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· 论 著 ·

早期超声筛查在体外受精-胚胎移植妊娠中的临床应用价值

杨丽娟, 茹彤*, 顾燕, 杨燕, 戴晨燕, 徐燕, 王志群

南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院妇产科产前诊断中心, 南京 210008

[摘要] **目的** 探讨早期超声筛查在体外受精-胚胎移植(IVF-ET)妊娠中的临床应用价值。**方法** 对2010年1月至12月在本院生殖中心接受IVF-ET的685例孕妇于妊娠早期(11~13⁺6周)进行超声筛查,内容包括胎数、多胎绒毛膜性及孕龄的确定,胎儿早期结构异常筛查,超声软标记(sonographic markers)检测;对异常胎儿选择性行绒毛取样或羊水穿刺术,对确定为三胎或双胎之一致死性畸形者行减胎术;并追踪所有孕妇的妊娠过程和临床结局。**结果** 685例受检IVF-ET孕妇中,单胎妊娠440例,发生率64.23%;双胎妊娠244例,发生率35.62%;三胎妊娠1例,发生率0.15%。单胎妊娠早期共发现7例胎儿超声异常,临床确诊5例。双胎妊娠早期共发现6例超声异常,临床确诊3例。除去三胎,本组IVF-ET孕妇总的胎儿畸形发生率为0.86%(8/928),其中2例经染色体检查确诊,另有2例接受减胎术。**结论** 通过对IVF-ET妊娠早期(11~13⁺6周)进行超声筛查,可以提高异常胎儿早期检出率,并对多胎及异常胎儿的早期处理有临床指导意义。

[关键词] 妊娠早期;超声检查;体外受精-胚胎移植;超声软标记;胎儿畸形

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Clinical value of prenatal ultrasonography in diagnosis of fetal abnormalities in fertilization-embryo transfer during early trimester

YANG Li-juan, RU Tong*, GU Yan, YANG Yan, DAI Chen-yan, XU Yan, WANG Zhi-qun

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital, Nanjing University Medical College, Nanjing 210008, Jiangsu, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the value of prenatal ultrasonography in diagnosis of in vitro fertilization-embryo transfer (IVF-ET) fetal abnormalities during early trimester. **Methods** A total of 685 IVF-ET pregnant women received Doppler color ultrasound in our hospital during 11-13⁺6 weeks of pregnancy from January 2010 to December 2010; the number of fetal, polyembryony chorion, and gestational age were examined; and the abnormal structures were screened. Based on findings of sonographic markers, chorionic villi sampling was done for some fetals. Amniocentesis or selective reduction was done when triplet or one of the twins found with lethal abnormality. All the cases were followed up for pregnancy process and clinical results. **Results** Among the 685 IVF-ET pregnant women, 440 had singleton pregnancy (64.23%), 244 had twin pregnancy (35.62%), and only one had triplet pregnancy (0.15%). Seven fetal abnormalities were detected in singleton pregnancies during early trimester, and five cases were clinically confirmed. Six fetal abnormalities were detected in twin pregnancies during early trimester, and three cases were clinically confirmed. Excluding the triplet pregnancy, the total incidence rate of abnormal fetal was 0.86%(8/928), with two cases confirmed by chromosomal abnormality screening and two cases receiving selective reduction operation. **Conclusion** Standardized prenatal ultrasonography during early trimester(11-13⁺6 weeks) can improve the accurate screening rate of fetal abnormalities for IVF-ET pregnancy, and can help to deal with multiple pregnancy and abnormal fetals.

[Key words] early trimester; ultrasonography; fertilization *in vitro*; sonographic markers; fetal abnormalities

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随着体外受精-胚胎移植(IVF-ET)技术的日趋成熟及在不孕症治疗中的广泛应用,临床上遇到越

来越多的IVF-ET妊娠胎儿。IVF-ET多胎妊娠的发生率高,由此引起的胎儿发育异常、流产、早产等

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[作者简介] 杨丽娟,硕士生. E-mail: younglijyang@163.com

* 通信作者(Corresponding author). Tel: 025-83106666, E-mail: rutong@sohu.com

的发生率亦随之增高^[1-2]。同时,为改善妊娠结局,对于一些多胎妊娠需在妊娠早期施行选择性减胎术,以降低妊娠丢失率、早产率、新生儿发病率和病死率,这也是 IVF-ET 多胎妊娠管理中不可缺少的手段^[3]。因此,对 IVF-ET 妊娠早期胎儿的超声检查显得尤为重要,不仅可以早期发现多胎和异常胎儿,从而指导临床采取相应的措施;也有助于缓解 IVF-ET 孕妇的心理压力^[4]。本研究以接受 IVF-ET 的孕妇作为研究对象,在妊娠 11~13⁺6 周时进行系统的超声筛查,旨在评价妊娠早期超声筛查在 IVF-ET 妊娠中的临床应用价值。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性收集 2010 年 1 月至 12 月期间在本中心接受 IVF-ET 术的孕妇资料 685 例,平均年龄(31.3±4.2)岁,均于妊娠早期(11~13⁺6 周)在本中心接受胎儿超声筛查,所有孕妇的妊娠过程和临床结局资料完整。

1.2 仪器设备 使用 GE V730 和 Aloka a10 彩色多普勒超声诊断仪,探头频率 2.5~5.0 MHz,选择仪器预设的胎儿检出程序。

1.3 方法 于妊娠 11~13⁺6 周行腹部超声检查,检出内容包括:(1)胎数及多胎绒毛膜性的确定。先确定胎数,如发现多胎,先用羊膜分隔确定羊膜囊个数,再观察胎盘个数,两个胎盘即确定为双绒毛膜囊;如为一个胎盘,再观察有无双胎峰,有即判断为双绒毛膜囊,无即判断为单绒毛膜囊。(2)孕龄的确定。当胎儿处于自然仰卧位时,在正中矢状切面测量胎儿冠臀距 3 次,取最大值确定胎儿孕月龄。(3)超声软标记检查。包括胎儿颈项透明层(nuchal translucens, NT)测量、鼻骨测量、静脉导管(ductus venosus, DV)及右房室瓣(三尖瓣)频谱检测。胎儿处于自然仰卧位时,在正中矢状切面测量胎儿 NT 3 次,取最大值,以 NT≥3.0 mm 为 NT 增厚的切割值,同时进行鼻骨测量,判断有无鼻骨缺失,并采用彩色多普勒超声检测 DV 血流频谱和右房室瓣频谱。(4)胎儿结构筛查。妊娠早期胎儿结构筛查内容包括胎儿颅脑、颜面部、心率、胃泡、膀胱、腹壁、四肢以及胎盘和羊水池最大深度。胎儿颅脑筛查采用横断切面,颜面部采用正中矢状切面;用 M 型超声测量胎儿心率;胃泡和膀胱采用最大径线;四肢的观察包括三个骨节。对所有胎儿均行妊娠中晚期超声随访,并持续至出生后。

1.4 异常病例处理 超声发现胎儿异常时必须由高级职称医师再次复查和确认,并请本院产前诊断中心专家组会诊,经专家组再次确诊后,与孕妇及其家属进行沟通,告知胎儿异常类型和可能的妊娠结局,并建议其接受相应的临床处理。(1)减胎术:对于三胎妊娠或双胎之一致死性畸形者应行减胎术;(2)染色体检查:对于超声软标记异常者应建议接受绒毛取样或羊水穿刺,进行胎儿染色体核型分析,以得到更早期的产前诊断。对异常胎儿追踪妊娠结局至出生或者引产证实。

1.5 统计学处理 记录相关数据,统计分析 IVF-ET 孕妇的双胎及多胎妊娠比例,妊娠早期超声筛查胎儿异常发生率、临床符合率以及总的胎儿畸形发生率。

2 结果

2.1 IVF-ET 妊娠早期超声筛查异常和临床结局对比 685 例受检 IVF-ET 孕妇中,单胎妊娠 440 例,发生率为 64.23%;双胎妊娠 244 例,发生率 35.62%;三胎妊娠 1 例,发生率 0.15%。单胎妊娠者在 11~13⁺6 周接受超声检查,共发现 7 例胎儿异常,包括 4 例 NT 增厚和 3 例胎儿结构异常,超声筛查检出率为 1.59%(7/440)。NT 增厚病例中有 2 例经遗传学检查或临床确诊为胎儿异常,另 2 例出生后随访未见异常;3 例胎儿结构异常均经引产或出生后证实。结果详见表 1。故 IVF-ET 单胎异常占单胎妊娠的 1.14%(5/440),其妊娠早期超声诊断临床符合率为 5/7。

在 244 例双胎妊娠中,妊娠 11~13⁺6 周行胎儿超声检查共发现 6 例超声异常,包括 2 例双胎 NT 增厚,1 例双胎之一 NT 增厚,1 例双胎之一鼻骨缺失以及 2 例双胎之一结构异常,超声筛查检出率为 2.46%(6/244)。其中 1 例双胎之一结构异常者为无脑儿,属于致死性畸形,故于孕 11⁺5 周行减胎术,手术顺利。追踪妊娠过程及临床结局,NT 增厚的 5 个胎儿出生后随访均无异常,鼻骨缺失的 1 个胎儿出生后经临床确诊为胎儿异常,2 例双胎之一结构异常者均经临床证实,结果详见表 2。故 IVF-ET 双胎异常(含双胎之一异常)占双胎妊娠的 1.23%(3/244),其妊娠早期超声诊断临床符合率为 3/6。在三胎妊娠中,对其中一胎于妊娠 11⁺6 周行减胎术,手术顺利,余双胎随访至出生均正常。本组 685 例 IVF-ET 孕妇除三胎妊娠外,胎儿总数为 928 个,共 8 个胎儿发生畸形,其总的胎儿畸形发生率为 0.86%。

表 1 IVF-ET 单胎妊娠早期超声筛查异常情况和临床结局对比

Tab1 Comparison of first-trimester ultrasonic diagnosis results with clinical outcomes for IVF-ET singleton pregnancy

Serial number	Age (year)	Screening time (week)	Ultrasonic diagnosis	Clinical outcome
1	39	12 ⁺³	NT≥3.0 mm	Chromosome abnormality by amniocentesis in the 16 th week, and labor induction in the 20 th week of pregnancy
2	34	11 ⁺⁶	NT≥3.0 mm	Final diagnosis from spontaneous abortion in the 20 th week of pregnancy
3	36	11 ⁺⁴	NT≥3.0 mm	Normal for the clinical follow-up during the whole process of pregnancy and after birth
4	32	13 ⁺³	NT≥3.0 mm	Normal for the clinical follow-up during the whole process of pregnancy and after birth
5	41	11 ⁺⁶	Edema (head and neck)	Final diagnosis from labor induction in the 13 th week of pregnancy
6	38	13 ⁺²	Front mixed mass of abdominal wall	Postnatal diagnosis for newborn omphalocele, received operation
7	36	12 ⁺⁶	Left lower extremity dysplasia	Final diagnosis from labor induction in the 16 th week of pregnancy

NT: Nuchal translucens

表 2 IVF-ET 双胎妊娠早期超声筛查异常情况和临床结局对比

Tab 2 Comparison of first-trimester ultrasonic diagnosis results with clinical outcomes for IVF-ET twin pregnancy

Serial number	Age (year)	Screening time (week)	Ultrasonic diagnosis	Clinical outcome
1	33	13 ⁺³	Both of twins NT≥3.0 mm	Both normal for the clinical follow-up during the whole process of pregnancy and after birth
2	36	11 ⁺⁵	One of twins absence of the nasal bone	One absence of the nasal bone, postnatal diagnosis for Down's syndrome; another one normal for follow-up
3	44	13 ⁺²	Both of twins NT≥3.0 mm	Both normal for the clinical follow-up during the whole process of pregnancy and after birth
4	38	11 ⁺⁶	One of twins NT≥3.0 mm	Both normal for the clinical follow-up during the whole process of pregnancy and after birth
5	36	12 ⁺⁵	One of twins midgut hernia	One postnatal diagnosis for newborn omphalocele, another one normal for follow-up
6	30	11 ⁺²	One of twins anencephalus	Selective reduction in twins in 11 ⁺⁵ weeks of pregnancy, another one normal for follow-up

NT: Nuchal translucens

2.2 IVF-ET 妊娠超声软标记与染色体检查对比 本组 685 例受检 IVF-ET 孕妇中,妊娠早期共发现 7 例 9 个胎儿 NT 增厚和 1 例 1 个胎儿鼻骨缺失。但在后续需进一步行染色体检查时,大部分的孕妇及其家属均不愿选择侵入性检查,仅有 2 例接受染色体检查,其中 1 例于妊娠 16 周接受羊水穿

刺术,染色体检查结果为 46,XY,-14,+t(14;21);另 1 例为出生后才接受染色体检查,结果提示为 21 三体综合征。而且可以发现追踪的这 2 例染色体异常结果与超声软标记异常相对应(图 1、2)。此外,在未发现 NT 增厚、鼻骨缺失的本组研究对象中无一例后续发现与单基因遗传病相关。

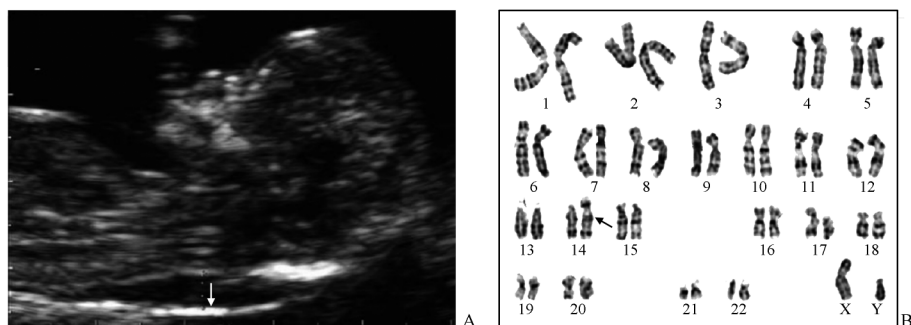


图 1 IVF-ET 单胎妊娠 12⁺³周超声检查(A)及同一胎儿妊娠 16 周羊水穿刺染色体检查核型分析(B)

Fig 1 Ultrasonic screening for IVF-ET singleton pregnancy in 12⁺³ weeks of pregnancy(A) and the same fetus chromosome abnormality by amniocentesis in the 16 weeks of pregnancy(B)

A: The arrow showed nuchal translucens thickness≥3.0 mm; B: The arrow showed the abnormal karyotype 46,XY,-14,+t(14;21)

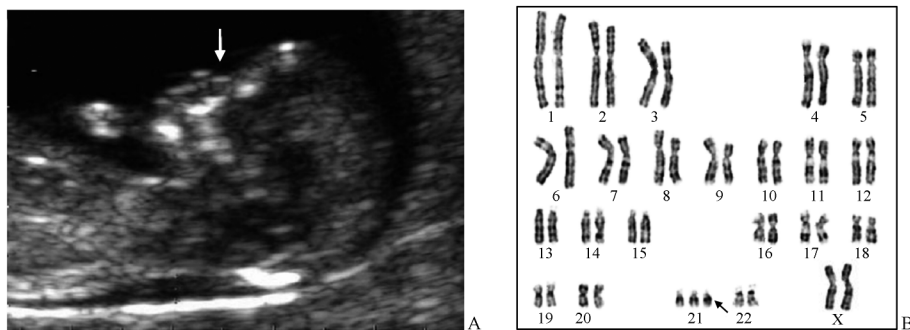


图2 IVF-ET 双胎妊娠 11⁺⁵周双胎之一超声检查(A)及同一胎儿出生后染色体检查核型分析(B)

Fig 2 Ultrasonic screening for IVF-ET twin pregnancy in 11⁺⁵ weeks of pregnancy(A) and the same fetus postnatal diagnosis for chromosome abnormality (B)

A: The arrow showed one of twins absence of the nasal bone; B: The arrow showed the chromosomal abnormality of Down's syndrome

3 讨论

目前,胎儿畸形的超声筛查在国内已广泛开展,但主要在妊娠中期(18~24周)进行,妊娠早期仅在一些大中城市应用,且针对IVF-ET妊娠早期超声筛查的相关研究少见报道。妊娠早期超声筛查可以早期发现多胎,确定胎儿孕龄,同时发现胎儿的异常(包括超声软标记的异常和结构异常),从而采取相应的遗传性诊断和临床措施,尽可能提高IVF-ET妊娠胎儿的优生优育率。故本研究以接受IVF-ET的孕妇作为研究对象,在妊娠11~13⁺⁶周进行系统的超声筛查,并结合遗传学诊断,旨在评价妊娠早期超声筛查在IVF-ET妊娠中的临床应用价值。

根据我院对2002—2004年江苏省人群出生缺陷发生情况的研究报告,其出生缺陷总发生率为1.34%(360/26 803),360例出生缺陷中,71.67%为产前诊断发现^[5]。而本组IVF-ET孕妇总的胎儿畸形发生率为0.86%(8/928),并不高于普通人群,也低于李胜利等^[6]统计报道的2.25%胎儿畸形发生率。但是,从本组研究中可以发现IVF-ET的多胎妊娠发生率明显增高,而且双胎异常的发生率(1.23%)相对较高,提示IVF-ET双胎妊娠发生胎儿异常的风险会相应增高,这与国外相关报道一致^[7-8]。而在11~13⁺⁶周进行IVF-ET孕妇的超声筛查可以早期判断多胎的绒毛膜性和羊膜囊个数,并发现异常,临床指导意义较大。对于一些多胎妊娠,为改善妊娠结局应尽量在妊娠早期施行选择性减胎术,以保护健康胎儿。本组685例IVF-ET孕妇中,共有2例在妊娠早期接受减胎术,均获得成功,余胎儿中晚孕期至出生后随访均正常。

妊娠早期NT测量、鼻骨检测、右房室瓣频谱等

超声软标记的异常,可早期提示胎儿染色体异常或结构畸形^[9-10]。有研究显示,妊娠早期NT值大于3 mm,则胎儿染色体异常、心血管畸形等风险明显增高^[11]。有研究表明NT增厚联合鼻骨缺失时染色体异常检出率高达95%^[12]。因此,根据超声软标记结合其他产前诊断指征,选择性通过绒毛穿刺行胎儿染色体核型分析,进行更早期的产前诊断,有利于减少漏诊^[13],还可避免盲目检查带来的宫内感染、流产等风险。但是,由于IVF-ET妊娠胎儿对于不孕症家庭来说都极其珍贵,在告知孕妇穿刺风险和胎儿异常的风险后,大部分的孕妇及其家属不愿选择侵入性检查。因此,本组超声检查发现,多数缺乏后续的染色体检查结果。但2例接受染色体检查者,结果均异常,提示NT增厚和鼻骨缺失在妊娠早期筛查中起重要作用。然而,本组有5例(7个)NT增厚者出生后证实并无异常,其原因不排除因胎儿体位不同造成的测量误差;另一方面,单纯性NT增厚也存在较高的假阳性,需结合其他指标以提高检出准确率^[14]。但可以肯定的是这种情况下胎儿异常的风险将增高,对此类胎儿需要临床重点监测,加强孕期超声随访及遗传学随访。

妊娠早期结构筛查对IVF-ET胎儿异常的早期诊断和异常妊娠结局也具有相当重要的临床意义,可以早期发现一些明显的出生缺陷,从而指导临床采取相应的处理措施^[15-16]。如本组有1例双胎之一在妊娠早期被发现为无脑儿,早期即接受减胎术治疗,提示妊娠早期细致、全面的规范化超声结构筛查有助于早期诊断和干预。

总之,通过对IVF-ET妊娠早期(11~13⁺⁶周)胎儿进行系统性的超声筛查,可以早期发现胎儿异常,尽早采取相应的遗传性诊断措施,提高异常胎儿的早期检出率,对多胎及异常胎儿的临床早期处

理亦具有重要的指导意义。

4 利益冲突

所有作者声明本文不涉及任何利益冲突。

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[本文编辑] 魏学丽, 邓晓群

· 更正启事 ·

关于《脐带间充质干细胞对 C57BL/6 小鼠 Lewis 肺癌生长及转移的影响》一文的更正

本刊 2012 年 33 卷第 4 期 355-358 页刊登的卢兆桐等的论文《脐带间充质干细胞对 C57BL/6 小鼠 Lewis 肺癌生长及转移的影响》因校对疏忽,致使图 3 的图注及图 3D 的纵坐标轴起始点出现差错,现作如下更正:

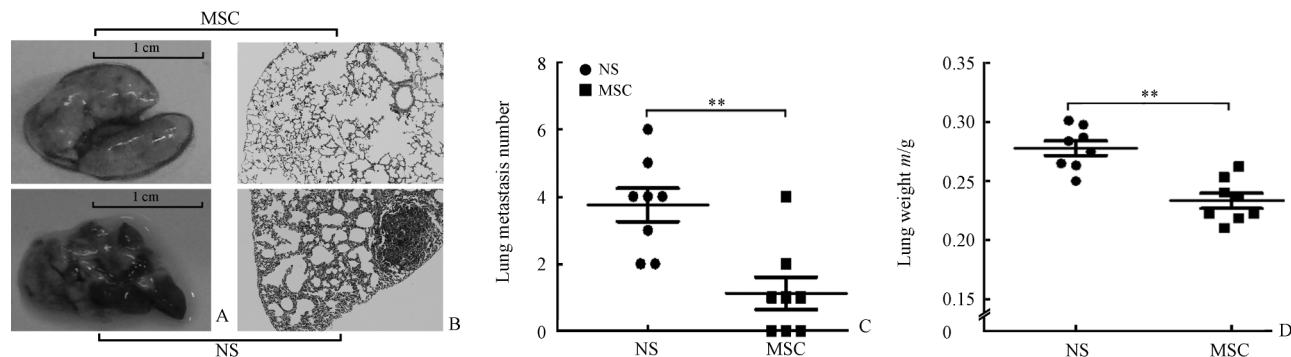


图 3 脐带 MSCs 对 Lewis 肺癌转移的影响

Fig 3 Effect of umbilical cord-derived MSCs on the metastasis of Lewis lung carcinoma

MSCs: Mesenchymal stem cells; NS: Normal saline. A: Macroscopic picture of the lung metastases; B: Representative H-E staining image of lung metastases; C: Reduction in lung metastases number per lung area with MSCs; D: Reduction in lung weight with MSCs. ** $P < 0.01$; $n = 8$, $\bar{x} \pm s$. Original magnification: $\times 100$ (B)