

IVF/ICSI-ET妊娠周期中迟发性中重度OHSS的危险因素

王慧慧¹, 邓颖², 马倩莹²

(1. 广州医科大学附属第三医院生殖医学中心//广东省产科重大疾病重点实验室, 广东 广州 510150; 2. 广州中医药大学针灸康复临床医学院, 广东 广州 510405)

摘要:【目的】在接受体外受精/胞浆内单精子注射-胚胎移植(IVF/ICSI-ET)治疗并取得妊娠的周期中,特别是在10~20个获卵数的“magic”范围内,确定迟发性中重度卵巢过度刺激综合征(OHSS)的危险因素。【方法】采用回顾性队列研究方法,对2017年12月至2018年12月在广州医科大学附属第三医院接受IVF或ICSI-ET的1386例妊娠周期资料进行分析。对发生迟发性中重度OHSS的患者数据与其他妊娠周期数据进行对比,采用单因素方差分析和卡方检验计算两组的差异。用logistic回归分析确定迟发性中重度OHSS的危险因素。【结果】获卵数和妊娠囊数目是迟发性中重度OHSS的危险因素,总Gn剂量为其保护因素($P<0.001$)。三者的OR值分别为1.097、2.221和0.942,95%CI分别为(1.04, 1.16)、(1.52, 3.26)和(0.92, 0.96)。AUC分别为0.645、0.619和0.666,95%CI分别为(0.597, 0.693)、(0.565, 0.673)和(0.618, 0.714)。截断值分别为9.5、1.5和29.17。联合获卵数,妊娠囊数目和总Gn剂量提高了模型的估计价值,AUC=0.733,95%CI为(0.688, 0.777)。在获卵数10~20个范围内的周期中,总Gn剂量($P<0.001$)为保护因素,妊娠囊数目($P=0.003$)为危险因素。两者的OR值分别为0.948和2.209,95%CI分别为(0.922, 0.975)和(1.278, 3.222)。AUC分别为0.624和0.595,95%CI分别为(0.565, 0.684)和(0.529, 0.661)。总Gn剂量($P<0.001$)在GnRH激动剂长方案周期中提示为保护因素,OR为0.937,95%CI为(0.905, 0.971)。AUC为0.651,95%CI为(0.580, 0.722)。妊娠囊数目($P<0.001$)在GnRH拮抗剂方案周期中提示为危险因素,OR为5.950,95%CI为(2.304, 15.367),AUC为0.720,95%CI为(0.619, 0.821)。【结论】获卵数在10~20个范围内的周期中,迟发性中重度OHSS风险增高,总Gn剂量为GnRH激动剂长方案周期OHSS的保护因素,妊娠囊数目为GnRH拮抗剂方案周期OHSS的危险因素。

关键词:卵巢过度刺激综合征;促性腺激素;获卵数;妊娠囊

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Risk Factors for Late-Onset Moderate to Severe OHSS in IVF/ICSI-ET Pregnancy Cycles

WANG Hui-hui¹, DENG Ying², MA Qian-ying²

(1. Center for Reproductive Medicine, Key Laboratory for Major Obstetric Diseases of Guangdong Province, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 510150, China; 2. Clinical Medicine College of Acupuncture Moxibustion and Rehabilitation, Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou 510405, China)

Correspondence to: WANG Hui-hui; Email: wanghuihui@gzhmu.edu.cn

Abstract: 【Objective】 To identify the risk factors for late-onset moderate to severe ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS) in clinically pregnant women undergoing in vitro fertilization or intracytoplasmic sperm injection and embryo transfer (IVF/ICSI-ET) treatment, especially in those women with 10 to 20 retrieved oocytes. 【Methods】 This retrospective cohort study included a total of 1386 IVF/ICSI-ET pregnancy cycles at the Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University from December 2017 to December 2018. We analyzed and compared IVF/ICSI-ET parameters of pregnant patients diagnosed as late-onset moderate to severe OHSS and non-OHSS by using one-way ANOVA and chi-

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作者简介:王慧慧,通信作者,副主任医师,研究方向:人类辅助生育技术促排卵安全性,E-mail:wanghuihui@gzhmu.edu.cn

squared test. Logistic regression was used to identify the risk factors for late-onset moderate to severe OHSS.【Results】The numbers of oocytes retrieved and gestational sacs were found to be the risk factors and total gonadotropin (Gn) dose was a protective factor for late-onset moderate to severe OHSS ($P<0.001$). Their odds ratios (OR) were 1.097 [95% confidence interval (CI): 1.04~1.16], 2.221 (95% CI: 1.52~3.26) and 0.942 (95% CI: 0.92~0.96) respectively. Their area under the curves (AUC) were 0.645 (95% CI: 0.597~0.693), 0.619 (95% CI: 0.565~0.673) and 0.666 (95% CI: 0.618~0.714), respectively. Their corresponding threshold values were 9.5, 1.5, and 29.17 respectively. The number of oocytes retrieved, number of gestational sacs and the total Gn dose enhanced the assessment value of the model, with AUC of 0.733 (95% CI: 0.688, 0.777). In patients with 10~20 oocytes retrieved, total Gn dose was a protective factor ($P<0.001$) and the number of gestational sacs was a risk factor ($P=0.003$). Their OR were 0.948 (95% CI: 0.922~0.975) and 2.209 (95% CI: 1.278~3.222) respectively. AUC were 0.624 (95% CI: 0.565~0.684) and 0.595 (95% CI: 0.529~0.661) respectively. Among the patients with 10~20 oocytes retrieved, total Gn dose ($P<0.001$) was the protective factor in cycles with gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) agonist long protocol, with OR of 0.937 (95% CI: 0.905~0.971) and AUC of 0.651 (95% CI: 0.580~0.722). The number of gestational sacs ($P<0.001$) was the risk factor in cycles with GnRH antagonist protocol with OR of 5.950 (95% CI: 2.304~15.367) and AUC of 0.720 (95% CI: 0.619~0.821).【Conclusions】In patients with 10~20 oocytes retrieved, the risk of OHSS becomes unacceptably high, total Gn dose is the protective factor for OHSS in cycles with GnRH agonist long protocol and the number of gestational sacs is the risk factor for OHSS in cycles with GnRH antagonist protocol.

Key words: ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS); gonadotropin (Gn); oocytes number; gestational sacs

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1966年, Melvin Taymor 和 Somers Sturgis 首次描述了卵巢过度刺激综合征 (ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, OHSS)^[1]。卵巢过度刺激综合征是诱导排卵 (induced ovulation, OI) 或控制性超促排卵 (controlled ovarian hyperstimulation, COH) 后的医源性的并发症, 可危及生命^[2]。在接受体外受精/胞浆内单精子注射-胚胎移植 (in vitro fertilization/ intracytoplasmic sperm injection-embryo transfer, IVF/ICSI-ET) 诊疗的患者中, 30% 会发生 OHSS^[3], 重度 OHSS 发生率为 2%~9%^[4-5]。在欧洲, 3/10 万的 IVF/ICSI 患者死于 OHSS^[6]。OHSS 的病理为卵巢分泌的血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF), 与内皮细胞上的 VEGF 受体 2 结合, 致小动脉血管扩张和毛细血管通透性增加, 液体从血管内渗漏到血管外^[7], 人绒毛膜促性腺激素 (chorionic gonadotropin, hCG) 是重要的诱发因素。腹水、胸腔积液和卵巢体积增大是 OHSS 典型临床表现, 呼吸窘迫综合征、急性肾功能不全和血栓栓塞是 OHSS 最严重的并发症^[8]。OHSS 孕妇早产的风险增加, 后代心血管疾病风险增加^[9]。早发性 OHSS 发生在取卵后 10 d 内, 与外源性 hCG 诱发的卵巢过度反应有关, 有自限性。迟发性 OHSS 在取卵后 ≥ 10 d 出现, 是由植入胚胎的滋养层产生的内源性 hCG 诱导的, 上升的 hCG 水平不断刺激卵

巢, 症状可持续整个孕早期^[10]。年龄、体质量指数 (body mass index, BMI)、多囊卵巢综合征 (polycystic ovary syndrome, PCOS)、妊娠、雌二醇 (estradiol, E_2) 水平、促性腺激素 (gonadotropin, Gn) 剂量、窦卵泡计数 (antral follicle counting, AFC) 和获卵数为 OHSS 发生的预测因子^[11-12]。获卵数在 10~20 之间, 存在迟发性 OHSS 高风险, 称为“magic”范围^[12]。本研究旨在确定妊娠周期中迟发性中重度 OHSS, 尤其是患者获卵数在 10~20 个范围时的最佳预测因子。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

我们分析了 2017 年 12 月至 2018 年 12 月在广州医科大学附属第三医院接受 IVF-ET/ICSI-ET 的患者资料。研究方案经我院伦理委员会批准, 所有患者均提供书面知情同意书。如果生化妊娠后胚胎丢失, 人绒毛膜促性腺激素水平会下降, OHSS 症状也会很快缓解。然而, 如果获得临床妊娠, OHSS 症状可能会持续孕期前 3 个月。因此, 在这项回顾性队列观察研究中, 对临床妊娠的 1 386 个周期的数据进行了分析, 共有 115 个周期出现迟发性中重度 OHSS 症状。入组标准: 超促排卵方案: 促性腺

激素释放激素(GnRH)激动剂长方案、GnRH拮抗剂方案;新鲜胚胎移植并临床妊娠。排除标准:其他超促排卵方案;全胚冷冻;生化妊娠;导致胸腹水的全身性疾病,如结核性胸膜炎、肿瘤、腹膜炎、肝硬化等。

患者OHSS诊断标准:OHSS的诊断和分类如Humaidan等^[13]所述。轻度OHSS:盆腔不适、腹胀、卵巢增大和Douglas窝内积液。中度OHSS:出现轻度OHSS症状、合并异常血液学特征(红细胞压积>45%)和子宫周围积液相关的症状。严重OHSS:红细胞压积>45%,白细胞>15 000/mL,低尿量(<600 mL/24 h),Douglas窝内积液,子宫周围积液,肠周围积液,卵巢增大,妊娠的发生及以下主观标准:盆腔不适、腹胀、呼吸困难。

迟发性OHSS定义为在hCG注射后≥12 d出现的OHSS症状^[14]。

1.2 胚胎培养与移植、黄体支持与妊娠诊断

采用本中心常规胚胎体外培养方案^[15]。如果获卵数超过20个,则取消新鲜移植,并对所有胚胎进行冷冻保存,以防止OHSS。胚胎质量分级按文献描述^[15]。使用Wallace导管(Marlow/Cooper Surgical, Shelton, CT, USA)移植胚胎,在第3~5天之间移植不超过两个胚胎。取卵后给予阴道内微粒化黄体酮(90 mg),如β-hCG阳性,黄体支持至妊娠10周时。如果超声检查提示妊娠囊,则诊断为临床妊娠,并记录妊娠囊的数量。

1.3 统计分析

采用SPSS 16.0版(IBM,美国)软件对数据进行统计学分析。定量数据通过Kolmogorov-Smirnov(K-S)检验进行正态分析。符合正态分布,方差齐的计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;非正态分布的定量数据描述用中位数和四分位数 $[M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})]$,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料采用率(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。差异有统计学意义的变量作为候选预测因子进行logistic回归分析。

2 结果

2.1 迟发性中重度OHSS的妊娠周期和其他妊娠周期的单变量分析

在中重度OHSS周期中,母亲年龄($P=0.043$)、基础血清促卵泡生成素(follicle-stimulating hor-

none, FSH; $P=0.009$)和促排卵天数($P=0.009$)较低,而抗苗勒氏激素(anti-Müllerian hormone, AMH)和AFC显著高于非中重度OHSS周期($P<0.001$)。hCG日 E_2 水平和获卵数显著高于其他妊娠周期($P<0.001$),而外源性FSH启动剂量和总Gn剂量显著低于其他妊娠周期($P<0.001$)。OHSS组妊娠囊数目($P<0.001$)和GnRH拮抗剂方案比率($P=0.027$)明显高于其他妊娠周期(表1)。

2.2 IVF/ICSI-ET妊娠周期迟发性中重度OHSS的危险因素分析

通过多因素logistic回归分析,获卵数和妊娠囊数目是迟发性中重度OHSS的危险因素,总Gn剂量为其保护因素($P<0.001$)。三者的OR值分别为1.097、2.221和0.942,95%CI分别为(1.04, 1.16)、(1.52, 3.26)和(0.92, 0.96)。AUC分别为0.645、0.619和0.666,95%CI分别为(0.597, 0.693)、(0.565, 0.673)和(0.618, 0.714)。截断值分别为9.5、1.5和29.17。联合获卵数,妊娠囊数目和总Gn剂量提高了模型的估计价值,AUC=0.733,95%CI为(0.688, 0.777)。迟发性中重度OHSS的logistic回归方程如下: $\ln \frac{P}{1-P} = \text{获卵数} \times 0.093 - \text{总Gn剂量} \times 0.060 + \text{妊娠囊数目} \times 0.798$ (表2)。

2.3 在获卵数10~20个的妊娠周期OHSS和非OHSS组的单变量分析结果

迟发性中重度OHSS组的外源性FSH的启动剂量($P=0.006$)和总Gn剂量显著降低($P<0.001$),但妊娠囊数目明显高于其他妊娠周期($P=0.001$)。在GnRH激动剂长方案的周期中,迟发性中重度OHSS组的AMH($P=0.017$)及胚胎移植个数($P=0.026$)均高于其他妊娠周期,外源性FSH启动剂量($P=0.003$)和总Gn剂量($P<0.001$)显著低于其他妊娠周期。在GnRH拮抗剂治疗周期中,迟发性中重度OHSS组的妊娠囊数目($P<0.001$)明显高于其他妊娠周期(表3)。

2.4 在获卵数10~20个的妊娠周期迟发性中重度OHSS相关危险因素分析

通过二元logistic回归分析(表4),在获卵数10~20个范围内的周期中,总Gn剂量($P<0.001$)为保护因素,妊娠囊数目($P=0.003$)为危险因素。两者的OR值分别为0.948和2.209,95%CI分别为(0.922, 0.975)和(1.278, 3.222)。AUC分别为0.624和0.595,95%CI分别为(0.565, 0.684)和

表1 OHSS与非OHSS妊娠周期IVF/ICSI-ET参数比较

Table 1 Comparison of IVF/ICSI-ET parameters of pregnant patients diagnosed as OHSS or non-OHSS

[($\bar{x} \pm s$) or $M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$]

Items	OHSS	Non-OHSS	$t/\chi^2/Z$	P
No. of cycles	115	1 271		
Maternal age/years	31(28~33)	31(29~35)	-2.021	0.043 ¹⁾
Maternal BMI/(kg/m ²)	21(19~22)	21(19~23)	-1.081	0.280
Infertility period/years	3(2~6)	4(2~6)	-0.202	0.840
Basal serum FSH/(U/L)	5.10(4.37~5.99)	5.45(4.64~6.46)	-2.621	0.009 ¹⁾
AMH/(μ g/L)	4.75(3.00~6.98)	3.37(2.20~5.54)	-4.3	0.000 ¹⁾
Antral follicle count/n	20(16~25)	17(12~22)	-4.587	0.000 ¹⁾
Men age/years	32(30~35)	33(30~37)	-1.396	0.163
Priming dose of exogenous FSH /Ampoul (75 μ)	2(1~2)	2(2~3)	-5.139	0.000 ¹⁾
Stimulation duration/days	11(9~12)	11(10~13)	-2.611	0.009 ¹⁾
Total Gn dose/Ampoul (75 μ)	22(16~27)	27(20~36)	-5.900	0.000 ¹⁾
E ₂ levels on HCG day/(pmol/L)	11 228(7 309~13 877)	8 927(5 950~12 076)	-4.027	0.000 ¹⁾
Oocytes retrieved/n	12(10~15)	10(7~13)	-5.178	0.000 ¹⁾
Life period of embryos transferred/days	3(3~3)	3(3~3)	-1.173	0.241
Number of embryos transfer/n	2(2~2)	2(2~2)	-0.067	0.947
Number of gestational sacs/n	2(1~2)	1(1~2)	-5.062	0.000 ¹⁾
Fertilization type/%			0.184	0.668
ICSI	21.7% (25/115)	20.1% (255/1 271)		
IVF	78.3% (90/115)	79.9% (1 016/1 271)		
Ovulation protocol/%			4.908	0.027 ¹⁾
GnRH agonist long protocol	67.0% (77/115)	76.2% (969/1 271)		
GnRH antagonist protocol	33.0% (38/115)	23.8% (302/1 271)		

Data are expressed as mean \pm SD, $M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$ or percentage (frequency). Group OHSS: pregnant patients diagnosed as late-onset moderate to severe OHSS. Group non-OHSS: Pregnant patients diagnosed as non-late-onset moderate to severe OHSS. OHSS: Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. BMI: body mass index. FSH: follicle-stimulating hormone. Gn: gonadotrophins, E₂: estradiol. HCG: human chorionic gonadotropin. ICSI: intracytoplasmic sperm injection. IVF: in vitro fertilization. P value of < 0.05 was considered significant. ¹⁾ $P < 0.05$.

表2 迟发性中重度OHSS的多因素logistic回归分析

Table 2 Multivariate logistic analysis for late onset OHSS

Variables	b	Sb	Wald value	P	OR	95 %CI
Constant	-3.096	0.524	34.866	<0.001	0.045	-
No. of oocytes retrieved	0.093	0.027	12.201	<0.001	1.097	(1.04, 1.16)
Total Gn dose	-0.060	0.012	25.723	<0.001	0.942	(0.92, 0.96)
Number of gestational sacs/n	0.798	0.195	16.704	<0.001	2.221	(1.52, 3.26)

(0.529, 0.661)。总Gn剂量($P < 0.001$)在GnRH激动剂长方案周期中提示为保护因素,OR为0.937,

95%CI为(0.905, 0.971)。AUC为0.651,95%CI为(0.580, 0.722)。妊娠囊数目($P < 0.001$)

抗剂方案周期中提示为危险因素,OR为5.950,95%CI为(2.304,15.367),AUC为0.720,95%CI为(0.619,0.821)。

3 讨论

我们评估了获得妊娠的人类辅助生殖技术(assisted reproductive technology, ART)周期中重度OHSS的预测因素。获卵数、总Gn剂量和妊娠囊数

目可预测迟发性中重度OHSS。在本研究中,OHSS组的AMH和AFC均高于非OHSS组。卵巢反应性和获卵数与AMH和AFC有关^[16]。窦前卵泡和小窦卵泡的颗粒细胞表达AMH^[17]。作为转化生长因子-β家族的一员,AMH是卵巢反应的可靠预测因子^[18]。AMH>3.52 ng/mL和AFC>16提示OHSS的高风险^[19]。然而,我们的研究没有提示AMH和AFC对迟发性OHSS的预测价值。

表3 获卵数在10~20个范围内诊断为OHSS和非OHSS的妊娠周期IVF/ICSI-ET参数比较

Table 3 Comparison of IVF/ICSI-ET parameters of pregnant patients diagnosed as OHSS or non-OHSS with 10~20 oocytes retrieved [$\bar{x} \pm s$ or $M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$]

Items	OHSS	non-OHSS	$t/\chi^2/Z$	P
Total				
No. of cycles	80	594		
Maternal age/years	31 (28~33)	31 (28~34)	-0.853	0.394
Female BMI/ (kg/m ²)	21 (19~23)	21 (19~23)	-0.552	0.581
Infertility duration /years	3 (2~6)	3 (2~6)	-0.226	0.821
FSH/ (U/L)	5.13 (4.42~6.02)	5.24 (4.55~6.05)	-0.631	0.528
AMH/ (μg/L)	4.37 (3.05~7.12)	4.05 (2.77~6.48)	-1.477	0.140
Antral follicle count	20 (16~24)	13 (12~15)	-1.991	0.046
Priming dose of exogenous FSH/Ampoul (75 μ)	2.00 (1.67~2.00)	2.00 (1.67~3.00)	-2.761	0.006 ¹⁾
Stimulation duration/days	11 (9~12)	11 (10~12)	-1.977	0.048
Total Gn used dosage/Ampoul (75 μ)	22 (17~28)	26 (20~34)	-3.613	0.000 ¹⁾
No. of oocytes retrieved	14 (12~16)	14 (12~15)	-0.967	0.334
E ₂ levels on hCG injection day/ (pmol/L)	10 892±4 155	11 149±3 687	-0.242	0.809
Life period of embryos transferred /days	3 (3~3)	3 (3~3)	-0.607	0.544
No. of embryos transferred	2 (2~2)	2 (2~2)	-0.921	0.357
No. of gestational sacs	2 (1~2)	1 (1~2)	-3.218	0.001 ¹⁾
Fertilization type/%			0.026	0.872
ICSI	18% (107/594)	18.8% (15/80)		
IVF	82% (487/594)	81.2% (65/80)		
GnRH agonist long protocol				
No. of cycles	55	425		
Maternal age/years	31 (28~33)	31 (29~35)	-1.530	0.126
Female BMI/ (kg/m ²)	21 (19~22)	21 (19~23)	-0.688	0.492
Infertility duration /years	3 (2~5)	3 (2~6)	-0.293	0.770
FSH/ (U/L)	5.39 (4.71~6.04)	5.33 (4.58~6.09)	-0.069	0.945
AMH/ (μg/L)	3.89 (2.99~6.00)	3.36 (2.45~5.07)	-2.391	0.017 ¹⁾
Antral follicle count	20 (15~22)	17 (14~21)	-1.945	0.052
Priming dose of exogenous FSH/Ampoul (75 μ)	2.00 (1.67~2.00)	2.00 (2.00~3.00)	-2.932	0.003 ¹⁾
Stimulation duration/days	12 (11~12)	12 (11~13)	-1.613	0.103

续表

Items	OHSS	non-OHSS	$t/\chi^2/Z$	P
Total Gn used dosage/Ampoul (75 μ)	24 (20~30)	30 (22~36)	-3.653	0.000 ¹⁾
No. of oocytes retrieved	14 (12~16)	13 (12~15)	-1.099	0.272
E ₂ levels on hCG injection day/ (pmol/L)	10 536±4 326	10 697±3 774	-0.106	0.916
Life period of embryos transferred /days	3 (3~3)	3 (3~3)	-0.127	0.899
No. of embryos transferred	2 (2~2)	2 (2~2)	-2.223	0.026 ¹⁾
No. of gestational sacs	2 (1~2)	1 (1~2)	-1.117	0.264
Fertilization type/%			0.183	0.669
ICSI	17.6% (75/425)	20% (11/55)		
IVF	82.4% (350/425)	80% (44/55)		
GnRH antagonist protocol				
No. of cycles	25	169		
Maternal age/years	30.88±3.82	29.95±3.70	-1.165	0.246
Female BMI/ (kg/m ²)	21.67±2.64	21.79±3.05	0.188	0.851
Infertility duration /years	4 (2~6)	4 (2~6)	-0.907	0.364
FSH/ (U/L)	4.96±1.10	5.14±1.39	0.603	0.547
AMH/ (μ g/L)	6.37 (3.92~11.23)	7.29 (4.78~9.85)	-0.580	0.562
Antral follicle count	23.80±4.60	24.46±6.63	0.477	0.634
Priming dose of exogenous FSH/Ampoul (75 μ)	2.00 (1.50~2.00)	2.00 (1.67~2.00)	-0.383	0.701
Stimulation duration/days	8 (8~10)	9 (8~10)	-1.241	0.215
Total Gn used dosage/Ampoul (75 μ)	16 (15~22)	18 (15~23)	-1.263	0.207
No. of oocytes retrieved	14 (12~16)	14 (12~16)	-0.002	0.998
E ₂ levels on hCG injection day/ (pmol/L)	11 675±3 713	12 284±3 198	0.871	0.385
Life period of embryos transferred /days	3 (3~3)	3 (3~3)	-0.955	0.340
No. of embryos transferred	2 (2~2)	2 (2~2)	-1.709	0.087
No. of gestational sacs	2 (2~2)	1 (1~2)	-4.155	0.000 ¹⁾
Fertilization type/%			0.124	0.725
ICSI	19% (32/169)	16% (4/25)		
IVF	81% (137/169)	84% (21/25)		

Data are expressed as mean \pm SD, $M(P_{25}\sim P_{75})$ or percentage (frequency). Group OHSS: pregnant patients diagnosed as OHSS. Group non-OHSS: Pregnant patients diagnosed as non-OHSS. OHSS: Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. BMI: body mass index. FSH: follicle-stimulating hormone. Gn: gonadotrophins, E₂: estradiol. hCG: human chorionic gonadotropin. ICSI: intracytoplasmic sperm injection. IVF: in vitro fertilization. P value of < 0.05 was considered significant.¹⁾ $P < 0.05$.

随着获卵数的增多,OHSS组hCG日E₂水平高于非OHSS组。高E₂水平是OHSS的潜在危险因素^[4]。研究表明,参与OHSS中VEGF的调节蛋白ZNF217对E₂的合成有正调节作用^[20]。在妊娠周期中,诱发迟发性OHSS的主要是内源性HCG刺激多个功能性黄体产生多量的VEGF。且分层分析后,在获卵数10~20个的范围内,E₂水平组间无统计学差异。在本研究中,E₂水平不足以作为预测因子。

本研究观察到OHSS患者的外源性FSH启动量和总Gn剂量均低于非OHSS患者,提示OHSS患者对促排药物更敏感。如果患者应用低剂量的Gn即可获得移植胚胎,则提示迟发OHSS的风险更高。在本研究中,OHSS组的AMH和AFC均高于非OHSS组。这表明迟发性OHSS患者是潜在的高反应者。我们的数据提示获卵数对迟发性OHSS有很强的预测作用,截断值为9.5。OHSS的发生率随

表4 获卵数在10~20个的患者发生迟发性中重度OHSS的二元logistic回归分析
Table 4 Binary logistic analysis for late onset OHSS in patients with 10~20 oocytes retrieved

Variables	<i>b</i>	<i>Sb</i>	Wald value	<i>P</i>	OR	95 % CI
Total Gn dose/Ampoule (75 μ)	-0.053	0.014	13.612	0.000	0.948	(0.922, 0.975)
Number of gestational sacs	0.708	0.236	9.005	0.003	2.029	(1.278, 3.222)
GnRH agonist long protocol						
Total Gn dose/Ampoule (75 μ)	-0.065	0.018	13.137	0.000	0.937	(0.905, 0.971)
GnRH antagonist protocol						
Number of gestational sacs	1.783	0.484	13.570	0.000	5.950	(2.304, 15.367)

If the model-based predicted probability is above the cutoff, a patient would be classified as having OHSS All odds ratios are per unit increase.
Gn: gonadotropin.

着获卵数的增加而稳步增加^[11]。此外,我们的结果与之前的研究一致,获卵数在10~20个之间OHSS风险更高^[12]。所以我们进一步研究了在这个获卵数范围内的促排卵周期。

我们观察到OHSS患者的外源性FSH启动剂量和总Gn剂量低于非OHSS患者,这表明OHSS患者对Gn更敏感。在超促排卵过程中,根据卵巢反应调整Gn的用量,总Gn剂量对卵巢反应性有全面、直接的预测价值。它也可以作为一个简单方便的OHSS预测因子,在hCG注射日即可进行评估。在获卵数10~20个的范围内,GnRH激动剂长方案周期中,总Gn剂量是唯一的预测因子。总Gn剂量越低,发生迟发性OHSS的风险越高。

本研究提示妊娠囊数目是OHSS的一个预测因子。妊娠囊增多,hCG显著升高,OHSS发病率及严重程度增加,这与OHSS发病机理相一致。HCG下调一系列粘附蛋白(如VE-cadherin、nectin-2和claudin5),上调双调蛋白(amphiregulin, AREG),通过VEGF控制血管通透性^[21]。在获卵数10~20个的

范围内,妊娠囊的数目是GnRH拮抗剂方案周期中唯一的预测因子。增多的妊娠囊增加了迟发性OHSS的风险。

促排卵会增加OHSS发生的风险,主要因为卵巢对Gn的高敏感性^[32]。我们推荐超促排卵应高度个性化,减少功能性黄体的产生。我们建议获卵数在10~20个范围内时,对于总Gn剂量偏小的黄体期长效长方案患者,可采用“全胚冷冻”方案以避免妊娠,拮抗剂方案患者则采用单胚胎移植以避免多胎妊娠。Devroey主张通过使用GnRH-ant单板机的拮抗剂方案来避免OHSS的发生,全胚冷冻后,在随后的非刺激周期中进行胚胎移植^[7,23]。胚胎-子宫内膜同步性在冻融胚胎移植周期中可能得到改善^[24],得到更好的临床结局。

获卵数、总Gn剂量、妊娠囊数目是IVF/ICSI-ET妊娠周期中迟发性OHSS的独立预测因子。在获卵数10~20个范围内,总Gn剂量是GnRH激动剂长效长方案周期的独立预测因子。妊娠囊数目是GnRH拮抗剂方案周期的独立预测因子。

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