局 比较两组引产成功率、阴道分娩率、宫颈裂伤、阴道血肿、产后出血发生率。引产成功:引产48 h内临产为引产成功。产后出血:产后24 h内出血总量超过500 mL。

1.4.4 新生儿结局 比较两组新生儿体质量、Apgar评分、新生儿窒息与窘迫发生率。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 19.0统计学软件对数据进行处理,计量资料采用均数±标准差表示,组内比较采取配对t检验,组间比较采取独立样本t检验;计数资料用n(%)表示,比较行χ²检验,理论频数<5时采取连续矫正卡,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 COOK宫颈球囊扩张器原理介绍及操作说明

COOK宫颈球囊扩张器主要包括球囊及与球囊连接的输液管,输液管上有一个单项阀门,输液管下方与2个端口相接,其中红色端标记有“U”字母,绿色端标记有“V”字母。使用时首先将双球囊均通过宫颈管,经标记有“U”字母的红色端口注入生理盐水将上方球囊(子宫球囊)充盈,然后将球囊后拉至子宫球囊紧贴宫颈内口,经标记有“V”字母的绿色端口注入生理盐水使下方球囊(阴道球囊)充盈。之后按照



该顺序依次给两个球囊加注生理盐水至两个球囊中液体量均达 80 mL。

2.2 促宫颈成熟效果

两组经干预后 12 h 的宫颈 Bishop 评分均较干预前升高 ($P<0.05$) , 干预后观察组的宫颈 Bishop 评分

高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。观察组促宫颈成熟效果: 显效 26 例、有效 20 例, 促宫颈成熟率为 92.00% (46/50); 对照组显效 20 例、有效 18 例, 促宫颈成熟率 76.00% (38/50)。观察组促宫颈成熟率显著高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组促宫颈成熟效果的比较
Tab.1 Comparison of cervical ripening in two groups

Group	n	Cervical Bishop score				Effective rate of cervical ripening [case(%)]
		Before intervention	After intervention	Intra-group (<i>t</i> value)	Intra-group (<i>P</i> value)	
Observation	50	2.94±0.68	6.85±1.12	21.110	0.000	46(92.00)
Control	50	3.10±0.62	4.79±1.04	9.870	0.000	38(76.00)
<i>t</i> / χ^2 value	-	<i>t</i> =1.299	<i>t</i> =9.531	-	-	$\chi^2=4.762$
<i>P</i> value	-	0.222	0.000	-	-	0.029

2.3 分娩情况的比较

观察组第一产程与总产程均短于对照组 ($P<0.05$) ,

产后 24 h 出血量与住院时间更低 ($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 两组分娩情况的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Tab.2 Comparison of delivery between the two groups (Mean±SD)

Group	n	First stage of labor/h	Second stage of labor/min	Total stage of labor/h	Hemorrhage volume within 24 h after parturition/mL	Hospitalization time/d
Observation	50	6.07±1.98	26.21±10.34	6.73±2.07	348.67±42.65	4.06±1.56
Control	50	8.29±2.84	30.14±13.65	8.78±3.01	367.81±48.55	6.27±1.78
<i>t</i> value	-	4.534	1.622	3.968	2.094	6.602
<i>P</i> value	-	0.000	0.108	0.000	0.039	0.000

2.4 妊娠结局

观察组引产成功率与阴道分娩率均高于对照组

($P<0.05$), 两组宫颈裂伤与阴道血肿发生率的差异无

统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 两组妊娠结局的比较 [(例, %)]
Tab.3 Comparison of pregnancy outcomes between two groups [case(%)]

Group	n	Successful labor induction	Vaginal delivery	Cervical laceration	Vaginal hematoma
Observation	50	37 (74.00)	35 (70.00)	4 (8.00)	3 (6.00)
Control	50	27 (54.00)	25 (50.00)	6 (12.00)	3 (6.00)
χ^2 value	-	4.340	4.167	0.444	0.177*
<i>P</i> value	-	0.037	0.041	0.505	0.674

* represents the corrected chi square value.

2.5 新生儿结局

两组 Apgar 评分、新生儿体质量、新生儿窘迫率、

新生儿窒息率的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。见

表 4。





表4 两组新生儿结局的比较

Tab.4 Comparison of neonatal outcomes between two groups

Group	<i>n</i>	Apgar score	Neonatal body mass/kg	Neonatal distress [case(%)]	Neonatal asphyxia [case(%)]
Observation	50	9.25±0.68	3.32±0.59	4(8.00)	2(4.00)
Control	50	9.34±0.73	3.25±0.66	4(8.00)	4(8.00)
<i>t/χ²</i> value	-	<i>t</i> =0.638	<i>t</i> =0.559	<i>χ²</i> =0.136	<i>χ²</i> =0.177
<i>P</i> value	-	0.525	0.577	0.712	0.674

3 讨 论

引产是高危妊娠的重要处理手段,引产的成功与否与宫颈成熟度有重大关联。有证据表明^[9],宫颈不成熟的引产失败率可达50%,促宫颈成熟成为产科的研究热点。

本研究将COOK宫颈球囊扩张器与缩宫素在高危妊娠产妇中的应用效果进行对比,结果显示观察组的宫颈Bishop评分升高幅度更大,促宫颈成熟率为92.00%,高于对照组76.00%,COOK宫颈球囊扩张器的应用更利于促宫颈成熟。缩宫素为传统引产药物,通过与缩宫素受体的作用促宫颈成熟与宫缩,但宫颈中缩宫素受体的分布较少^[10],对宫颈的直接作用小,促宫颈成熟效果不理想。COOK宫颈球囊扩张器是基于“仿生学”原理^[11],主要通过宫颈口内外双球囊的压力对宫颈管进行机械性刺激,促进宫颈局部内源性前列腺素合成与释放的增加,此外,球囊置入处的局部蜕膜组织变性、坏死,蜕膜细胞的磷酸脂酶A₂活性增大,释放更多的游离花生四烯酸,受到前列腺素合成酶作用进一步增加前列腺素合成,使宫颈软化与成熟。同时使宫腔膨胀,宫腔机械压力及宫颈神经反射获得增强,诱发宫缩。多项研究指出,COOK宫颈球囊扩张器的应用还具有扩张作用,可在宫颈口偶有宫缩时开大3 cm左右,加快产程进程,提高阴道分娩率^[12-14]。

本研究中观察组促宫颈成熟率高于对照组,第一产程与总产程较对照组均更短,引产成功率与阴道分娩率分别为74.00%、70.00%,均高于对照组,与有关研究结论保持一致^[15-16]。有研究提出,羊水过少、胎儿生长受限、合并胎盘功能不良等类型产妇均需避免产程过长,否则易出现胎儿窘迫与窒息^[17]。COOK宫颈球囊扩张器对产程的缩短不仅使得该干预措施适用于妊娠高症、妊娠期糖尿病等高危产妇,同样适用于羊水过少、胎儿生长受限、合并胎盘功能不良等高危产妇,适用范围广泛。观察结果还显示,观察组产后24 h出血量与住院均短于对照组。我们认为,

COOK宫颈球囊扩张器为非药物干预,无药物不良反应,且孕妇活动不受限制,可减少产后出血量并提早出院,利于减少产妇住院费用。以往有研究认为,COOK宫颈球囊扩张器的应用可能诱发感染、胎膜破裂、胎头移位、脐带脱垂等并发症^[18-20]。本研究中,两组胎儿窘迫、新生儿窒息等新生儿结局的比较无明显差异,COOK宫颈球囊扩张器的应用未增加相关并发症。值得注意的是,COOK宫颈球囊扩张器不宜应用于胎膜早破与生殖道感染产妇。另外,引产过程中,产妇心理、生理、胎儿状况变化对妊娠结局均有较大影响,产程中需加强监测,根据实际情况予以最合适的处理措施,而不必执着于某一种方法,以保证母婴安全为最终目标。在国家全面开放二胎政策的背景下,减少初产妇剖宫产率与产后并发症、降低再孕风险更为重要,COOK球囊宫颈扩张器的价值将得到凸显。

综上所述,COOK球囊宫颈扩张器在高危妊娠产妇中的应用可有效促宫颈成熟并扩张宫颈,缩短产程、减少出血并提高阴道分娩率,且不会增加宫颈裂伤、阴道血肿、新生儿窘迫与窒息,操作简单、安全有效,值得临床推广。

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