

非孕期和孕期腹腔镜下宫颈环扎术治疗宫颈机能不全的妊娠结局

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摘要:【目的】分析非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术与孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术治疗宫颈机能不全的妊娠结局。【方法】回顾性分析中山大学附属第一医院2018年1月至2018年12月行腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者225例,其中非孕期患者138例(非孕期组)和孕期患者87例(孕期组)的临床资料,随访并收集患者的妊娠情况,比较非孕期组和孕期组的妊娠并发症发病率和妊娠结局,进一步多因素logistic回归分析非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术对早产的影响。【结果】与孕期组相比,非孕期组患者早产率低(15.0%和27.6%, $P=0.036$),平均分娩孕周延长[(37.4±1.7)和(36.8±2.0)周, $P=0.041$],但妊娠中期胎儿丢失率高(15.9%和4.6%, $P=0.010$)。两组患者妊娠期并发症发病率、新生儿结局无统计学差异。多因素logistic回归分析发现孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术后早产的OR是非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者的2.08倍,OR 95%CI为1.02~4.22,具有统计学差异($P=0.042$)。【结论】非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术可有效治疗宫颈机能不全,延长妊娠孕周,降低早产发生率,改善妊娠结局。

关键词:宫颈机能不全;腹腔镜宫颈环扎术;非孕期;孕期;妊娠结局

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A Comparison of Obstetric Outcomes between Pre- and Post-conceptional Laparoscopic Transabdominal Cervical Cerclage for Cervical Insufficiency

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Abstract: 【Objective】 To compare the maternal and neonatal outcomes of pre- and post-conceptional laparoscopic transabdominal cervical cerclage (LTCC) in women diagnosed with cervical insufficiency. 【Methods】 A retrospective study was done on 225 patients who underwent LTCC in the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University between January 2018 and December 2018. 138 women in the preconceptional group and the other 87 in the postconceptional group. Maternal and neonatal outcomes of these two groups were compared. Multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed to explore the impact of LTCC on preterm delivery. 【Results】 Compared with the postconceptional group, the preconceptional group showed a significantly decreased rate of preterm labor (15.0% vs. 27.6%, $P = 0.036$), a significantly prolonged gestational week at delivery [(37.4 ± 1.7) wks vs. (36.8 ± 2.0) wks, $P = 0.041$] and a significantly increased second trimesters fetal loss rate (15.9% vs. 4.6%, $P = 0.010$). No significant difference was found in the risk of maternal complication and adverse neonatal outcomes between the two groups. Multivariable logistic regression analysis revealed that postconceptional LTCC correlated with premature labor ($P = 0.042$), with 2.08 for odds ratio (OR) value and 1.02 ~ 4.22 for 95% CI. 【Conclusion】 LTCC, especially preconceptional LTCC, is more successful in improving

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obstetric outcomes by preventing preterm labor of patients with cervical insufficiency.

Key word: cervical insufficiency; laparoscopic transabdominal cervical cerclage (LTCC); preconceptional; post-conceptional; obstetric outcomes

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宫颈机能不全(cervical insufficiency, CI)是指因先天发育异常或者损伤导致的宫颈机能异常,不能继续维持妊娠,导致妊娠中晚期流产或早产的疾病^[1]。宫颈环扎术(cervical cerclage)是宫颈机能不全的有效治疗方法,传统的宫颈环扎手术主要是经阴道进行,主要术式有Shirodkar和MaDonald宫颈环扎术^[2]。经腹宫颈环扎术可用于阴式宫颈环扎失败者或宫颈极短患者,手术部位位于宫颈内口处,作用效果高^[3]。近年来,随着腹腔镜的广泛应用,腹腔镜宫颈环扎手术逐渐代替经腹宫颈环扎手术,具有微创、住院时间短和恢复快等优势^[4]。腹腔镜宫颈环扎术的可选择非孕期和孕期进行,非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术手术难度、手术时长均不一样,但都能有效治疗宫颈机能不全,延长患者妊娠孕周,活产率高^[5-6]。与阴式宫颈环扎术相比,腹腔镜宫颈环扎线可原位保留。研究发现^[7],腹腔镜宫颈环扎线原位保留,再次妊娠的活产率可达95%,妊娠34周以后分娩率达86%,因此腹腔镜宫颈环扎术可有效改善宫颈机能不全患者预后。但目前对于腹腔镜宫颈机能不全的手术时机仍未有定论。本研究对非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者进行回顾性分析,分析不同手术时机的腹腔镜宫颈环扎手术的妊娠情况及结局,对比分析非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术对治疗宫颈机能不全的临床疗效。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2018年1月至2018年12月在中山大学附属第一医院因宫颈机能不全而进行腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者225例,其中非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术后半年内单胎妊娠患者138例为非孕期组,孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术的单胎妊娠患者87例为孕期组。纳入标准:①术前诊断宫颈机能不全;②我院行孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术;③我院行非孕

期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术;④术后半年内妊娠。排除标准:①术后半年未妊娠者;②双胞胎或多胎妊娠;③妊娠早期自然流产。研究已征得患者知情同意,并经过伦理委员会的批准。

1.2 手术方法

1.2.1 非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术 月经完毕3~7 d期间进行手术,患者取膀胱截石位,常规形成气腹,置入腹腔镜,分离膀胱腹膜反折,暴露子宫峡部和双侧子宫血管,5 mm Mersilene环扎带自子宫峡部前壁子宫血管内侧由前至后进针,缝线绕子宫后部,宫腔镜检查排除缝线位于宫颈管内,于子宫峡部后方处打结(图1)。

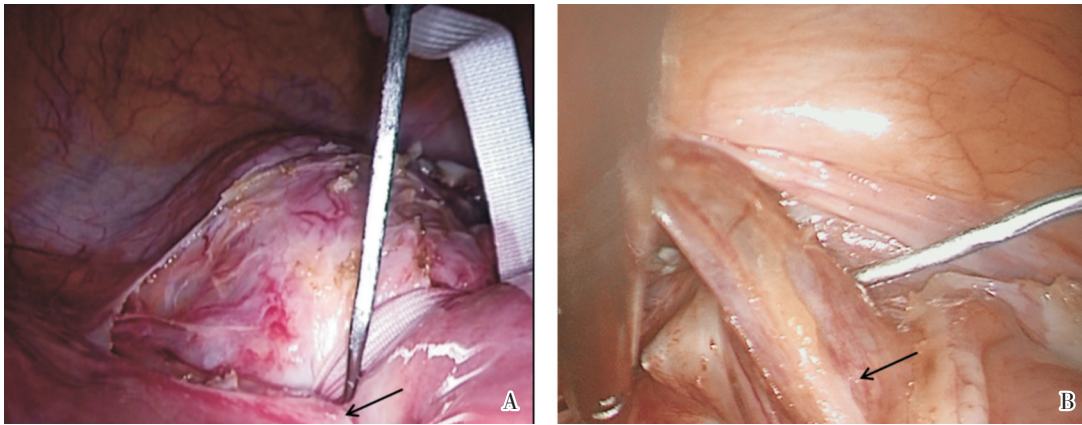
1.2.2 孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术 妊娠6~14周期间进行手术,手术步骤基本与非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术一致,不同之处:①超声刀切断双侧圆韧带,打开阔韧带前后叶,分离膀胱腹膜反折,暴露子宫峡部和双侧子宫血管;②进针位置位于子宫峡部后壁子宫血管内侧(图1);③不进行宫腔镜检查;④打结位置位于子宫峡部前方(图2)。

1.3 评价指标

经随访,记录各组患者基本特征、妊娠期并发症发病情况,包括妊娠期糖尿病、妊娠期高血压疾病、胎膜早破、前置胎盘、子宫破裂等;同时记录患者妊娠结局,主要妊娠结局是早产,其他妊娠结局包括妊娠中期胎儿丢失、足月分娩、分娩孕周、新生儿性别和新生儿出生体质量等情况。

1.4 统计分析

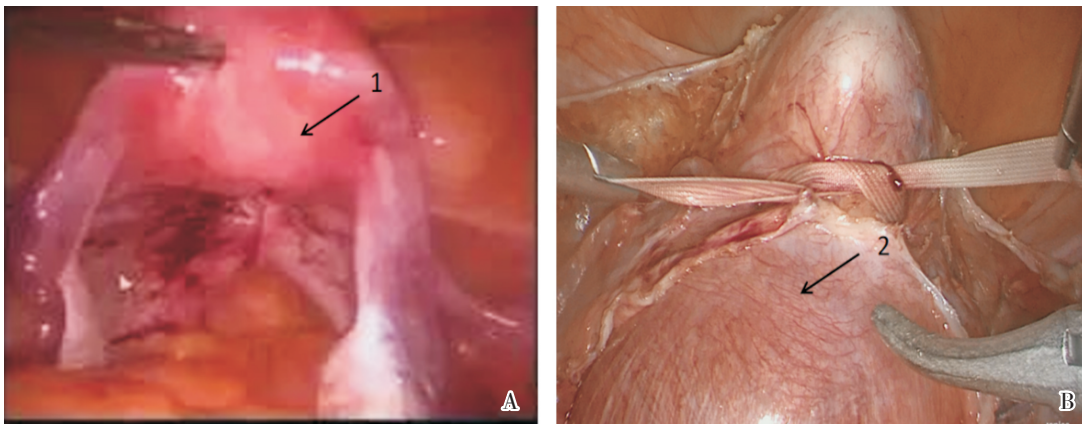
应用SPSS 23.0软件进行数据分析,两组年龄比较采用 t 检验,既往自然流产次数、分娩孕周和新生儿出生体质量的比较方差不齐,采用 t' 检验;妊娠期并发症如妊娠期糖尿病、妊娠期高血压疾病和胎膜早破发病率的组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,前置胎盘和子宫破裂的发病率的组间比较采用Fisher's exact test(确切概率法);妊娠中期胎儿丢失率、早产、足月分娩和新生儿性别比例采用 χ^2 检验,所有统计检验均采用双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。各因素与早产的相关性分析采



A: preconceptual LTCC; B: postconceptual LTCC. A showed the needle interior to the bifurcation of uterine artery in preconceptual LTCC. Arrow showed the uterine vessel. B showed the needle interior to the bifurcation of uterine artery in preconceptual LTCC. Arrow showed the uterine vessel. LTCC: laparoscopic transabdominal cervical cerlage

图1 非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术的手术进针位置

Fig.1 The position of needle to the bifurcation of uterine artery in pre- and post-conceptual LTCC



A: preconceptual LTCC; B: postconceptual LTCC. A showed the knots at the posterior aspect of uterus in preconceptual LTCC. Arrow one showed the posterior aspect of uterus. B showed the knots at the anterior aspect of uterus in preconceptual LTCC. Arrow two showed the anterior aspect of uterus. LTCC: laparoscopic transabdominal cervical cerlage

图2 非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术打结位置

Fig.2 Knots position of pre- and post-conceptual LTCC

用多因素 Logistic 回归分析法, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术组患者基本情况比较

表1显示,非孕期组患者138例,平均年龄(31.2 ± 4.0)岁,孕期组患者平均年龄(31.2 ± 5.0)岁,采用 t 检验, $t = -0.831$, $P = 0.384$, 差异无统计学意义。非孕期组既往流产次数(1.9 ± 1.1)次,孕期组既往流产次数(1.9 ± 0.9)次,采用 t' 检验, $t' =$

0.172 , $P = 0.865$, 差异无统计学意义。

2.2 非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术组患者妊娠期并发症情况对比

非孕期组有4人(2.9%)出现胎膜早破,低于孕期组(8人,9.2%),采用 χ^2 检验, $\chi^2 = 3.036$, $P = 0.081$, 差异无统计学意义。非孕期组和孕期组患者分别在剖宫产中发现1例(0.7%)和2例(2.3%)子宫破裂,采用 Fisher's exact test(确切概率法), $P = 0.561$, 差异无统计学意义。两组的妊娠期糖尿病、妊娠期高血压疾病和前置胎盘的发病率分别采用 χ^2 检验和 Fisher's exact test(确切概率法), 差异均无统计学意义(表2)。

表1 非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者的基本情况

Table 1 Baseline of characteristic of patients with pre- and post-conceptual LTCC ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| | Preconceptional group (n=138) | Postconceptional group (n=87) | t/t' | P |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Age /years ¹⁾ | 31.2 ± 4.0 | 31.7 ± 5.0 | -0.872 | 0.384 |
| Prior fetal loss ²⁾ | 1.9 ± 1.1 | 1.9 ± 0.9 | 0.172 | 0.865 |

1) t test, 2) t' test

表2 非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者的妊娠期并发症情况

Table 2 Pregnancy complication of patients between pre- and post-conceptual LTCC [n(%)]

| | Preconceptional group (n=138) | Postconceptional group (n=87) | χ^2 | P |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Gestational diabetes mellitus ¹⁾ | 17 (12.3) | 11 (12.6) | 0.005 | 0.943 |
| Hypertension disorder complicating pregnancy ²⁾ | 6 (4.3) | 4 (4.6) | 0.000 | 1.000 |
| Premature rupture of membrane ²⁾ | 4 (2.9) | 8 (9.2) | 3.036 | 0.081 |
| Placenta previa ³⁾ | 4 (2.9) | 1 (1.1) | | 0.651 |
| Hysterorrhexia ³⁾ | 1 (0.7) | 2 (2.3) | | 0.561 |

1) χ^2 test, 2) Yates' adjusted χ^2 test, 3) Fisher's Exact test

2.3 非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术组患者妊娠结局的比较

表3显示,非孕期组的妊娠中期胎儿丢失22例(15.9%),其中自然流产有10例,因死胎或胎儿畸形引产有12例,平均终止妊娠孕周为18.8 ± 3.7周;孕期组妊娠中期胎儿丢失4例(4.6%),其中自然流产有2例,因死胎或胎儿畸形引产有2例,平均终止妊娠孕周为(15.7 ± 9.5)周,两组的妊娠中期胎儿丢失率采用 χ^2 检验, $\chi^2 = 6.719, P = 0.010$,

差异有统计学意义。两组的早产率采用 χ^2 检验,非孕期组的早产发生率低于孕期组(15%和27.6%, $\chi^2 = 4.448, P = 0.036$),差异有统计学意义。非孕期组和孕期组的平均分娩孕周分别为(37.4 ± 1.7)周和(36.8 ± 2.0)周,采用t'检验,t' = 2.063, P = 0.041,差异有统计学意义。但两组的足月分娩率、新生儿性别、新生儿出生体质量的差异均无统计学意义。

表3 非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者的妊娠结局

Table 3 Obstetric outcomes of patients between pre- and post-conceptual LTCC [n(%), $\bar{x} \pm s$]

| | Preconceptional group (n=138) | Postconceptional group (n=87) | t'/ χ^2 | P |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Second trimesters losses ¹⁾ | 22 (15.9) | 4 (4.6) | 6.719 | 0.010 |
| Preterm labor ²⁾ | 22 (15.9) | 24 (27.6) | 4.448 | 0.035 |
| Term labor ²⁾ | 94 (68.1) | 59 (67.8) | 0.002 | 0.963 |
| Gestational weeks at delivery ³⁾ | 37.4 ± 1.7 | 36.8 ± 2.0 | 2.063 | 0.041 |
| Neonatal sex ²⁾ | | | 2.192 | 0.139 |
| male | 59 (50.9) | 51 (61.4) | | |
| female | 57 (49.1) | 32 (38.6) | | |
| Neonatal birth weight/kg ³⁾ | 3.13 ± 0.48 | 3.06 ± 0.57 | 0.775 | 0.439 |

1) n(%), χ^2 test, Second trimesters losses contains spontaneous abortion and therapeutic termination of pregnancy dues to still birth or fetal malformation; 2) n(%), χ^2 test; 3) $\bar{x} \pm s$, t' test

2.4 腹腔镜宫颈环扎术后早产影响因素的回归分析

以早产为因变量,孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术、妊娠期糖尿病、妊娠期高血压疾病、胎膜早破、前置胎盘为自变量,拟合多因素 Logistic 回归分析早产的影响因素。表4结果显示,孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术的患者早产的风险值(odds ratio, OR)是非

孕期宫颈环扎术患者的2.08倍,95%CI为1.02~4.22,差异有统计学意义($P = 0.042$)。胎膜早破对早产的OR为4.81,95%CI为1.35~17.10,差异有统计学意义($P = 0.015$);而妊娠期糖尿病、妊娠期高血压疾病和前置胎盘对早产的影响无统计学意义。

表4 腹腔镜宫颈环扎术后早产的影响因素分析
Table 4 Multivariable logistic regression for preterm labor of patients after LTCC

| Variables | B | SE | Wald χ^2 | OR | OR 95%CI | | P |
|--|-------|-------|---------------|------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | Lower | Upper | |
| Premature rupture of membrane | 1.571 | 0.647 | 5.890 | 4.81 | 1.35 | 17.10 | 0.015 |
| Postconceptional laparoscopic transabdominal cervical cerclage | 0.733 | 0.361 | 4.119 | 2.08 | 1.02 | 4.22 | 0.042 |

3 讨论

宫颈机能不全是早产的重要病因之一,而早产是围产儿死亡的主要原因,宫颈环扎手术可有效干预宫颈机能不全,延长妊娠孕周,改善患者妊娠结局^[8]。本研究回顾性分析225例腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者的妊娠情况,发现与孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术相比,非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术降低胎膜早破发生率、延长妊娠孕周和降低早产发生率,但妊娠中期胎儿丢失率高于孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者。

3.1 非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者妊娠并发症发病率低

腹腔镜宫颈环扎术主要用于既往有阴式环扎术失败史或宫颈极短的患者,与传统的阴式宫颈环扎术相比,腹腔镜宫颈环扎术可在非孕期和孕期进行,其中非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术在子宫正常大小时进行,具有手术难度低,术后并发症少等优点,成功率高^[6]。本研究中,非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术组患者的胎膜早破发生率(2.9%)低于孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术组(9.2%)。非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术,由于其在子宫正常大小时进行手术,随着妊娠子宫逐渐增加,羊膜囊仍然保持均匀扩张,因此羊膜囊向宫颈管楔形突出的风险降低,因此胎膜早破的发生率降低^[9]。另有研究认为孕期宫颈环扎术,可能引起非感染性炎症反

应,引起胎膜早破发生^[10]。本研究中大部分患者出现胎膜早破时的孕周大于34周,临床上妊娠34~36⁺6周的未足月胎膜早破患者,一般采取积极引产^[11],因此,胎膜早破发病率高可能是其早产的原因之一。Chen等^[12]研究发现,在109例未足月胎膜早破的腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者,羊水过少和绒毛膜羊膜炎是影响围产儿死亡的重要危险因素,因此建议积极引产,而在宫颈环扎术患者防治胎膜早破,改善新生儿预后,是一个亟需解决的难题。

3.2 非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术对妊娠结局的影响

分析非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者的妊娠结局,结果发现非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术组患者的平均分娩孕周(37.4 ± 1.7)周,较孕期组的(36.8 ± 2.0)周明显延长;非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者的早产率显著低于孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者。Huang等^[13]在一项100例具有阴式宫颈环扎失败史的非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者中证实,其中82例术后成功妊娠及分娩,平均分娩孕周为(37.5 ± 1.8)周,提示非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术可有效延长妊娠孕周。Riiskjaer^[14]在一项45例非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者的回顾性分析中发现,有30例患者妊娠孕周>36周,平均分娩孕周为37.4周,明显改善宫颈机能不全的妊娠结局。另外一项回顾性研究^[10],其中成功分娩的有62例非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者和59例孕期腹腔

镜宫颈环扎术患者,非孕期组的患者34周以后分娩率达90%,平均分娩孕周37周,均明显高于孕期组(74%)。但Ades等^[15]在121例腹腔镜宫颈环扎术的回顾性研究中发现,其平均分娩孕周为35.2周,该研究包含4例双胞胎妊娠患者,这可能影响早产的发生,而本研究仅聚焦单胎妊娠。本研究中两组患者的足月分娩率和新生儿出生体质量均无统计学差异,Chen等^[16]在一项前瞻性研究中发现,26例非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术和34例孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者的足月分娩率、活产率和新生儿出生体质量均无统计学差异,这佐证了本研究结果。Saridogan等^[17]的研究发现腹腔镜宫颈环扎术患者的活产率达97%,足月分娩率75%,有效改善宫颈机能不全。

本研究中非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术组的妊娠中期胎儿丢失率高于孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术组。一项系统回顾分析^[18]发现,与腹式宫颈环扎术相比,腹腔镜宫颈环扎术的胎儿丢失率达8.1%,低于本研究的非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术的胎儿丢失率。另外一项Meta分析^[19]发现腹腔镜宫颈环扎术的妊娠28周后分娩率明显高于腹式宫颈环扎术,但非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术的胎儿丢失率无明显差异。与本研究结果不一致,本研究中非孕期组妊娠中期胎儿丢失率高,可能与宫

颈环扎手术时机有关。本研究中孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术手术时机为妊娠6-14周,部分患者已完成早期唐氏综合征筛查并结果无异常,而非孕期腹腔镜宫颈患者术后成功妊娠,妊娠11-13⁺⁶周行早期唐氏综合征筛查因胎儿畸形行医源性引产的风险明显增加。

3.3 腹腔镜宫颈环扎手术时机对早产的影响

本研究以早产为因变量,综合妊娠期并发症和腹腔镜宫颈环扎术的不同手术时机为自变量,通过多因素分析发现,孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术的早产风险高于非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术。患者出现胎膜早破,可增加腹腔镜宫颈环扎术后患者早产的风险。有研究认为非孕期和孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术治疗宫颈机能不全的患者的妊娠结局无统计学差异,但非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术手术时间短,术中出血量少,手术风险低^[20]。因此,如何选择腹腔镜宫颈环扎的手术时机需要慎重考虑,既要考虑术后妊娠出现流产、胎儿畸形等风险,也要考虑早产等风险。

综上所述,对于宫颈机能不全患者,腹腔镜宫颈环扎术可有效改善患者妊娠结局,提高足月分娩率,而非孕期腹腔镜宫颈环扎术有效降低早产率,改善妊娠结局,具有积极的临床意义。

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