

双胎绒毛膜性与子痫前期相关性的研究

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摘要

随着辅助生殖技术(ART, Assisted Reproductive Technology)的发展以及促排卵药物的应用, 双胎妊娠显著增多。子痫前期是妊娠期特有的并发症之一。过去研究中, 对于子痫前期危险因素及造成母婴结局多限于单胎妊娠, 而不同绒毛膜性双胎妊娠的危险因素, 母婴结局以及如何有效的预防子痫前期发病尚不明确。本文基于绒毛膜性不同的双胎妊娠并发子痫前期的危险因素, 母婴结局及临床管理要点的国内外进展进行综述, 以加强双胎妊娠合并子痫前期的临床管理。

关键词

双胎妊娠, 绒毛膜性, 妊娠期高血压, 子痫前期, 妊娠结局

Study on the Relationship between Chorionic Villus and Preeclampsia in Twins

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Abstract

With the development of assisted reproductive technology (ART, Assisted Reproductive Technology) and the application of ovulation-inducing drugs, twin pregnancy has increased significantly. Preeclampsia is one of the unique complications of pregnancy. In previous studies, the risk factors related to preeclampsia and maternal and infant outcomes are mostly limited to singleton pregnancy, while the risk factors of different chorionic twin pregnancies, maternal and infant outcomes and how to effectively prevent the pathogenesis of preeclampsia are not clear. This article

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reviews the progress at home and abroad on the risk factors, maternal and infant outcome and clinical management of preeclampsia in different chorionic twin pregnancies, in order to strengthen the clinical management of twin pregnancy with preeclampsia.

Keywords

Twin Pregnancy, Chorionic, Hypertensive Disorder Complicating Pregnancy, Preeclampsia, Pregnancy Outcome

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1. 前言

近些年随着辅助生殖技术(ART, Assisted Reproductive Technology)的发展及生育年龄的提高，双胎妊娠显著增多。子痫前期是妊娠期特有的并发症之一。双胎妊娠属于高危妊娠，较单胎更易引起子痫前期(preeclampsia, PE)，发病率比单胎妊娠高3~4倍，且母婴并发症的风险亦会增加[1]。双胎妊娠根据不同的绒毛膜性质分为单绒毛膜双胎(monochorionic, MC)和双绒毛膜双胎(dichorionic, DC)。不同的绒毛膜双胎有不同的妊娠结局，妊娠期高血压疾病的风险也不同，过去几年对于子痫前期危险因素和母婴预后与绒毛膜性之间的关系存在争议，因此，对于不同绒毛膜性双胎妊娠研究较局限，本文旨在探讨基于绒毛膜性不同的双胎妊娠并发子痫前期的危险激素及对母婴结局的影响的国内外研究进展进行综述，达到对危险因素做出有效的针对性措施，改善患者及围产儿的不良预后。

2. 子痫前期的定义

子痫前期是一种累及母体各系统功能的妊娠期高血压疾病，指妊娠20周后孕妇出现收缩压 ≥ 140 mmHg和(或)舒张压 ≥ 90 mmHg，伴有下列任意1项：尿蛋白定量 ≥ 0.3 g/24h，或尿蛋白/肌酐比值 ≥ 0.3 ，或随机尿蛋白 $\geq (+)$ (无条件进行蛋白定量时的检查方法)；无蛋白尿但伴有以下任何1种器官或系统受累：心、肺、肝、肾等重要器官，或血液系统、消化系统、神经系统的异常改变，胎盘-胎儿受到累及等。子痫前期也可发生在产后[2]。

根据子痫前期病程发展，血压和(或)尿蛋白水平持续升高，或孕妇器官功能受累或出现胎盘-胎儿并发症，子痫前期孕妇出现下述任一表现为重度子痫前期(severe pre-eclampsia)：1) 血压持续升高不可控制：收缩压 ≥ 160 mmHg和(或)舒张压 ≥ 110 mmHg；2) 持续性头痛、视觉障碍或其他中枢神经系统异常表现；3) 持续性上腹部疼痛及肝包膜下血肿或肝破裂表现；4) 转氨酶水平异常：血丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)或天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)水平升高；5) 肾功能受损：尿蛋白定量 > 2.0 g/24h；少尿(24 h 尿量 < 400 ml，或每小时尿量 < 17 ml)，或血肌酐水平 $> 106 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ；6) 低蛋白血症伴腹水、胸水或心包积液；7) 血液系统异常：血小板计数呈持续性下降并低于 $100 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ ；微血管内溶血，表现有贫血、血乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)水平升高或黄疸；8) 心功能衰竭；9) 肺水肿；10) 胎儿生长受限或羊水过少、胎死宫内、胎盘早剥等[2]。

根据发病时间，子痫前期通常分为早发型(<34周)和晚发型(≥ 34 周)，部分研究根据分娩时间将其分为早产型(<37周)和足月型(≥ 37 周)[3]。

3. 双胎并发子痫前期的高危因素

已知双胎妊娠较单胎更易引起子痫前期、子痫、HELLP 综合征等不良产科结局，国内外关于单胎妊娠发生子痫前期及子痫的危险因素研究已较为明确，但目前关于双胎妊娠子痫前期高危因素的研究相对较少。那么，双胎妊娠并发子痫前期的风险预测因子与单胎妊娠是否相同，且基于绒毛膜性对的不同，对于妊娠合并子痫前期的发病因素是否有区别，目前仍在存在较大争议。本文以此为出发点进行研究，总结国内外相关理论成果，对 PE 风险预测研究进行综述。

3.1. 双胎妊娠中孕妇年龄与子痫前期的相关性

2018 年(JM Snowden)等学者研究表明随着母体年龄的增长，子痫前期的发生风险呈指数型增长，尤其是 40 岁之后的发病风险为 35 岁以下人群的 1.5~2 倍[4]。这与 2011 年 Razia [5] 等学者研究表明相一致，Razia 等学者认为相关的分子研究显示：在多胎妊娠中，检测妊娠 12~18 周及 24~26 周孕妇血浆分子标志物发现，而高龄(≥35 岁)多胎孕妇胎盘生长因子(placental growth factor, PIgf)水平较单胎孕妇及适龄孕妇显著升高，而 PIgf 是子痫前期的最佳预测因子[6]。

相反，2018 年国内学者刘玮[7]等学者通过分娩的 54 例子痫前期双胎孕妇为研究组，将 108 例同期无妊娠期高血压疾病的双胎孕妇作为对照组，研究表明并未发现双胎孕妇年龄为子痫前期的高危因素，指出这可能与样本量较小有关。而 2019 年，Lee 等[8]对 1936 例双胎妊娠孕妇的并发症进行研究，表明未发现 PE 发生率与高龄显著相关，

基于绒毛膜性的不同(MC 和 DC)后，2021 年国内陈维等学者通过的 1542 例双胎妊娠合并子痫前期的孕妇进行研究表明无论 MC 还是 DC 双胎妊娠，PE 组与非 PE 组年龄的差异均无统计学意义[9]。而同年 Ronghua Che [10] 等学者通过实验研究得出在双胎基于不同绒毛膜性妊娠中，得出 DC 中 PE 发生率与高龄相关的大于 MC，有统计学差异性，故年龄与双胎妊娠并发 PE 的相关性还需更多样本、多中心研究进一步明确。

3.2. 孕前体质质量指数及孕期体重增长与子痫前期的相关性

国内学者指出：孕前超重及肥胖的双胎妊娠孕妇易发生子痫前期和妊娠期糖尿病[11]，国外学者通过在 831 例肥胖双胎孕妇队列中，Gavard JA 等将孕期体重增长分为 3 组： <25 磅组、 $25\sim42$ 磅组及 >42 磅组，子痫前期的发生率呈升高趋势($P < 0.05$)， >42 磅组显著增加子痫前期的发生风险($OR = 1.72, 95\% CI 1.00\sim2.99$) [12]。随着 BMI 升高，子痫前期的发病风险也呈线性相应增加[13]，孕前 BMI 每上升一个单位(kg/m^2)，妊高症、子痫前期的 OR 值分别上升 6% 和 9% [14]。不考虑孕前 BMI 时，孕期收缩压和舒张压随着孕周增加而逐渐上升，孕前 BMI 的升高会使孕期收缩压和舒张压比同期更高，分别升高 0.25、0.18 $\text{mmHg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ [14] 研究发现孕前 BMI 及孕期体重增长是子痫前期的高危因素，可能与肥胖与胰岛素抵抗、血管内皮功能障碍、血脂异常、炎症因子上调及免疫功能改变有关，导致妊娠期高血压疾病的发生发展[15]。

陈维[9]等学者通过分层分析不同绒毛膜性(MC 和 DC)后初产妇发现孕前 $BMI \geq 24 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ 、孕前 $BMI \geq 28 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ 、差异无统计学意义；在 DC 双胎妊娠中，PE 组孕前 $BMI \geq 24 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ ($22.9\% \text{ vs } 13.4\%, P = 0.009$)、孕前 $BMI \geq 28 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ ($24.8\% \text{ vs } 1.5\%, P = 0.048$) 的发生率较非 PE 组高，孕期增重较非 PE 组多 [$(17.8 \pm 6.4) \text{ kg}$ vs $(14.9 \pm 4.9) \text{ kg}$, $P = 0.000$]，差异有统计学意义；孕前 $BMI \geq 24 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ 、孕期增重过多、双胎体质质量差过大是 DC 双胎妊娠 PE 的独立危险因素。

3.3. 绒毛膜性与子痫前期的相关性

目前，两种绒毛膜疾病与妊娠期高血压风险之间的关系并不一致。Arno 等[16]将 205 例双胎妊娠产

妇分为双绒毛膜双羊膜囊双胎(double chorionic double amniotic cyst twins, DCDA)组(158例)和单绒毛膜双羊膜囊双胎(monochorionic double amniotic cyst twins, MCDA)组(47例)，发现DCDA孕妇子痫前期的发生率高于MCDA者[30.4% (48例) vs 12.8% (6例)，OR = 2.9, 95% CI: 1.2~7.8, P = 0.02]。Bartnik等人[17]发现，DC的PE风险几乎是MC的五倍。但也有报道称MC双胞胎患PE的风险更高，其Campbell和MacGillivray[18]以及Campbell and Templeton[19]报道了MC中PE的发生率高于DC双胞胎。但也有研究显示子痫前期发生率在DCDA和MCDA间差异无统计学意义(20.48% vs 19.35%) [20]。

3.4. 孕产次，受孕方式与子痫前期的相关性

Fox等[21]对532例双胎孕妇研究发现，初产为双胎妊娠子痫前期的重要危险因素(OR = 1.668, 95% CI: 0.928~2.996)。Taguchi等[22]对742例双胎孕妇进行回顾性研究发现，其中165例双胎初产孕妇被诊断为妊娠期高血压或子痫前期，同样提示初产为双胎妊娠子痫前期的危险因素(OR = 1.77, 95% CI: 1.21~2.61)。

Fox等[21]的研究表明辅助生殖技术是非高龄初产妇双胎妊娠PE发生的独立危险因素，其中卵子捐赠是双胎妊娠PE发生的危险因素。这可能与辅助生殖技术术前应用各种卵泡刺激药物及术后应用黄体支持药物而造成的体内环境变化有关[23]。既往研究报道通过辅助生殖技术受孕的妇女与自然受孕的妇女相比，血浆蛋白A(PAPP-A)和人绒毛膜促性腺激素(hCG)早期表达有差异性[24]。此外，其他母体血清生物标志物，如胎盘生长因子(PIGF)、PAPP-A、可溶性fms样酪氨酸激酶-1(sFlt-1)和子宫动脉多普勒在预测早期先兆子痫方面显示出有希望的鉴别能力[25][26][27][28]，与自然受孕的女性相比，血清中的胎盘生长因子(placental growth factor, PIgf)、妊娠相关血浆蛋白A(pregnancy associated plasma protein A, PAPP-A)中位数倍数(multiple of median, MoM)明显较低[29]，但也有研究提示，除剖宫产率及早产率增加以外，辅助生殖技术并不增加妊娠期高血压疾病等母体疾病[30]。而基于绒毛膜性不同研究[9]表明辅助生殖技术受孕与MC双胎孕妇PE的发生有关而与DC双胎的发生无关。

4. 不同绒毛膜性妊娠合并PE对分娩结局及妊娠期并发症的影响

大多数先前的文献表明，与正常血压条件下的PE双胎妊娠相比，PE与不良新生儿结局显著相关。袁等[31]据报道，在PE组中，早产、医源性早产和IUGR的发生率显著增加，PE组新生儿不良结局的风险增加两倍以上。先兆子痫双胎新生儿出生体重较低。两组间体重不一致性的比较无显著差异。Sibai等[32]的研究提出双胎PE孕妇早产、胎盘早剥、新生儿转NICU、剖宫产分娩的发生率分别为66.7%、4.7%、42.5%、58.6%；均较单胎PE孕妇高。其他一些研究[33][34][35]表明，与单胎妊娠相比，双胎妊娠的新生儿预后不良。有研究表明在sFGR中，PE的发生率明显高于正常生长的双胎妊娠(OR值为3.29)[36]。

国内9学者基于绒毛膜性不同通过研究发现双胎体质量差较大为DC双胎PE的一个危险因素，与MC双胎妊娠略有差异。Che, R. 10等学者，对不同的绒毛膜病进行了分层分析，以排除绒毛膜病对妊娠结局的影响。此外，还将妊娠高血压分为非妊娠期高血压疾病组(非HDP)、妊娠期高血压组(GH)、轻度子痫前期组(MPE)和重度子痫前期组(SPE)。比较四组之间的平均小胎出生体重、胎间体重差异、相对体重不一致、生长不一致、VLBW、LBW发生率和小胎Apgar评分存在统计学显著差异(分别为P≤0.05，结果表明：SPE与DC双胞胎不良结局相关，只有SPE对MC双胞胎的围产期结局有不利影响，其妊娠期高血压及MPE对MC双胞胎的围产期预后无影响。在MC双胞胎中，与MC的并发症和提前终止妊娠有关，结果具有差异性。

5. 结语

子痫前期是一种严重的妊娠期并发症，关于双胞胎的绒毛膜是否是一个PE和子痫的危险因素及基于

绒毛膜性的不同的双胎妊娠合并子痫前期对母婴预后的影响仍有较大的争议，依然需要进一步的大样本研究。进一步的研究将有助于阐明不同绒毛膜双胎的围产期结局与高血压疾病的关系，针对其危险因素特点，挖掘相应的病理机制，研发更有效的预防策略，从而进一步达到优化诊疗、合理分配医疗资源的目的，以降低双胎孕妇PE的发生率及减少其母儿不良妊娠结局，最大程度地保证母儿安全。

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