

# 超声在产程中的应用进展

陆伟娟<sup>1</sup>, 刘继红<sup>2\*</sup>, 易雪<sup>1</sup>, 张宸琿<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>昆明医科大学第二附属医院产科, 云南 昆明

<sup>2</sup>云南玛丽亚医院产科, 云南 昆明

收稿日期: 2023年9月13日; 录用日期: 2023年10月8日; 发布日期: 2023年10月16日

## 摘要

超声检查作为一种辅助性工具, 在确认妊娠、产前检查、产前诊断等过程都至关重要。随着超声技术的发展, 超声被应用于分娩过程中, 监测产程进展, 有助于临床医师更客观地了解产程进展, 并及时对分娩方式进行决策。

## 关键词

超声, 产程, 分娩, 诊断

# Progress in Application of Ultrasound during Labor

Weijuan Lu<sup>1</sup>, Jihong Liu<sup>2\*</sup>, Xue Yi<sup>1</sup>, Chenhui Zhang<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Obstetrics, The Second Affiliated Hospital of the Kunming Medical University, Kunming Yunnan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Obstetrics, Yunnan Maria Hospital, Kunming Yunnan

Received: Sep. 13<sup>th</sup>, 2023; accepted: Oct. 8<sup>th</sup>, 2023; published: Oct. 16<sup>th</sup>, 2023

## Abstract

As an auxiliary examination method, ultrasonography is essential in the diagnosis of pregnancy and prenatal examination and prenatal diagnosis. With the development of ultrasound technology, ultrasound is applied in the process of labor, monitoring the progress of labor, which helps clinicians to understand the progress of labor more objectively and make timely decisions on the mode of delivery.

\*通讯作者。

## Keywords

### Ultrasound, Labor, Childbirth, Diagnosis

Copyright © 2023 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

## 1. 概述

及时、正确地评估产程进展是改善妊娠结局的关键。目前我国临床上主要依靠阴道指检来评估产程进展情况,该方法与临床经验高度相关,若错误地评估产程进展,可能延误纠正时机,增加阴道助产率和剖宫产率;同时,频繁的阴道指检易增加产妇的不适感及上行感染风险。产时超声是一种用于监测胎儿、胎盘和产程进展的非侵入性的检查,随着现代超声技术的发展,产时超声也不断更新进步,在监测胎儿位置、促进产程进展、指导分娩等方面发挥了重要作用[1]。2018年国际妇产科超声学会(ISUOG)发布的产时超声指南认为[2],超声相较与阴道指检,其对于监测胎方位、胎头位置及评估产程进展等方面更简单、更客观、精准性及可重复性更好,且其对预测分娩方式及结局上具有一定的价值。

## 2. 超声评估母体骨盆情况

产妇顺利分娩需母体骨盆结构与胎头大小相适应,随着胎头下降,产道也会发生变化,即骶尾关节活动度增加,软组织膨胀,使得胎头适应产道而顺利分娩。而胎头与母体骨盆比例失调常导致阴道助产或剖宫产率增加。随着超声技术的发展,对孕妇骨盆测量不再局限于X线、CT等放射性检查,且超声检查较MRI费用低廉,容易让孕妇所接受。目前,对母体骨盆测量的超声相关参数主要包括:①耻骨弓角度(subpubic arch angle, SPA):为经会阴测量分别位于耻骨降支的线汇聚到耻骨联合中心间的顶点角,可反映骨盆出口形状。有研究表明,随着临产时间的临近,SPA也随着增大,有利于胎头的顺利娩出,初产妇SPA与临产时间之间呈正相关( $r = 0.38, P < 0.05$ )。且SPA越小,发生持续性枕后位的机率越大,需要产科干预的风险也越大[3][4]。②真结合径:为超声纵向测量耻骨联合内缘与骶岬之间的距离,是骨盆入口的最短距离。产科查体无法直接得出产科真结合径,需要测量对角径,准确率低。③肛提肌裂孔面积:研究表明,肛提肌裂孔面积能够预测分娩方式,该面积会随着盆底肌肉在静息状态、肛提肌最大收缩期及Valsalva动作时改变,且提肌裂孔面积越大,第二产程持续时间越短,阴道分娩可能性越高,当该面积  $> 11.05 \text{ cm}^2$  时,顺产成功率高[5][6]。

## 3. 超声评估宫颈变化

宫颈成熟是一个动态过程,宫颈变化在妊娠晚期逐渐发生,如宫颈变软、缩短、扩张等。临床上通常采用Bishop评分判断宫颈成熟度,但该方法为主观评价,易造成评估偏差。经会阴超声可以实现宫颈成像,可利用超声技术评估宫颈成熟情况来预测孕妇分娩时间。①宫颈长度:为通过会阴超声探头纵切测量宫颈内外口的距离,宫颈越短,越接近临产时间[7]。Ben-Harush等[8]人研究发现,在引产前,超声测量宫颈长度与分娩时间呈线性相关,当宫颈长度小于28mm时,分娩时间显著缩短。且阴道分娩患者的宫颈长度明显短于剖宫产分娩患者( $P$ 值  $< 0.001$ )。该观点与Giyahi等人的研究相反,Giyahi等人认为宫颈长度在单变量或多变量模型中都无法预测分娩方式[9]。②可通过超声弹性成像评估宫颈软硬度,董

丽丽等[10]人通过采用超声弹性成像技术,对宫颈内外口前后唇的弹性值进行评估,发现宫颈内口前唇弹性值可作为临产时间的预测指标,宫颈内口前唇越软,越临近分娩。③ 宫颈后角(posterior cervical angle, PCA):为宫颈的长轴线与子宫后壁切线之间形成的角度。研究发现,PCA > 97.2°时,阴道分娩成功率高[11]。在接受引产的产妇中,可通过测量 PCA 及宫颈长度等相关参数预测分娩结局。Akram M 等[12]人研究发现,PCA 大于 99.5°对引产成功具有很好的预测价值,且优于宫颈长度及 Bishop 评分,这为临床医师提供了更加准确的信息来管理分娩过程。④ 宫颈扩张大小:经会阴超声以横切面测量宫颈口前后径。Hassan 等[13]人通过经会阴二维超声测量宫颈扩张大小,发现超声测量与阴道指检之间的一致性良好,二者之间的平均差异为 1.24 cm。Yuce [14]等研究发现,阴道指检与超声测量孕妇的宫颈扩张大小组内相关系数(ICC)为 0.82 (95%CI: 0.73~0.88),差异有统计学意义。而随着宫口逐渐扩张,阴道内气体增多,超声测量宫颈扩张大小也变得更加困难,Usman 等[15]研究发现宫颈扩张 0~3 cm 时测量成功率达 78%,而扩张到 7~10 cm 时比例降至 11%。也有研究认为[16] [17],当宫颈口扩张 > 8 cm 或胎膜破裂后,超声很难形成清晰的宫颈口图像。超声可作为评估宫颈变化的辅助性工具,而当产妇不能耐受阴道指检时,也可考虑行超声测量。

#### 4. 超声评估产程进展

胎头下降贯穿于分娩的全过程,在下降过程中完成俯曲、内旋转、仰伸、复位及外旋转。临床上主要通过阴道指检判断胎头位置,当胎儿颅骨最低点位于坐骨棘水平时被定义为 $\pm 0$  cm,而产道的弯曲性及产程中胎头骨缝重叠或产瘤形成时均会影响阴道指检准确性[16]。超声成像监测胎头下降弥补了阴道检查的不足。坐骨棘在超声检查正视图中不可见,通常以耻骨联合下缘垂线 3 cm 作为坐骨棘的超声位置,也可根据超声不同参数作为参考:胎头进展角(angle of progression, AOP)和胎头-会阴距离(head-perineum distance, HPD)是评估胎头下降准确性、可重复性最佳的超声指标,可用于产程监测。研究表明,不同的 AOP 和 HPD 值对应着不同的胎头水平,HPD 表示胎头骨质部分最低点到会阴皮肤的距离,由于产道是有一定曲度的,此距离并不在临床产道的轨迹线中,不能直接转化为胎头位置,当 HPD 35~36 mm 时胎头位置对应 S-0。AOP 为耻骨联合长轴与耻骨联合下缘至胎头的切线所形成的角度。AOP 120°时对应着 S-0 [18] [19]。随着产程进展,AOP 增大,HPD 也随之缩小。黄颖敏等[20]的研究中提到,随着 AOP 的增加,分娩时间明显缩短。Ghi 等[21]人研究发现,第二产程初期  $AOP \leq 122^\circ$ 、 $123^\circ \leq AOP \leq 134^\circ$ 、 $135^\circ \leq AOP \leq 150^\circ$  和  $AOP > 150^\circ$ ,中位分娩时长分别为  $(96.3 \pm 13.7)$  min、 $(62.6 \pm 10.7)$  min、 $(50.2 \pm 7.5)$  min 和  $(37.6 \pm 5.1)$  min。

大脑中线角(midline angle, MLA)用于反映胎头旋转情况,描述胎方位。MLA 为经会阴超声探头以横切面测量母体骨盆前后轴(正中轴)与胎儿大脑中线之间的夹角其范围为 0~180°,MLA  $\leq 75^\circ$  为枕前位,  $75^\circ < MLA \leq 105^\circ$  为枕横位,MLA  $> 105^\circ$  为枕后位。Ghi T., Youssef A. 等[22]人认为 MLA 是反映内旋转的唯一参数,随着产程不断进展,AOP 越来越大而 MLA 越来越小,反映了胎儿头部下降和旋转机制,两者具有负相关性[23] [24]。MLA 未随产程进展而减少,表明胎头旋转不良,易造成持续性枕横位或枕后位,导致助产率及剖宫产率增加。

胎头旋转角(fetal head direction, HD)是描述胎头方向的参数,通过会阴超声正中矢状切面,测量胎儿头部的长纵轴与耻骨联合长轴之间的角度。超声下胎头方向分为俯屈、水平、仰伸 3 类。研究发现[25],胎头方向与胎头位置相关,HD 较大者胎头位置更低,更易自然分娩。同时,有研究认为胎头方向与胎方位具有一定相关性,胎头为枕后位者更偏向于水平或俯屈[21]。若胎儿长时间处于俯屈或水平位置,可能会导致产妇分娩过程中出现胎位异常或宫缩乏力,影响正常分娩过程,增加剖宫产的发生率[26]。此外,

枕脊角(occiput-spineangle, OSA)及颏胸角(chin-to-chestangle, CCA)也可用于评估胎头方向。OSA 对应于与颈椎相切的一条线和与枕骨相切的第二条线之间的角度,可用于评估枕前位或枕横位胎头俯屈或仰伸的程度,且 OSA 越大,俯屈程度越好,阴道分娩的可能性越大[27],而 OSA 越小,难产风险越大,额先露或面先露时 OSA 通常在  $90^{\circ}$ 左右[28]。Maged, AM 等[29]人将 400 名符合标准的产妇纳入研究,发现在 OSA  $< 126$  的女性中,第一产程和第二产程的持续时间显著延长,剖宫产率和母婴并发症的发生率更高。CCA 可用于评估枕后位胎头俯屈或仰伸的程度,与剖宫产相比,阴道分娩的患者 CCA 更窄[30]。产时超声检查是监测产程的良好辅助方式,但仍具有较大争议,有研究认为在分娩低风险孕妇中运用产时超声并不能降低阴道助产及剖宫产率,甚至可能会导致剖宫产率的增加[31]。且部分超声参数易受到阴道内空气干扰。因此充分了解参数特性、优势,选择合适的参数对于准确评估产程进展和及时干预异常产程具有重大意义。

## 5. 超声判断胎方位

胎方位是指胎儿先露部的指示点与母体骨盆的关系,通常以胎儿枕骨为指示点,将时钟轴作参考,即:2:00~4:00 为左枕横位;8:00~10:00 为右枕横位;10:00~2:00 为枕前位;4:00~8:00 为枕后位。超声判断胎方位可通过胎儿眼球、脊柱位置、脑室声像锐角尖朝向与骨盆的位置关系来判定,当胎头位置较高时,也可通过腹部超声测量 MLA 来判定。阴道指检则是通过触摸胎头凶门及胎儿耳朵来判断,姜燕等[32]人选取 100 例经阴道试产的孕妇,比较超声测量及阴道指检判断胎方位的准确率,发现二维超声检查判断胎方位准确率达到 100%,明显高于阴道指检的准确率 74.76%。魏丹等[33]人研究发现分娩过程中采用多普勒超声全程监测胎方位,其第一、第二、第三产程时间明显缩短,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。对于产程延长或停滞的产妇来说,尽早发现胎方位异常至关重要。何洁云等[34]人研究发现,通过超声指导胎位不正的产妇调整体位以矫正胎方位,可有效缩短产程,缓解产妇疼痛感及焦虑情绪,降低剖宫产率。

## 6. 超声预测分娩方式

分娩方式主要分为阴道分娩及剖宫产两种类型,阴道分娩又包括阴道自然分娩及阴道助产分娩。产时超声作为一种辅助性工具,能够提供相关数据帮助临床医生及时干预异常产程,选择分娩方式,以降低剖宫产率及助产率。Ghi 等[22]研究表明,AOP 及 MLA 为分娩方式的独立预测因素。但是,Youssef 等人[35]认为 AOP 预测剖宫产的准确性不高,不太可能单独用于临床预测分娩方式,这点还需进一步验证。Levy 等[36]人发现在第一产程的  $AOP \geq 110^{\circ}$ 、第二产程的  $AOP \geq 120^{\circ}$ ,经阴道分娩几率高,当  $AOP < 95^{\circ}$ 时,剖宫产率高达 57%。Omar 等[37]研究发现,当  $AOP \geq 112^{\circ}$ 时,经阴道分娩的敏感度与特异度分别为 85.4%、88.7%。张晓菁等[38]研究发现,当  $AOP > 110^{\circ}$ 、 $HPD < 40$  mm 时经阴道分娩的可能性大,而  $AOP < 100^{\circ}$ 、 $HPD > 50$  mm 时剖宫产可能性升高。当第一产程延长时, $HPD \leq 40$  mm 的剖宫产率 8%, $HPD \geq 50$  mm 时剖宫产率高达 70% [39]。总之,产时超声可作为一个客观的、可重复的辅助性工具,最大限度地减少传统指检预测分娩方式。

## 7. 超声监测胎盘娩出

第三产程为从胎儿娩出开始,至胎盘娩出结束。胎盘自发娩出需要子宫上段和下段之间的活动相互协调,通常需要 5~30 分钟,超过 30 分钟意味着胎盘滞留可能。胎盘滞留常引起子宫收缩困难,导致产后出血。正常胎盘分离在超声监测下表现为基础胎盘和子宫肌层之间的血流停止,若出现持续性血流信号则意味着胎盘粘连或植入可能[40]。超声能够监测胎盘粘连或植入的部位、范围,深度、血流程度,若发生胎盘粘连或植入,可利用超声技术明确其类型,快速定位于胎盘部位,进行人工干预帮助胎盘娩出。

## 8. 超声评估胎儿宫内窘迫

产时超声可监测胎儿血流动力学, 脐动脉及胎儿大脑中动脉阻力指数(RI)、脐动脉血流收缩舒张比(S/D)值及搏动指数(PI)的变化可反应胎儿宫内缺氧情况及预测母体胎盘循环情况。与胎心监护相比更直观且快速, 可与胎心监护相结合评估胎儿宫内窘迫情况[41], 提高预测准确率, 及时干预, 降低胎儿宫内缺氧, 避免新生儿损伤。

## 9. 小结

目前国内外对产时超声的研究较少, 目前仍处于探索阶段, 但其作为一种辅助性工具, 可客观评估产程进展, 其操作简单易行、不耗时, 每位产科医师都应熟悉并掌握, 减少产程中不必要的干预, 早期发现异常产程并进行干预, 提高终止妊娠的识别能力, 从而改善母婴结局。

## 参考文献

- [1] 崔晗. 产时超声替代阴道指检在基层医院初产妇阴道试产中的应用[J]. 中国乡村医药, 2022, 29(14): 16-17.
- [2] Ghi, T., Eggebø, T., Lees, C., Kalache, K., Rozenberg, P., Youssef, A., Salomon, L.J. and Tutschek, B. (2018) ISUOG Practice Guidelines: Intrapartum Ultrasound. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology*, **52**, 128-139. <https://doi.org/10.1002/uog.19072>
- [3] 于洋, 彭芳华, 孙娅楠, 等. 经会阴超声检查对临产时间的预测分析[J]. 中国妇幼保健, 2022, 37(19): 3669-3673.
- [4] Ghi, T., Youssef, A., Martelli, F., Bellussi, F., Aiello, E., Pilu, G., et al. (2016) Narrow Subpubic Arch Angle Is Associated with Higher Risk of Persistent Occiput Posterior Position at Delivery. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology: The Official Journal of the International Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **48**, 511-515. <https://doi.org/10.1002/uog.15808>
- [5] 陈红坚, 何玉梅, 宁荣萍, 等. 孕晚期盆底超声检查参数对分娩方式的指导价值初探[J]. 医学影像学杂志, 2021, 31(10): 1739-1742.
- [6] Siafarikas, F., Stær-Jensen, J., Hilde, G., Bø, K. and Ellström Engh, M. (2014) Levator Hiatus Dimensions in Late Pregnancy and the Process of Labor: A 3- and 4-Dimensional Transperineal Ultrasound Study. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **210**, 84.E1-484.E7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2014.02.021>
- [7] 万建芳, 程淑珍, 胡慧勇, 等. 超声弹性成像评估宫颈成熟度预测临产时间的价值[J]. 临床超声医学杂志, 2019, 21(3): 186-189.
- [8] Ben-Harush, Y., Kessous, R., Weintraub, A.Y., Aricha-Tamir, B., Steiner, N., Spiegel, E. and Hershkovitz, R. (2016) The Use of Sonographic Cervical Length Assessment for the Prediction of Time from Induction to Delivery. *The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine: The Official Journal of the European Association of Perinatal Medicine, the Federation of Asia and Oceania Perinatal Societies, the International Society of Perinatal Obstetricians*, **29**, 2332-2336. <https://doi.org/10.3109/14767058.2015.1085018>
- [9] Hamide, G., Vajihe, M., Soghrat, F., Mana, K. and Minoor, L. (2018) Sonographic Measurement of Cervical Length and Its Relation to the Onset of Spontaneous Labour and the Mode of Delivery. *The National Medical Journal of India*, **31**, 70-72. <https://doi.org/10.4103/0970-258X.253163>
- [10] 董丽丽, 王冰霜, 李晓静, 等. 经阴道超声评估宫颈成熟度对临产时间的预测价值研究[J]. 中国医刊, 2023, 58(3): 320-324.
- [11] Kim, E.J., Heo, J.M., Kim, H.Y., Ahn, K.H., Cho, G.J., Hong, S.C., et al. (2021) The Value of Posterior Cervical Angle as a Predictor of Vaginal Delivery: A Preliminary Study. *Diagnostics*, **11**, Article No. 1977. <https://doi.org/10.3390/diagnostics11111977>
- [12] Al-Adwy, A.M., Sobh, S.M., Belal, D.S., Omran, E.F., Hassan, A., Saad, A.H., Afifi, M.M. and Nada, A.M. (2018) Diagnostic Accuracy of Posterior Cervical Angle and Cervical Length in the Prediction of Successful Induction of Labor. *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, **141**, 102-107. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijgo.12425>
- [13] Hassan, W.A., Eggebø, T.M., Ferguson, M. and Lees, C. (2013) Simple Two-Dimensional Ultrasound Technique to Assess Intrapartum Cervical Dilatation: A Pilot Study. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology*, **41**, 413-418. <https://doi.org/10.1002/uog.12316>
- [14] Yuce, T., Kalafat, E. and Koc, A. (2015) Transperineal Ultrasonography for Labor Management: Accuracy and Reliability. *Acta Obstetrica et Gynecologica Scandinavica*, **94**, 760-765. <https://doi.org/10.1111/aogs.12649>

- [15] Usman, S., Wilkinson, M., Barton, H. and Lees, C.C. (2019) The Feasibility and Accuracy of Ultrasound Assessment in the Labor Room. *The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine*, **32**, 3442-3451. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14767058.2018.1465553>
- [16] 霍格格, 常颖, 陈叙. 超声监测产程进展[J]. 国际妇产科学杂志, 2020, 47(2): 178-181.
- [17] Wiafe, Y.A., Whitehead, B., Venables, H., Dassah, E.T. and Eggebø, T.M. (2018) Intrapartum Ultrasound Assessment of Cervical Dilatation and Its Value in Detecting Active Labor. *Journal of Ultrasound*, **21**, 233-239. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40477-018-0309-2>
- [18] Bamberg, C., Scheuermann, S., Slowinski, T., Dückelmann, A.M., Vogt, M., Nguyen-Dobinsky, T.N., et al. (2011) Relationship between Fetal Head Station Established Using an Open Magnetic Resonance Imaging Scanner and the Angle of Progression Determined by Transperineal Ultrasound. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology: The Official Journal of the International Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **37**, 712-716. <https://doi.org/10.1002/uog.8944>
- [19] Wiafe, Y.A., Whitehead, B., Venables, H. and Odoi, A.T. (2018) Sonographic Parameters for Diagnosing Fetal Head Engagement during Labour. *Ultrasound*, **26**, 16-21. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1742271X18755080>
- [20] 黄颖敏, 廖剑艺, 李映桃, 等. 经阴道超声测量宫颈前角与宫颈长度预测宫颈环扎术后早产的对比研究[J]. 中国医学影像学杂志, 2021, 29(5): 498-502.
- [21] Ghi, T., Maroni, E., Youssef, A., Morselli-Labate, A.M., Paccapelo, A., Montaguti, E., Rizzo, N. and Pilu, G. (2014) Sonographic Pattern of Fetal Head Descent: Relationship with Duration of Active Second Stage of Labor and Occiput Position at Delivery. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology*, **44**, 82-89. <https://doi.org/10.1002/uog.13324>
- [22] Ghi, T., Youssef, A., Maroni, E., Arcangeli, T., De Musso, F., Bellussi, F., et al. (2013) Intrapartum Transperineal Ultrasound Assessment of Fetal Head Progression in Active Second Stage of Labor and Mode of Delivery. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology: The Official Journal of the International Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **41**, 430-435. <https://doi.org/10.1002/uog.12379>
- [23] 张志坤, 陈叙, 于洋, 等. 经会阴超声测量产程进展角和大脑中线角在产程监测中的应用[J]. 国际妇产科学杂志, 2014, 41(4): 429-430+447.
- [24] Viola, C.Y.T., Sin, N.V.K., Kuen, Y.W., Kin, L.T., Cheong, L.W. and Lam, L.W. (2015) Relationship between Intrapartum Transperineal Ultrasound Measurement of Angle of Progression and Head-Perineum Distance with Correlation to Conventional Clinical Parameters of Labor Progress and Time to Delivery. *The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine: The Official Journal of the European Association of Perinatal Medicine, the Federation of Asia and Oceania Perinatal Societies, the International Society of Perinatal Obstetricians*, **28**, 1476-1481. <https://doi.org/10.3109/14767058.2014.958459>
- [25] Saeko, K., Akira, S., Hiroshi, M., Hiroshi, M., Jin, K., Naoki, S., et al. (2016) Prediction of Spontaneous Vaginal Delivery by Transperineal Ultrasound Performed Just after Full Cervical Dilatation Is Determined. *Journal of Medical Ultrasonics* (2001), **43**, 243-248. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10396-015-0681-x>
- [26] Tse, W.T., Chaemsaitong, P., Chan, W.W.Y., Kwan, A.H.W., Huang, J., Appiah, K., Chong, K.C. and Poon, L.C. (2019) Labor Progress Determined by Ultrasound Is Different in Women Requiring Cesarean Delivery from Those Who Experience a Vaginal Delivery Following Induction of Labor. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **221**, 335.E1-335.E18. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2019.05.040>
- [27] Ghi, T., Bellussi, F., Azzarone, C., Krsmanovic, J., Franchi, L., Youssef, A., et al. (2016) The "Occiput-Spine Angle": A New Sonographic Index of Fetal Head Deflexion during the First Stage of Labor. *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*, **215**, 84e1-7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2016.02.020>
- [28] Bellussi, F., Ghi, T., Youssef, A., Salsi, G., Giorgetta, F., Parma, D., Simonazzi, G. and Pilu, G. (2017) The Use of Intrapartum Ultrasound to Diagnose Malpositions and Cephalic Malpresentations. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **217**, 633-641. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2017.07.025>
- [29] Maged, A.M., Soliman, E.M., Abdellatif, A.A., Nabil, M., Said, O.I., Mohesen, M.N., Raslan, A.N. and Elbaradie, S.M.Y. (2019) Measurement of the Fetal Occiput-Spine Angle during the First Stage of Labor as Predictor of the Progress and Outcome of Labor. *The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine: The Official Journal of the European Association of Perinatal Medicine, the Federation of Asia and Oceania Perinatal Societies, the International Society of Perinatal Obstetricians*, **32**, 2332-2337. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14767058.2018.1432589>
- [30] Dall'Asta, A., Rizzo, G., Masturzo, B., Di Pasquo, E., Schera, G.B.L., Morganeli, G., et al. (2021) Intrapartum Sonographic Assessment of the Fetal Head Flexion in Protracted Active Phase of Labor and Association with Labor Outcome: A Multicentre, Prospective Study. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **225**, 171.E1-171.E12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2021.02.035>
- [31] Popowski, T., Porcher, R., Fort, J., Javoise, S. and Rozenberg, P. (2015) Influence of Ultrasound Determination of Fetal Head Position on Mode of Delivery: A Pragmatic Randomized Trial. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology: The*

---

*Official Journal of the International Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **46**, 520-525.  
<https://doi.org/10.1002/uog.14785>

- [32] 姜燕, 于健, 赵亚敏, 等. 产程观察中超声替代阴道指检的可行性研究[J]. 中国妇幼健康研究, 2018, 29(7): 894-897.
- [33] 魏丹. 多普勒超声全程监测胎心与胎方位对分娩进程及妊娠结局的影响[J]. 基层医学论坛, 2022, 26(9): 135-137.
- [34] 何洁云, 候倩, 邹薇. 产时超声指导在产妇体位矫正胎方位中的临床价值[J]. 中国药物经济学, 2017, 12(7): 133-135.
- [35] Youssef, A., Dodaro, M.G., Montaguti, E., Consolini, S., Ciarlariello, S., Farina, A., *et al.* (2021) Dynamic Changes of Fetal Head Descent at Term before the Onset of Labor Correlate with Labor Outcome and Can Be Improved by Ultrasound Visual Feedback. *The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine*, **34**, 1847-1854.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14767058.2019.1651266>
- [36] Levy, R., Zaks, S., Ben-Arie, A., Perlman, S., Hagay, Z. and Vaisbuch, E. (2012) Can Angle of Progression in Pregnant Women before Onset of Labor Predict Mode of Delivery? *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology: The Official Journal of the International Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **40**, 332-337.  
<https://doi.org/10.1002/uog.11195>
- [37] Khalil, O., Elbadawi, E., Abdelnaby, M. and Zayed, L.H. (2012) Assessment of the Progress of Labor by the Use of Intrapartum Ultrasound. *Alexandria Journal of Medicine*, **48**, 295-301. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajme.2012.01.001>
- [38] 张晓菁, 王谢桐. 超声在产房中的应用. 中国实用妇科与产科杂志, 2019, 35(9): 985-989.
- [39] Eggebø, T.M., Hassan, W.A., Salvesen, K.Å., Lindtjørn, E. and Lees, C.C. (2014) Sonographic Prediction of Vaginal Delivery in Prolonged Labor: A Two-Center Study. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology: The Official Journal of the International Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **43**, 195-201. <https://doi.org/10.1002/uog.13210>
- [40] Krapp, M., Baschat, A.A., Hankeln, M. and Gembruch, U. (2000) Gray Scale and Color Doppler Sonography in the Third Stage of Labor for Early Detection of Failed Placental Separation. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynecology: The Official Journal of the International Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, **15**, 138-142.  
<https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1469-0705.2000.00063.x>
- [41] 刘丹, 陈莹, 汪俊红, 等. 胎心监护联合彩色多普勒超声对胎儿窘迫预测价值研究[J]. 临床军医杂志, 2022, 50(11): 1191-1193.