

·临床研究·

单中心 232 例非免疫性胎儿水肿超声特征及病因学分析

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摘要:【目的】探讨非免疫性胎儿水肿(NIHF)的超声特征及病因学分布情况。【方法】纳入2012年12月至2019年1月就诊于中山大学附属第一医院产前超声诊断为NIHF病例232例,回顾性分析其超声特征及病因学分布情况。【结果】① NIHF最常见于TTTS IV期(50/232, 21.55%);最常见超声水肿的部位为皮肤水肿(159/232, 68.53%);最常合并的畸形为心血管系统异常(15/232, 6.47%)。NIHF的活产率为31.47%。② 185例行产前遗传学检测的病例中,异常检出率40.54%(75/185),行染色体检查(包括染色体核型分析、染色体微阵列分析)的异常检出率26.49%(49/185),孤立性NIHF的异常检出率低于非孤立性NIHF的异常检出率(32.64% vs. 68.29%, $P < 0.05$)。仅行染色体核型分析的异常检出率24.56%(14/57);仅行染色体微阵列分析(CMA)的异常检出率41.94%(13/31);同时行染色体核型分析及CMA的异常检出率25%(22/88),其中染色体核型分析检出异常3例(3.41%),CMA检出异常6例(6.82%),CMA较染色体核型分析额外检出3例(3.41%),染色体核型分析及CMA均检出变异13例(14.77%)。本研究中染色体核型分析异常检出率20.69%(30/145),最常见的染色体异常是45, X(19/145, 占13.10%),其次是47, XX, +21/47, XY, +21(3/145, 2.07%),染色体微阵列分析异常检出率26.89%(32/119),其中拷贝数变异(CNVs)占10.08%(12/119),包括致病性CNVs 4例(3.36%, 4/119)。行基因检测病例中最常见异常是 α 地中海贫血--^{SEA}/--^{SEA} 21例(21/26, 80.77%),其次是PTPN11基因突变2例(2/26, 7.69%)。③ 遗传学未检出异常的NIHF病因有胎母输血、感染及不明原因的贫血。【结论】本中心NIHF最常见于TTTS IV期,最常合并的畸形为心血管系统异常,最常见的异常染色体核型是45, X;CMA较染色体核型分析额外检出率3.41%;最常见的单基因病是 α 地中海贫血--^{SEA}/--^{SEA}。非孤立性NIHF的遗传学异常检出率更高。

关键词:非免疫性胎儿水肿;超声检查;染色体核型;染色体微阵列

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Ultrasonic Features and Etiological Analysis of Non-immune Hydrops Fetalis: A Review of 232 Cases in a Single Center

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Abstract:【Objectives】To investigate the ultrasound features and etiological distribution of non-immune hydrops fetalis.【Methods】A total of 232 cases of diagnosed non-immune hydrops fetalis were recruited from December 2012 to January 2019 in The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University. The ultrasound features and the results of prenatal di-

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agnosis of hydrops fetalis were retrospectively analyzed.【Results】1. Non-immune hydrops fetalis was often associated with TTTS stage IV (50/232, 21.55%); skin edema (159/232, 68.53%) was the mostly identified fluid collection; the most frequently combined malformations were anomalies of the cardiovascular system (15/232, 6.47%). 2. Totally 185 cases accepted further prenatal genetic test and the abnormal detection rate was 40.54% (75/185), while the abnormal detection rate of chromosome examination (including chromosome karyotype analysis and CMA) was 26.49% (49/185). The abnormal detection rate of isolated NIHF was lower than that of non-isolated NIHF (32.64% vs 68.29%, $p < 0.05$). Chromosome karyotype analysis was only performed in 57 cases, and abnormalities were detected in 14 cases (24.56%). CMA only was performed in 31 cases and abnormalities were detected in 13 cases (41.94%). Both Chromosome karyotype analysis and CMA were performed in 88 cases. Variation was detected in 22 cases (25%), 3 cases (3.41%) showed abnormalities detected only by Chromosome karyotype analysis, while 6 cases (6.82%) had abnormalities detected only by CMA. The extra detection rate of CMA was 3.41% (3 cases) compared with Chromosome karyotype analysis. Variation was both detected by Chromosomal karyotype analysis and CMA in 13 cases (14.77%). In this study, 30 cases of variation were detected by Chromosomal karyotype analysis (30/145, 20.69%). The most common was 45, X (19/145, 13.10%), followed by 47, XX, +21 / 47, XY, +21 (3/145, 2.07%). CMA detected 32 cases of variation, including 12 cases of CNVs (10.08%), 4 of which were pathogenic CNVs (3.36%). Genetic analysis detected abnormalities in 26 of 27 cases. The most common abnormality in gene detection cases was α Thalassemia $--^{SEA}/--^{SEA}$ (21/26, 80.77%), followed by PTPN11 gene mutation (2/26, 7.69%). 3. The causes of genetically normal NIHF included fetal-maternal blood transfusion, infection and unexplained anemia.【Conclusions】The most common etiology of non-immune hydrops fetalis is TTTS stage IV and the most frequently associated malformations are cardiovascular system abnormalities in our center. The most common abnormal karyotypes of non-immune hydrops fetalis are 45, X. CMA offers extra detection rate compared with Chromosome karyotype analysis in NIHF. The most common monogenic disease is α Thalassemia $--^{SEA}/--^{SEA}$. The genetic abnormality detection rate of non-isolated NIHF is higher.

Key words: non-immune hydrops fetalis; ultrasonography; chromosome karyotype; chromosome microarray

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非免疫性胎儿水肿(non-immune hydrops fetalis, NIHF)是指排除母胎同种免疫因素之外引起的胎儿水肿,约占胎儿水肿的90%^[1]。超声检查是诊断胎儿水肿的首要方法,从胎儿结构、功能两方面进行评估诊断。通常认为非免疫性胎儿水肿预后差,病因复杂。随着遗传学及分子检测技术的快速发展,更多非免疫性胎儿水肿发病相关的潜在遗传综合征、单基因疾病得以诊断^[2]。因此本研究从临床管理角度对非免疫性胎儿水肿的超声特征及病因学分布进行分析,拟对临床工作起指导性作用。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 研究对象

本研究为回顾性研究。研究对象为2012年12月至2019年1月在中山大学附属第一医院产前超声诊断为NIHF的病例,共纳入232例。所有孕妇及家属均签署知情同意书,本研究经中山大学附属

第一医院医学伦理委员会审核通过,伦审[2021]224号和伦审[2021]225号。

NIHF的诊断标准^[3]为:①非红细胞同种免疫引起的胎儿水肿;②皮肤水肿:胎儿皮肤增厚大于5 mm;③胸腔积液:至少存在一侧胸腔液体积聚;④腹腔积液:超声提示腹腔液体积聚声像即诊断;⑤心包积液;⑥羊水过多:羊水最大暗区垂直深度(amniotic fluid volume, AFV)大于8 cm;⑦胎盘增厚:中孕期胎盘厚度大于4 cm,晚孕期胎盘厚度大于6 cm;⑧淋巴水囊瘤。在满足第1项及第2-8中任意2项及以上认为存在胎儿水肿。胎儿贫血:以脐静脉血的血红蛋白值为标准,血红蛋白值低于同孕周胎儿的0.85中位数倍数(multiple of mean, MoM)认为胎儿存在贫血。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 一般临床资料 收集胎儿水肿孕妇的病例资料。包括年龄、受孕方式、孕产次,胎儿水肿复发率,诊断孕周,常见母体并发症(包括妊娠期糖尿

病、胎盘粘连、镜像综合征、产后出血),胎儿水肿的超声部位,分娩孕周,分娩方式、出生体质量。

1.2.2 分组 根据是否合并其他系统器官异常进行分组,分为孤立性NIHF组、非孤立性NIHF组、胎儿附属物异常组。孤立性NIHF组是指仅存在胎儿水肿,包括双胎输血综合征(twin-twin transfusion syndrome, TTTS)Ⅳ期;非孤立性NIHF组包括合并心血管系统异常、呼吸系统异常、消化系统异常、泌尿生殖系统异常、淋巴管发育不良、混杂因素(存在两种及以上因素);胎儿附属物异常组包括胎盘异常、脐带异常。

1.2.3 病因学分析 为探究NIHF的病因,对水肿胎儿行产前遗传学检测,包括染色体核型分析、染色体微阵列分析(chromosome microarray analysis, CMA)、基因检测;对于遗传学未检出异常的胎儿水肿病例,再进行母胎检测;将未能进行遗传学检测、遗传学检测及母胎检测均未能检测出异常的NIHF病例归于特异性NIHF。

1.3 统计学分析方法

运用SPSS 20.0对数据进行统计学分析。连续定量资料,若呈正态分布,则用均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示;若呈偏态分布,则用中位数 $M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$ 描述;

计数资料表示方式采用例数(百分比,%)。利用三线表对数据分析总结。 $P < 0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

本研究共纳入NIHF孕妇232例,一般临床资料包括年龄、孕产次、诊断孕周、胎儿水肿部位、妊娠并发症、妊娠结局等(表1)。

2.2 NIHF的超声表型分布情况

孤立性NIHF组181例(78.02%),非孤立性NIHF组49例(21.12%),胎儿附属物异常组2例(0.86%;表2)。

2.3 NIHF遗传学病因

共有185例(79.74%)NIHF行产前遗传学检测(表3)。NIHF病例中由染色体核型分析异常检出率20.69%(30/145),最常见是X单体(19/145, 13.10%),其次是21三体(3/145, 2.07%),其他为18三体、13三体、45, X[2]/46, XY[48]、45, X[14]/46, XX[26]、46, XY[40]/46, XX[10]、45, X[5]/46, XY[45]、46, XY, del(14)(q31.2q32.3)、46,

表1 NIHF的一般临床资料

Table 1 The clinical characteristics of NIHF

Variable	$n(\%), M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$
Age/years	28(26~32)
Assisted conception	36(15.52)
Multipara	146(62.93)
Gestational age at diagnosis/week	23(18~29)
Fetal sex ratio (male: female)	1.89:1
Previous fertility history of NIHF	11(4.74)
Live birth	73(31.47)
Gestational weeks at delivery of live born infants/week	37(32.3~38.1)
Cesarean section of live births	48(48/73, 65.75)
Birth weight of live birth infant/kg	2.70(1.98~3.08)
The most common sites of edema on ultrasound	Skin edema 159(68.53)
Maternal complications	Gestational diabetes mellitus 16(6.90) Mirror syndrome 7(3.02) Placenta adhesion 6(2.59) Postpartum hemorrhage 6(2.59)

表2 NIHF的超声表型
Table 2 Ultrasound phenotypes of NIHF

Groups	n(%)
Isolated NIHF group	181(78.02)
TTTS IV stage	50(21.55)
Non-isolated NIHF group	49(21.12)
Abnormalities of the cardiovascular system	15(6.47)
Lymphatic anomalies	11(4.74)
Digestive abnormalities	9(3.88)
Respiratory abnormalities	5(2.16)
Genitourinary anomalies	4(1.72)
Confounders	5(2.16)
Abnormal fetal appendages group	2(0.86)
Placental abnormalities	1(0.43)
Umbilical cord abnormalities	1(0.43)

Confounders: presence of ≥ 2 systemic abnormalities.

XY, del(X)(p22.3p21.1)。由染色体微阵列分析异常检出率26.89%(32/119),包括染色体非整倍体异常20例(20/119, 16.81%)、CNVs 12例(12/119, 10.08%);存在CNVs病例中致病性CNVs 4例(4/119, 3.36%),临床意义未明性CNVs 8例(8/119, 6.72%)。在同时接受染色体核型分析及CMA病例中,CMA较染色体核型分析额外检出异常3例(3.41%)。

在孤立性NIHF组中,检测144例,检出异常47例(32.64%);在非孤立性NIHF组中,检测41例,检

出异常28例(68.29%), $P < 0.05$,两组异常检出率的差异具有统计学意义。

对于有地中海贫血基因家族史、复发性胎儿水肿或染色体水平检测未发现异常的病例,单独或进一步进行地中海贫血基因或全外显子检测共27例,检出异常26例,其中 α 地中海贫血基因 $--^{SEA}/--^{SEA}$ 21例(80.77%),PTPN11基因突变2例(7.69%),RIT1基因突变1例(3.70%),GUSB基因复合杂合突变1例(3.70%)。

表3 NIHF遗传学检测结果
Table 3 The genetic test results of NIHF

Genetic test programs	Number of tested cases	Number of cases with abnormal results
Only Karyotype	57	14(24.56)
Only CMA	31	13(41.94)
Karyotype +CMA ¹⁾	88	22(25)
		3(3.41) ²⁾
		6(6.82) ³⁾
		13(14.77) ⁴⁾
Thalassemia gene or trio-whole exome sequencing	27	26(96.30)

¹⁾ denotes both karyotype and chromosomal microarray analyses were performed, ²⁾ denotes variants detected only by karyotype, ³⁾ denotes variants detected only by chromosomal microarray analysis, and ⁴⁾ denotes variants detected by both karyotype and chromosomal microarray.

2.4 NIHF的遗传学病因

对于遗传学未检出异常的NIHF病例,进行母胎K-B试验、脐血常规、TORCH检测,诊断胎母输血5例(2.16%),胎儿贫血3例(1.29%),感染3例(1.29%),分别是:细小病毒B19感染、弓形虫感染、梅毒感染。

2.5 NIHF的诊断孕周与病因的关系

对本研究中已明确病因的NIHF,按照病因的

不同,分析NIHF的诊断孕周与病因的关系(表4)。染色体异常引起的NIHF通常可在妊娠早期、妊娠中期诊断;血液系统引起的NIHF多发生于妊娠中期、妊娠晚期。感染引起的NIHF常见于妊娠晚期。单基因病引起的NIHF常于妊娠早期、妊娠中期诊断。

表4 不同病因下NIHF的诊断孕周

Table 4 Gestational age at diagnosis of NIHF among different etiologies [$M(P_{25} \sim P_{75}), (\bar{x} \pm s)$]

Etiological classification	Gestational age at diagnosis/week
Hematologic	24.4±4.8
Chromosomal	14.5(13.0~17.3)
Monogenic etiologies	17.0(14.5~24.0)
Congenital infection	31.0(28.0~31.5)

Hematologic: including Hb Bart's disease, Fetal anemia with unknown cause, Fetomaternal hemorrhage; Chromosomal: including Monosomy X, Trisomy 21, Trisomy 13 and other chromosome abnormalities; Monogenic etiologies does not contain alpha-thalassemia; Congenital infection: including Parvovirus B19 infection, Toxoplasma gondii infection, and Syphilis infection.

3 讨论

非免疫性胎儿水肿的病因复杂多样,常见病因包括心血管疾病、染色体异常、血液病、感染、胸廓内肿块、淋巴管发育不良、骨骼发育不良、泌尿系统异常、肿瘤、TTTS及胎盘原因、先天代谢异常、胸外肿瘤、消化道异常、混杂因素、特发性^[4]。本研究显示NIHF大部分是孤立性的胎儿水肿,并不伴有脏器系统的结构异常,经超声检查NIHF最常见于TTTS IV期病例,最常合并胎儿心血管系统异常,这种有别于文献报道的病因分布,与我院是双胎妊娠,尤其是复杂性双胎转诊中心有关,导致病例偏移。心血管因素引起的非免疫性胎儿水肿占比6.47%,较最近文献报的9.8%低^[5],但仍然是非免疫性胎儿水肿较为重要的发病原因。经过超声结构检查、遗传学检测及排除感染、贫血、胎母输血后,仍有30.60%病例未得到病因明确,文献报道特异性NIHF在20%~68%^[6],实际上,在本研究中部分遗传学检测出变异,但遗传学因素是否与NIHF发生的相关性尚不能定论,应该说特异性NIHF高于27.59%,因此NIHF病因是有待进一步深入探索

的。超声检查从胎儿结构、功能两方面对水肿胎儿进行评估诊断,随着遗传学及分子检测技术的快速发展,更多非免疫性胎儿水肿潜在的遗传综合征、单基因疾病得以诊断^[2,7-11]。提示临床上还可以不断探索非免疫性胎儿水肿病因,扩大病因诊断。除进行超声诊断外,本研究针对非免疫性胎儿水肿病因的探索还加强了遗传学、胎母输血、胎儿贫血以及宫内感染的诊断,使得越来越多遗传及非遗传相关因素的非免疫性水肿胎儿得到病因学诊断。提示对于非免疫性胎儿水肿基于遗传学角度从染色体核型分析到高通量基因测序的病因学探索有利于临床诊断,同时要注意非遗传因素致病可能。

本研究中,NIHF染色体核型分析最常见异常是45,X(Turner syndrome),本研究中超声检查常伴有心脏发育异常,尤其是左心发育不良,与Laterre等^[5]的一项前瞻性研究相似,在非免疫性胎儿水肿染色体核型异常组中X单体是最常见的,与既往部分研究报道的X单体常见心脏畸形是主动脉缩窄存在差异。CMA除可以检测到常规染色体核型能检测到的异常外,还能检测到染色体微缺失微重复,但多数拷贝数变异临床意义不明,给临床

遗传咨询带来挑战。因疾病的地域分布性特点,重型 α 地中海贫血是本研究中非免疫性胎儿水肿最常见的基因病,有研究报道其可达非免疫性胎儿水肿的61.8%^[12],本研究中虽然重型 α 地中海贫血是非免疫性胎儿水肿最常见的基因病,但是比例并未达到如此之高,仅占非免疫性胎儿水肿的9.05%,此差异一方面是因为我们常规进行夫妻双方地中海贫血的筛查,另一方面说明我院非免疫性胎儿水肿病例是具有多样性的,说明在临床上面对胎儿水肿的病例时,我们需要考虑到除重型地中海贫血之外的诸多因素。产前通过胎儿-双亲三方临床外显子测序诊断2例PTPN11基因新发杂合变异所致的努南综合征,产后胎儿-双亲三方全外显子测序诊断1例RIT1基因新发杂合变异所致的努南综合征,努南综合征是一种常见的常染色体显性遗传病,由RAS-MAPK信号通路激活异常所致,在妊娠早期胎儿可能出现颈项透明层增厚,高达90%患者存在心脏缺陷,1/3的患者出现羊水过多,此外有淋巴系统发育异常,包括皮肤和肢体水肿,肺淋巴管扩张,乳糜胸,活产儿中的患病率1/1 000~2 500^[5, 13],多

数文献也报道非免疫性胎儿水肿较常见的综合征是努南综合征^[6, 9, 14-15],此提示对于NIHF病例,在染色体核型分析及CMA未检出异常时,进行全外显子测序有利于病因的明确,有利于及时进行产前干预。感染引起的胎儿水肿较染色体异常引起的胎儿水肿发病孕周较迟。

本研究基于目前临床胎儿水肿诊治流程及诊断周期对非免疫性胎儿水肿进行病因分类,为非免疫性胎儿水肿的诊治提供一个清晰的脉络(图1)。对于非免疫性胎儿水肿,首先是进行详细的胎儿超声检查,而后进一步进行临床遗传学检测,包括染色体水平、亚染色体水平、线粒体基因及全外显子水平,必要时进行家系全外显子测序,尤其是对于复发性病例。

综上所述,本研究中非免疫性胎儿水肿最常见于TTTS IV期,超声检查中最合并的畸形是心血管系统异常,染色体核型分析最常见的异常是45, X; CMA较染色体核型分析额外检出率为3.41%。基因检测最常见异常是 α 地中海贫血--^{SEA}/--^{SEA}。非孤立性NIHF的遗传学异常检出率更高。

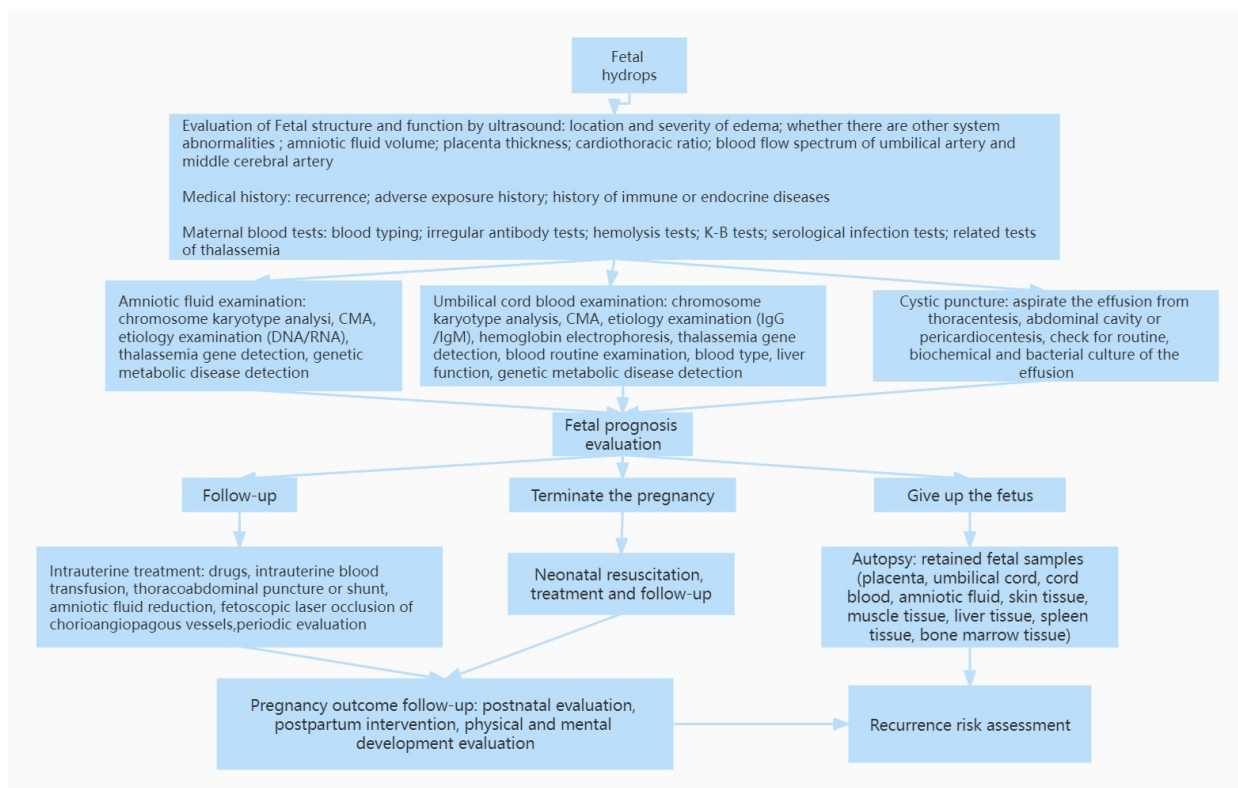


图1 胎儿水肿诊治流程

Fig. 1 Diagnosis and treatment process of fetal hydrops

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