

3D-PDI相关参数对体外受精-胚胎移植妊娠结局的预测价值

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【摘要】目的:分析三维能量多普勒血流显像超声(3D-PDI)相关参数对体外受精-胚胎移植(IVF-ET)妊娠结局的预测价值。**方法:**以2021年12月~2022年3月收治的IVF-ET助孕患者100例为研究对象,所有患者均进行IVF-ET助孕,后进行3D-PDI检查。根据患者IVF-ET后14 d孕酮水平将其分为孕酮升高组(34例)和孕酮正常组(66例),比较两组3D-PDI检查的相关参数;根据患者是否成功妊娠将患者分为妊娠组(47例)和未妊娠组(53例),比较两组3D-PDI检查的相关参数。绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线获取曲线下面积(AUC),分析3D-PDI检查的相关参数单独及联合对IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局的预测价值。**结果:**孕酮升高组子宫内膜回声分型A型、B型及内膜血流分型II型、III型患者占比(20.59%、32.35%和20.59%、14.71%)低于孕酮正常组(33.33%、42.42%和37.88%、30.30%)($P<0.05$),子宫内膜回声分型C型及内膜血流分型I型患者占比(47.06%和64.71%)高于孕酮正常组(24.24%和31.82%)($P<0.05$);孕酮升高组内膜厚度、容积、血管化指数(VI)、血管化血流指数(VFI)、血流指数(FI)均低于孕酮正常组($P<0.05$)。妊娠组内膜容积、VI、VFI、FI高于未妊娠组($P<0.05$)。ROC曲线分析结果显示内膜容积、VI、VFI、FI联合对预测IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局AUC及敏感度均高于其单独预测($P<0.05$)。**结论:**IVF-ET助孕患者内膜容积、VI、VFI、FI升高有助于患者成功妊娠,同时4者联合对IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局具有良好的预测价值。

【关键词】体外受精;胚胎移植;助孕;经阴道三维能量多普勒血流显像超声;妊娠结局;受试者工作特征曲线

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Predictive value of 3D-PDI parameters for pregnancy outcomes after *in vitro* fertilization-embryo transfer

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the value of three-dimensional power Doppler imaging (3D-PDI) parameters to predict the pregnancy outcomes after *in vitro* fertilization-embryo transfer (IVF-ET). **Methods** A total of 100 patients treated with IVF-ET from December 2021 to March 2022 were enrolled. All patients underwent IVF-ET followed by 3D-PDI. According to the progesterone level on day 14 after IVF-ET, the patients were divided into progesterone elevation group ($n=34$) and normal progesterone group ($n=66$), and the relevant parameters of 3D-PDI were compared between the two groups. According to whether the pregnancy was successful or not, the patients were divided into pregnant group ($n=47$) and non-pregnant group ($n=53$), and the relevant parameters of 3D-PDI were compared between the two groups. The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) was used to analyze the predictive value of 3D-PDI parameters alone and in combination for pregnancy outcomes after IVF-ET. **Results** The proportions of endometrial echo types A and B and endometrial blood flow types II and III in progesterone elevation group were 20.59%, 32.35%, 20.59%, 14.71%, respectively, lower than those in normal progesterone group (33.33%, 42.42%, 37.88%, 30.30%, respectively) ($P<0.05$). The endometrial echo type C and endometrial blood flow type I were observed in 47.06% and 64.71% of patients in progesterone elevation group, and in 24.24% and 31.82% of patients in normal progesterone group ($P<0.05$). Progesterone elevation group had lower intimal thickness, volume, vascularization index (VI), vascularization flow index (VFI) and blood flow index (FI) than

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normal progesterone group ($P<0.05$). The endometrial volume, VI, VFI and FI of pregnant group were higher than those of non-pregnant group ($P<0.05$). Compared with parameter alone, the combination of endometrial volume, VI, VFI and FI had higher AUC and sensitivity for predicting pregnancy outcome after IVF-ET ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The increase of intimal volume, VI, VFI and FI in IVF-ET patients is helpful to the successful pregnancy, and their combination has a high predictive value for the pregnancy outcome after IVF-ET.

Keywords: *in vitro* fertilization; embryo transfer; assisted reproduction; transvaginal three-dimensional power Doppler imaging; pregnancy outcome; receiver operating characteristic curve

前言

体外受精-胚胎移植(IVF-ET)是一种辅助生殖技术,已经成为目前解决人类生育障碍的重要治疗手段。相关统计研究显示,IVF-ET受精率可达到70%~80%,但其着床率仅有20%~30%^[1]。有学者发现子宫内膜的容受性异常是导致胚胎植入失败的主要原因^[2],而在内膜容受性的形成与胚胎植入的过程中,血流情况对于妊娠成功与否具有重要意义,其可为胚胎着床提供重要的物质基础。彩色多普勒超声是一种评估患者组织或器官血流频谱、血管分布的诊断技术,能量多普勒采集血液中红细胞的散射能量,无角度限制,是目前检测血流最有效的超声技术,其中经阴道三维能量多普勒血流显像超声(3D-PDI)可重建目标脏器,对脏器的血流情况显示得更加直观立体,为血管形成情况提供有效的评价标准,其对入射角和方向的依赖性更小,无混叠,可用于慢速血流发生的任何地方^[3-4]。目前临床关于3D-PDI在预测IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局中的应用价值尚未完全明确,基于此,本研究采用3D-PDI对IVF-ET助孕患者进行检查,并统计其相关参数,分析3D-PDI检查的相关参数对患者妊娠结局的预测价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

以2021年12月~2022年3月喀什地区第一人民医院收治的IVF-ET助孕患者100例为研究对象,年龄23~37岁,平均(31.52±2.42)岁;不孕年限1~6年,平均(3.56±0.47)年。

1.2 纳入、排除、脱落与剔除标准

纳入标准:符合不孕诊断标准者^[5];婚后有正常性生活,未避孕且1年以上未怀孕者;纳入本研究前3个月无激素用药史、宫腔操作史者等。排除标准:有子宫、卵巢手术史或感染性疾病者;合并其他内分泌疾病者;染色体异常者;2次及以上流产者等。脱落与剔除标准:男性伴侣不孕者;中途退出本研究者;IVF-ET助孕结局为异位妊娠、发生生化妊娠或减胎者等。

1.3 方法

所有患者均进行3D-PDI检查。于IVF-ET助孕后14 d采用超声诊断仪对患者进行经阴道二维、三维超声检查,先采用二维超声对患者子宫内膜厚度进行检查,并评估患者子宫内膜回声分型情况;切换至三维能量多普勒模式,设置参数WMF: low2, Quality: norm, PRF: 0.9~1.4 kHz, Power: 100%;对子宫正中矢状切面进行三维图像采集。

1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 不同孕酮水平患者3D-PDI检查的相关参数 根据患者IVF-ET后14 d孕酮水平将其分为孕酮升高组(34例,孕酮水平>9.4 nmol/L)和孕酮正常组(66例,孕酮水平2.4~9.4 nmol/L),根据3D-PDI检查结果统计患者子宫内膜回声分型、内膜血流分型、内膜厚度、容积及血管化指数(VI)、血管化血流指数(VFI)、血流指数(FI)等,其中参照Gonen分型^[6]标准将子宫内膜回声分为A型(基底层与宫腔中线呈强回声,两侧内膜呈低回声)、B型(患者宫腔中线较模糊,内膜呈均匀相对高回声,与邻近肌层分界清晰)、C型(患者无明显宫腔中线,内膜呈均匀高回声);内膜血流分型采用Applebaum分型法^[7],分为I型、II型、III型。

1.4.2 不同妊娠结局患者3D-PDI检查的相关参数 根据患者是否成功妊娠将其分为妊娠组(47例,IVF-ET后14 d经3D-PDI检查可见宫腔内孕囊)和未妊娠组(53例,IVF-ET后14 d经3D-PDI检查未见宫腔内孕囊),统计两组3D-PDI检查的相关参数,方法同1.4.1。

1.4.3 3D-PDI检查的相关参数对IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局的预测价值 绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,获取曲线下面积(AUC)、敏感度和特异度,分析3D-PDI检查的相关参数对IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局的预测价值。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 21.0软件进行数据分析,计量资料以均数±标准差表示,行 t 检验。等级资料用秩和检验。绘制ROC曲线,获取AUC,分析3D-PDI检查的相关参数单独及联合检测对IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局的预测价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同孕酮水平患者3D-PDI检查的相关参数比较

孕酮升高组子宫内膜回声分型A型、B型及内膜血流分型Ⅱ型、Ⅲ型患者占比(20.59%、32.35%及20.59%、14.71%)低于孕酮正常组(33.33%、42.42%及

37.88%、30.30%)($P<0.05$),子宫内膜回声分型C型及内膜血流分型Ⅰ型患者占比(47.06%及64.71%)高于孕酮正常组(24.24%及31.82%)($P<0.05$);孕酮升高组内膜厚度、容积、VI、VFI、FI均低于孕酮正常组($P<0.05$)。见表1。

表1 不同孕酮水平患者3D-PDI检查的相关参数比较
Table 1 Comparison of 3D-PDI parameters in patients with different progesterone levels

组别	n	子宫内膜回声分型[例(%)]			内膜血流分型[例(%)]			内膜厚度/mm	内膜容积/mL	内膜VI	内膜VFI	内膜FI
		A型	B型	C型	I型	II型	III型					
孕酮升高组	34	7(20.59)	11(32.35)	16(47.06)	22(64.71)	7(20.59)	5(14.71)	9.86±2.07	5.11±0.83	5.20±1.35	1.04±0.14	19.43±2.51
孕酮正常组	66	22(33.33)	28(42.42)	16(24.24)	21(31.82)	25(37.88)	20(30.30)	11.97±2.56	6.36±0.95	17.07±2.73	4.20±0.18	22.41±3.16
Z/t值			2.160			2.933		4.154	6.497	23.853	89.315	4.774
P值			0.031			0.003		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 不同妊娠结局患者3D-PDI检查的相关参数比较

妊娠组子宫内膜回声分型、内膜血流分型和内膜厚度与未妊娠组比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

妊娠组内膜容积、VI、VFI、FI高于未妊娠组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 不同妊娠结局患者3D-PDI检查的相关参数比较
Table 2 Comparison of 3D-PDI parameters between pregnancy and non-pregnancy patients

组别	n	子宫内膜回声分型[例(%)]			内膜血流分型[例(%)]			内膜厚度/mm	内膜容积/mL	内膜VI	内膜VFI	内膜FI
		A型	B型	C型	I型	II型	III型					
妊娠组	47	10(21.28)	13(27.66)	24(51.06)	3(6.38)	39(82.98)	5(10.64)	10.53±2.73	6.32±0.93	3.19±0.94	1.62±0.37	22.93±2.68
未妊娠组	53	17(32.08)	14(26.42)	22(41.51)	1(1.89)	50(94.34)	2(3.77)	10.97±2.92	5.16±0.89	1.83±0.58	1.07±0.28	20.23±2.29
Z/t值			1.186			0.382		0.729	8.016	11.754	4.062	2.931
P值			0.236			0.703		0.467	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004

2.3 3D-PDI检查的相关参数对IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局的预测价值

ROC曲线分析结果显示,内膜容积、VI、VFI、FI联合对预测IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局AUC及敏感度均高于其单独预测($P<0.05$),见表3。

3 讨论

随着IVF-ET技术的飞速发展,受精卵的整体质量已经有了很大的提高,但胚胎着床的成功率一直处于较低水平,说明胚胎着床失败已成为阻碍成功妊娠的关键因素^[8-9]。子宫内膜容受性不良常常导致IVE-ET周期的移植失败,进而导致患者不能成功妊娠,因此评估子宫内膜容受性并对患者进行针对性治疗是提高IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠率、降低胚胎废弃率的关键^[10-12]。子宫内膜厚度、形态、内膜血供等均

表3 3D-PDI检查的相关参数对IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局的预测价值

Table 3 Predictive value of 3D-PDI parameters for pregnancy outcomes after IVF-ET

相关参数	AUC	95% CI	敏感度/%	特异度/%
内膜容积	0.844*	0.758-0.909	68.09*	86.79
内膜VI	0.889*	0.810-0.943	72.34*	86.23
内膜VFI	0.908*	0.834-0.957	76.60*	88.68
内膜FI	0.865*	0.782-0.925	72.34*	86.79
4项联合	0.929	0.859-0.971	85.11	83.02

*表示与4项参数联合比较, $P<0.05$

可对患者子宫内膜容受性产生影响^[13]。经阴道多普勒超声在临床诊断妇科疾病方面应用较广,其中

二维超声可对患者子宫内膜厚度、回声情况及血流分布等进行评估,但其不能准确评估患者子宫内膜容受性情况,需要联合更加优良的超声诊断技术进行评估^[14]。

IVF-ET后14 d为人绒毛膜促性腺激素注射日,相关研究显示,人绒毛膜促性腺激素注射日孕酮升高可导致IVF-ET着床率和妊娠率下降^[15]。本研究结果显示孕酮升高组子宫内膜回声分型A型、B型及内膜血流分型II型、III型患者占比低于孕酮正常组,子宫内膜回声分型C型及内膜血流分型I型患者占比高于孕酮正常组,内膜厚度、容积、VI、VFI、FI均低于孕酮正常组,说明3D-PDI可有效评估不同孕酮水平IVF-ET助孕患者子宫内膜容受性。3D-PDI检测患者血流分布情况不是通过探测血流速度,而是通过探测血细胞的能量信号,其对低速血流有极高的敏感性,可有效探查子宫内膜及内膜下微细血管血流情况,通过虚拟器官计算机对患者VI、VFI、FI进行辅助计算,进而对患者子宫内膜血流分布情况进行分析^[16-17],其中VI可对患者内膜血管丰富或稀疏程度进行评估,VFI表示血管化程度和血流综合情况,而FI表示子宫内膜血管在三维扫查瞬间通过的血细胞数,3者联合可有效对患者子宫内膜血流分布情况进行评估^[18-19]。子宫内膜血流分型可反映患者雌、孕激素水平变化情况,其中C型患者内膜往往伴随着子宫内膜种植窗的关闭,可影响患者胚胎着床,导致妊娠失败,而IVF-ET助孕患者人绒毛膜促性腺激素注射日血流分型为A型患者胚胎着床率可明显提高,有利于患者成功妊娠^[20-21]。

子宫内膜血管新生具有明显的空间和时间特异性。在进行IVF-ET后早期,血管新生活跃,可促进子宫内膜的蜕膜化,支持胚胎的着床、发育和妊娠的持续,因此在IVF-ET后对患者进行子宫内膜血流情况的探查有利于评估患者妊娠结局^[22]。本研究结果显示妊娠组内膜容积、VI、VFI、FI高于未妊娠组,同时ROC曲线分析结果显示内膜容积、VI、VFI、FI联合对预测IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局AUC及敏感度均高于其单独预测,说明子宫内膜容受性对IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局具有重要影响,而内膜容积、VI、VFI、FI联合可提高对患者妊娠结局的预测价值。3D-PDI可有效显示胚胎着床部位微血流灌注情况,可以通过其血流直方图功能子宫内膜血流灌注状态,显示的血流信号不受角度、方向因素的影响,血流信号丰富,血管连续性好,能显示完整的血管床或血管树,无色彩混叠现象,显示信号动态范围广,增加了对血流显示的敏感性,能显示迂曲、低流量、低流速的血流,而且可以使高速和低速的血流同时很好地显示,

更有利于观察肿瘤血管构建形态和分布的整体效果,有助于探测患者子宫内膜低速、细微血流信号^[23]。虚拟器官计算机辅助分析可对患者子宫内膜容积进行定量计算,其联合血流参数可有效评估患者子宫内膜容受性,进而对患者妊娠结局进行预测^[24]。

综上所述,IVF-ET助孕患者内膜容积、VI、VFI、FI升高有助于患者成功妊娠,同时4者联合对IVF-ET助孕患者妊娠结局具有良好的预测价值,值得在临床推广应用。

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