

妊娠期急性脂肪肝的诊断及预后相关指标的探究

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摘 要

妊娠期急性脂肪肝(AFLP)是一种妊娠期乃至产褥期罕见但危及生命的并发症, 多发生在妊娠晚期, 在80多年前首次被报道为一种独特的妊娠综合征。它对于母亲和胎儿而言通常都是致命的。AFLP早期仅表现为恶心、呕吐、腹部不适等, 辅助检查时常不能提供有价值的线索, 因此很难识别, 而其又要依靠实验室检查结果和临床症状来做出诊断, 这就导致了目前大多医生对其认识不足, 使得AFLP的准确诊断和有效治疗成为医生临床工作中的挑战。充分了解AFLP的危险因素、临床特征和检查结果对于及时诊断和治疗至关重要。本文将对妊娠期急性脂肪肝的发病机制、诊断方式及预后相关指标进行综述, 以期为临床提供参考。

关键词

妊娠期急性脂肪肝, 诊断, 鉴别诊断, 病情评估

Exploration of Diagnostic and Prognostic Indicators for Acute Fatty Liver of Pregnancy

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Abstract

Acute fatty liver disease in pregnancy (AFLP) is a rare but life-threatening complication of pregnancy

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and puerperium that occurs more often during the third trimester and was first reported as a distinct pregnancy syndrome more than 80 years ago. It is usually fatal to both mother and fetus. Early manifestations of AFLP are only nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort, etc. Auxiliary examination often fails to provide valuable clues, so it is difficult to identify AFLP, and its diagnosis depends on laboratory examination results and clinical symptoms, which leads to the lack of understanding of AFLP by most doctors, making accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of AFLP a challenge for doctors in clinical work. A full understanding of the risk factors, clinical features and test results of AFLP is essential for its timely diagnosis and treatment. This article will review the pathogenesis, diagnostic methods and prognostic indicators of acute fatty liver in pregnancy, in order to provide clinical reference.

Keywords

Acute Fatty Liver of Pregnancy, Diagnosis, Pathogenesis, Disease Severity Assessment

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1. 引言

妊娠期急性脂肪肝(acute fatty liver of pregnancy, AFLP)是一种罕见但病情危急的产科特有疾病, 1940年由 Sheehan 首次报道, 多发于妊娠晚期或产褥早期, 也可见于妊娠中晚期, 发病孕周多为妊娠 35 周, 其发病率为 1/7000~1/20,000 [1]-[3], 双胎妊娠的患病风险甚至高达单胎妊娠的 14 倍[4]。所致孕产妇的死亡率为 16.5%到 26.7%, 新生儿死亡率为 7%~66% [5]。其病情危重, 发展迅速, 常通过引起肝衰竭导致孕产妇死亡。有数据显示[6], 发病一周内终止妊娠, 存活率可达 100%; 发病 2 周以上终止妊娠, 死亡率达 30%。因而, 早期诊断、早期终止妊娠可明显改善患者预后, 降低母婴死亡率。由于 AFLP 表现出的恶心、呕吐和腹部不适等早期症状缺乏特异性, 因此很难识别[7], 且其与 HELLP 综合征、子痫前期(PE)的相关诊断指标重合[8], 想要早期诊断 AFLP 常有一定的困难, 所以很多患者确诊时已为重症。

2. AFLP 的发病机制及背景

目前, AFLP 的发病机制还不明确, 但越来越多的研究表明, AFLP 与线粒体脂肪酸氧化功能障碍有关。Sathish Kumar Natarajan 和 Emily E Naoum 等[9] [10]在研究中发现, 母体 AFLP 与胎儿线粒体长链羟基酰基-CoA 脱氢酶(LCHAD)编码基因的同源突变高度相关。LCHAD 作为线粒体脂肪酸氧化的重要酶之一, 其基因突变可导致 3-羟基脂肪酸在胎盘中积聚, 然后分流到母体的循环中, 脂肪酸氧化功能障碍诱导了过氧化应激反应和炎症细胞因子大量释放, 损害了血管内皮功能, 从而诱导线粒体功能障碍和肝脂肪细胞凋亡, 最终导致 AFLP 的发生。同时, 过多的游离脂肪酸沉积于胎盘中, 导致胎盘血液灌注不足, 对胎儿造成缺氧性损害[11]。

3. AFLP 的诊断

3.1. Swansea 标准

目前临床诊断 AFLP 的最常用方法为 Swansea 标准[12] [13]: 呕吐; 腹痛; 多饮/多尿; 脑病; 胆红素升高($>14 \mu\text{mol/L}$); 葡萄糖降低($<4 \text{ mmol/L}$); 尿酸升高($>340 \mu\text{mol/L}$); 白细胞升高($>11 \times 10^9/\text{L}$); 腹水或超声中肝脏密度增高; 转氨酶升高(ALT 或 AST $>42 \text{ U/L}$); 血氨升高($>47 \mu\text{mol/L}$); 肾功能受损(肌

酐 $> 150 \mu\text{mol/L}$); 凝血功能异常($\text{PT} > 14 \text{ s}$ 或 $\text{APTT} > 34 \text{ s}$); 肝活检病理示微血管性脂肪变性。以上指标 ≥ 6 项符合即可诊断 AFLP。在英国的一篇队列研究中[4], 在确诊的 57 例 AFLP 患者中, 有 55 例都是通过 Swansea 标准和临床评估确诊, 临床评估与使用 Swansea 诊断标准的符合率约为 97%。尽管现阶段 Swansea 标准用于诊断 AFLP 的价值得到了普遍认可, 但很多学者认为, Swansea 标准虽然具有良好的灵敏度, 但可能缺乏一定的特异度[14] [15]。在 GoelA 等人 2009 年的研究中[16], 通过小样本的比对得出 Swansea 标准对肝活检检测的肝微泡脂肪变性的阳性预测值为 85%, 阴性预测值为 100%。Harshad Devarbhavi 等人[8]的一项研究显示, 在 AFLP、HELLP 综合征(hemolysis elevated liver enzymes and low platelets, HELLP)、子痫前期(Pre-eclampsia, PE)和病毒性急性肝功能衰竭(viral acute liver failure, ALF)的鉴别中, Swansea 标准诊断 AFLP 的敏感性为 89%, 特异性为 13%, 阳性预测值为 24.4%, 阴性预测值为 80%, 而准确性仅为 31.6%。他们认为造成这个结果的原因是 Swansea 标准中没有对非特异性症状(如呕吐、腹痛)与临床特异性结果(如低血糖、凝血功能障碍、腹水或肝活检)加以不同权重。我国湘雅医院的一则数据分析显示[17], 在确诊的 AFLP 患者中, 没有一例符合 Swansea 标准的 6 个条件, 19.5%符合 5 个条件, 75.6%符合 4 个条件, 4.9%仅符合 3 个条件。这些学者的研究都表明了 Swansea 标准在 AFLP 的诊断中存在一定的问题, 因此, 我们有必要对 Swansea 标准进行改善, 从而提升诊断的及时性和准确性。

3.2. AFLP 三联征

10 余年前, Vigil-de Gracia 和 Montufar-Rueda 发现 AFLP 患者多具有以下特征: 第一(症状): 恶心呕吐、黄疸、上腹痛; 第二(实验室结果): 肾功能不全、凝血功能障碍、肝功能异常、低血糖, 第三(并发症): 肾功能衰竭、凝血功能障碍、腹水和脑病。并将其命名为 AFLP 三联征(AFLP-TRIAD)[18]。尽管有学者的研究提到了三联征的价值, 但由于在 Vigil-de Gracia 和 Montufar-Rueda 的研究中, 样本量过少, 出现三联征的患者仍需进一步的评估来确诊, 故目前临床上很少采用。

3.3. 肝组织活检

肝组织活检是诊断 AFLP 的金标准, AFLP 的准确诊断需要肝微泡性脂肪变性的组织学证据[6] [9]。1934 年, Stander 和 Cadden 首次报道了该疾病的肝脏病理学[19]。1940 年, Sheehan [20]发现其组织病理学图片通常显示肝细胞微泡脂肪浸润, 但无炎症或坏死, 将其首次描述为“急性黄色肝萎缩”。Carla W. Brady [21]认为, 肝活检可以确认在门静脉周围存在微泡状脂肪沉积, 但肝活检通常不是诊断所必需的, 因为 AFLP 相关的凝血功能障碍可能会妨碍肝活检的进行。由于临床上的大部分患者合并凝血障碍这一肝穿刺活检禁忌症, 所以肝组织活检并不常用。

3.4. 超声

有学者认为 B 超诊断 AFLP 的准确率为 100% [22], 其研究中影像学图像早期常表现为肝脏增大, 随病情发展可表现为肝脏体积缩小, 部分孕妇可合并胆囊异常(胆囊壁双边影, 胆汁淤积)以及胰腺肿大的异常, 伴不等量腹腔积液。但是由于其标准过于宽泛, 得出的准确率参考价值并不可靠。在 Hay [23]的研究中, 近 80%接受腹部超声检查的 AFLP 患者, 仅有四分之一可见腹水或亮肝的典型特征。有学者研究发现, 超声检查对 AFLP 的阳性率为 33%到 82% [24] [25]。这些数据证实了现阶段的超声技术不能明确诊断 AFLP, 正常超声亦不能完全排除 AFLP, 但超声提示腹水或肝脏弥漫性回声增强仍是指向 AFLP 的一个强有力的指标。超声异常的持续时间可能与疾病的严重程度有关[26], 因此, 超声检查在 AFLP 的诊断和病情判断方面仍有不可忽视的贡献。

3.5. 其他诊断技术

3.5.1. 通过检测已知突变可确诊部分患者

很多学者认为[1] [9] [27] [28], 母体 AFLP 与胎儿编码线粒体长链羟酰辅酶 A 脱氢酶(LCHAD)的基因 HADHA 的纯突变(1528 G > C)高度相关, 脂肪酸氧化障碍病具有常染色体隐性遗传特点。其预测 AFLP 中母体和胎儿死亡率分别为 10%和 45%, 根据该检测可确诊部分患者。但据报道[13] [29], 子痫前期、HELLP 综合征和妊娠急性脂肪肝均与此基因突变相关, 对这三种疾病鉴别帮助不大。不过, 子痫前期、HELLP 综合征、AFLP 均可增加孕产妇死亡率, 因此, 这或许提示产科医生应加强对携带 HADHA 基因及胎儿 HADHAD 基因纯合突变的孕产妇的妊娠监测。

3.5.2. 核磁

有学者认为, 磁共振成像是最敏感的影像学检测技术, AFLP 患者在 T1 加权相图像上可明显观察到信号的丢失[30]。基于磁共振的质子密度脂肪分数(PDFF)检测通过进行脂肪定量可提供脂肪沉积百分比的精确信息, 已被证明是一种非常灵敏和特异的定量检测肝脏脂肪变性的方法[31] [32], 但 AFLP 患者大多发现时症状较重, 属于 MRI 检查的禁忌症, 故该技术尚未应用于疑似 AFLP 的急性肝衰竭患者[33]。

3.5.3. 可溶性 FMS 样酪氨酸激酶-1 (sFLT-1)与胎盘生长因子(PIGF)

sFLT-1 作为血管内皮因子, 可影响新生血管重塑, 导致新生血管生成障碍[34]。PIGF 是一种糖蛋白, 能调节滋养层细胞和内皮细胞功能, 促进新生血管生成。学者们对 AFLP 患者 sFLT-1 升高有着一致的观点, 但对 PIGF 不变[35] [36]、升高[37] [38]、降低[39] [40]持有不同观点。虽然关于 AFLP 患者体内 PIGF 的改变尚无统一结论, 但未来进一步的探索或许为新的诊断方法提供了可能。

3.5.4. 瞬时弹性成像技术联合瘦素

在梁静等人[41]的一项研究中明确提出, 瞬时弹性成像技术可以检测肝脏硬化度值(Liver Stiffness Measurement, LSM)、肝脏脂肪衰减度(Controlled Attenuation Parameters, CAP)。妊娠期急性脂肪肝 LSM、CAP 水平较正常人高。且 LSM、CAP 与 AFLP 的病情严重程度呈正相关, 瘦素(Leptin, LP)与病情严重程度呈负相关。LSM、CAP 与 LP 单项诊断相比, 三项联合对妊娠期急性脂肪肝的诊断价值较高。目前, 瞬时弹性成像技术与 LP 联合用于诊断 AFLP 的研究较少, 其诊断价值还有待进一步研究。

4. AFLP 的预后相关指标

2022 年我国关于 AFLP 的临床管理指南中, 将血常规、凝血、肝功作为门诊筛查 AFLP 的一线指标[42]。同时, 有很多学者的相关研究表示, 血常规、凝血功能、肝功能的结果与 AFLP 的预后息息相关。

4.1. 凝血障碍

目前认为, AFLP 患者肝功能受损可导致凝血因子产生障碍, 从而导致凝血异常[10]。AFLP 患者较容易发生凝血障碍, 且凝血障碍越明显, 病情越重。Awanti Yemde Jr.等[43]在研究中明确表示, AFLP 患者发生溶血的程度甚至高于以溶血为主要临床表现的 HELLP 综合征。J. Eileen Hay [23]研究认为, 与 HELLP 综合征相比, AFLP 患者更容易发生凝血障碍、脑病、低血糖、肾功能衰竭和 DIC。研究表明, 凝血酶原时间(PT)延长及凝血酶原国际比值(INR)升高是 AFLP 患者致死性并发症的危险因素, 往往提示病情严重[44]。在 Yuanmei Gao 等[2]最近的研究中发现, 血小板计数低的 AFLP 患者病情更重、预后更差、妊娠结局不良, 确诊血小板减少症(血小板计数 $< 100 \times 10^9/L$)的孕产妇产后 42 天死亡率、重症监护室转入率、产后出血率和多器官功能衰竭率较高。这些研究揭示了 AFLP 患者凝血功能与预后之间的联系。

4.2. 肝功能损害

研究发现[44][45],随着病情加重,AFLP患者肝细胞和胆道损伤的循环生物标志物(如丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、碱性磷酸酶(ALP)和 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶(GGT))均显著增加。并发弥散性血管内凝血(DIC)和/或多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)患者总胆红素、直接胆红素等指标改变显著,直接胆红素水平更与围产期死亡相关。乳酸是肝硬化和肝衰竭患者预后的独立危险因素,这一点在预测AFLP患者预后方面同样适用[46][47]。

5. 与其他妊娠期肝损伤疾病鉴别

5.1. 病毒引起的急性肝损伤/衰竭(ALI/ALF)

急性病毒性肝损伤可发生于怀孕的任一时期,包括发热、恶心、呕吐、疲劳和黄疸等症状,可表现出AST的显著升高[43],而尿酸水平很少升高,通常可通过血清学检查鉴别[48]。相关研究指出,ALI/ALF患者Swansea诊断灵敏度较AFLP患者更高[8],因此,在诊断AFLP之前,排除ALI、ALF很重要。

5.2. HELLP 综合征

HELLP综合征与AFLP都可导致肝功能障碍,其发病率为0.8%~1%,比AFLP更常见[13][29][30][49]。两者可同时存在于同一患者,一种诊断并不排除另一种诊断[50]。低血糖是AFLP区别于HELLP综合征的明确临床特征[10][51],AFLP患者的转氨酶也明显低于HELLP综合征的患者。AFLP(常因肝内胆淤积导致的直接、结合胆红素水平升高)导致的高胆红素血症较HELLP综合征(常因溶血导致间接、非结合胆红素水平升高)更明显[52]。凝血方面,HELLP综合征总是与血小板减少症有关,而AFLP血小板计数则包括正常范围内的变化。HELLP综合征患者的肝脏B超阳性表现多为肝包膜下肝血肿/肝破裂。在AFLP患者中主要表现为非特异性的肝脏光亮或脂肪浸润。与HELLP综合征相关的典型肝组织学改变是门静脉周围出血和坏死,而AFLP则与肝III区微泡性脂肪变性相关[29][53]。

5.3. 子痫前期(Pre-Eclampsia, PE)

PE的发病率3%~10%,是一种胎盘源性疾病,其特征是胎盘缺血、广泛的内皮功能障碍和全身血管痉挛[54]。肝组织学特征为肝窦纤维蛋白沉积伴门静脉周围出血、肝细胞坏死,严重者可出现梗死[55]。诊断PE的必备条件为高血压(收缩压 ≥ 140 mmHg和(或)舒张压 ≥ 90 mmHg),且PE患者多伴有蛋白尿和水肿,严重的可能发生肝脏、肾脏、大脑和血管系统的损伤[3]。据报道,50%的AFLP患者可存在高血压,但重度高血压和蛋白尿常与重度子痫前期和HELLP综合征一致。肝功能不全的表现,如黄疸、凝血功能障碍、高胆红素血症、低血糖在AFLP早期常见,在PE病人中则较晚出现。需要注意的是,PE与AFLP亦可共存于同一患者[3]。

5.4. 其他

妊娠期肝内胆淤积症(intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy, ICP)多发于孕晚期,发病率约为0.1%~4%,常表现为皮肤瘙痒,转氨酶升高及总胆汁酸升高[56]-[58]。但据统计,AST和ALT水平很少超过正常上限的两倍,只有极少数情况下可能接近10至20倍。ICP病人肝活检的组织病理学表现包括无炎症的非诊断性小叶中心胆汁淤积,以及肝细胞和小管内胆栓[55]。

妊娠剧吐(HG)发生率为0.3%~2%,多见于孕早期,主要表现为严重的持续性呕吐、电解质异常,可伴有转氨酶升高,在止吐及液体替代治疗后常缓解[59]。由于发病特点、孕周等的关系,ICP、HG疾病较易与AFLP鉴别。

6. 总结与展望

妊娠期急性脂肪肝是一种罕见但病情危急的产科特有疾病，限于目前对该疾病的认识不足，并不能做到 100%及时的诊断和治疗。虽然目前临床上常用 Swansea 标准作为诊断 AFLP 的依据，但其对早期 AFLP 的识别仍有待提高。B 超、MRI 等作为常用的产科辅助检查手段也有很大的局限性。而新的诊断技术的提出与进一步探索，无疑是解决 AFLP 诊断困难的途径之一。在 AFLP 的发病机制方面也需要进一步的探索和研究，以求更完善地了解 AFLP 来及时诊断和治疗，包括及时终止妊娠，从而有助于提高治愈率，降低死亡率，并改善妊娠结局。相信随着技术的不断发展完善，学者们不断地探究，AFLP 的相关诊断及治疗难题将会迎刃而解。

利益冲突

所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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