

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2019.16.039

# 不同病情妊娠高血压综合征患者凝血指标及血小板参数检测的临床价值及其妊娠结局研究 \*

陈彩云 云红叶 王海燕 常鹏环 韩 柳

(中南大学湘雅医学院附属海口医院妇产科 海南 海口 570208)

**摘要 目的:** 研究不同病情妊娠高血压综合征患者凝血指标及血小板参数检测的临床价值及其妊娠结局。**方法:** 2017年2月~2018年12月期间,我院收治的120例妊娠高血压综合征患者作为研究对象,将其按照疾病严重程度的不同分为轻度组45例、中度组40例以及重度组35例。分别比较三组患者的各项凝血指标、血小板参数、产妇不良妊娠结局以及新生儿不良妊娠结局。**结果:** 重度组部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶时间(TT)较轻度组和中度组缩短,而纤维蛋白原(FIB)较轻度组和中度组升高( $P<0.05$ ),且中度组FIB高于轻度组( $P<0.05$ )。重度组血小板数量(PLT)低于轻度组和中度组,而平均血小板体积(MPV)高于轻度组和中度组( $P<0.05$ ),中度组PLT低于轻度组,而MPV高于轻度组( $P<0.05$ )。重度组胎盘早剥、剖腹产、产后出血的发生率高于中度组和轻度组,且中度组高于轻度组( $P<0.05$ )。重度组新生儿窒息、早产、呼吸窘迫的发生率高于中度组、轻度组,且中度组高于轻度组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:** 临床工作中可通过联合检测凝血指标及血小板参数,从而有利于评估妊娠高血压综合征患者的病情严重程度,同时有助于预测妊娠结局。

**关键词:** 妊娠高血压综合征;病情;凝血指标;血小板参数;妊娠结局

**中图分类号:** R714.246 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1673-6273(2019)16-3188-04

## Clinical Value and Pregnancy Outcome of Detection of Coagulation Parameters and Platelet Parameters in Patients with Pregnancy Hypertension Syndrome with Different Conditions\*

CHEN Cai-yun, YUN Hong-ye, WANG Hai-yan, CHANG Peng-huan, HAN Liu

(Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Central South University Xiangya School of Medicine Affiliated Haikou Hospital, Haikou, Hainan, 570208, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To study the clinical value and pregnancy outcome of detection of coagulation parameters and platelet parameter detection in patients with gestational hypertension syndrome with different conditions. **Methods:** From February 2017 to December 2018, 120 patients with gestational hypertension syndrome who were admitted to our hospital were selected as study subjects. The patients were divided into mild group (45 cases), moderate group (40 cases) and severe group (35 cases) according to the severity of the disease. The coagulation parameters, platelet parameters, maternal adverse pregnancy outcomes and neonatal adverse pregnancy outcomes were compared among the three groups. **Results:** The activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) and rthrombin time (TT) in the severe group were shorter than those in the mild group and moderate group, while fibrinogen (FIB) were higher than that in the mild group and moderate group ( $P<0.05$ ). The FIB of the moderate group was higher than that of the mild group ( $P<0.05$ ). The platelet count (PLT) in the severe group were lower than that in the mild group and moderate group, and mean platelet volume (MPV) was higher than that in the mild group and moderate group ( $P<0.05$ ). PLT in the moderate group was lower than that in the mild group, and MPV was higher than that in the mild group ( $P<0.05$ ). The incidence of placental abruption, cesarean section and postpartum hemorrhage in the severe group were higher than those in the moderate group and mild group, and those in the moderate group were higher than those in the mild group ( $P<0.05$ ). The incidence of neonatal asphyxia, preterm birth and respiratory distress in the severe group were higher than those in the moderate group and mild group, while those in the moderate group were higher than those in the mild group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** In clinical work, coagulation parameters and platelet parameters can be detected jointly, so it is helpful to evaluate the condition of severity of patients with gestational hypertension syndrome. It is also helpful in predicting pregnancy outcomes.

**Key words:** Pregnancy hypertension syndrome; Condition; Coagulation parameters; Platelet parameters; Pregnancy outcomes

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R714.246 **Document code:** A

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2019)16-3188-04

\* 基金项目:海南省自然科学基金项目(20158288)

作者简介:陈彩云(1978-),女,本科,主治医师,研究方向:妇产医学,E-mail: caihuiyun1589@163.com

(收稿日期:2019-02-03 接受日期:2019-02-27)

## 前言

妊娠高血压综合征属于妊娠期女性特发性疾病之一,是以高血压、水肿、蛋白尿等为主要特征的一种多脏器受损妊娠并发症,如未给予及时有效的治疗,随病情的不断进展可能导致产妇以及围产儿的死亡<sup>[1,2]</sup>。相关调查数据显示,我国妊娠高血压综合征的发病率约为 5.6%~11.1%<sup>[3]</sup>,而国外相关报道显示妊娠高血压综合征的发病率约为 7.3%~9.1%,妊娠高血压综合征已成为妇产科临床重点关注的问题之一<sup>[4]</sup>。该患者的凝血因子活性出现异常增高,且凝血功能明显亢进,继而可能导致血液处于高凝状态,进一步促进纤溶亢进的发生,增加弥散性血管内凝血发生的风险,是导致孕产妇以及围生儿不良妊娠结局以及死亡的主要原因<sup>[5-7]</sup>。鉴于此,本文通过研究不同病情妊娠高血压综合征患者凝血指标及血小板参数的变化及其妊娠结局,以期有效预防妊娠高血压综合征患者的凝血紊乱,改善其妊娠结局提供参考,现作以下报道。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

2017 年 2 月~2018 年 12 月期间,我院收治的 120 例妊娠高血压综合征患者作为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)所有纳入对象均与《妇产科学(第 6 版)》<sup>[8]</sup>中所制定的妊娠高血压综合征相关诊断标准相符;(2)年龄 $\geq 18$  周岁;(3)均为单胎妊娠;(4)孕周 36~40 周;(5)无饮酒、吸烟等不良生活习惯;(6)孕前均无原发性高血压、脑血管疾病、心脏病、糖尿病以及急性慢性肾炎等疾病。排除标准:(1)合并妊娠期糖尿病或贫血者;(2)入院前 30d 内接受过抗血小板、利尿、活血等药物治疗者;(3)伴有妇科炎症或肿瘤疾病者;(4)无法正常交流沟通或伴有神经系统疾病者;(5)正参与其他研究者。按照疾病严重程度的不同分为轻度组 45 例、中度组 40 例以及重度组 35 例,其中轻度组患者年龄 23~37 岁,平均年龄 $(27.51 \pm 2.17)$ 岁;孕周 36~40 周,平均孕周 $(38.29 \pm 0.54)$ 周;中度组患者年龄 23~38 岁,平均年龄 $(27.05 \pm 2.09)$ 岁;孕周 36~39 周,平均孕周 $(38.15 \pm 0.49)$ 周;重度组患者年龄 23~37 岁,平均年龄 $(27.73 \pm 2.95)$ 岁;孕周 37~40 周,平均孕周 $(38.31 \pm 0.62)$ 周。三组患者一般资料比较无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),本次研究已获得纳入对象同意且签署同意书。

### 1.2 研究方法

(1)凝血指标检测:采集所有纳入对象的空腹静脉血 2 mL,

加入含有枸橼酸钠的一次性凝血功能专用抗凝管中,于 3000 r/min 条件下离心 10 min,取血浆以 ACL8000 型全自动血凝仪(购自美国 Instrumentation Laboratory 公司)及其配套试剂予以测定,检测务必在 2h 内完成,凝血指标包括凝血酶原时间(Prothrombin time,PT)、部分凝血活酶时间(Activated partial thromboplastin time,APTT)、凝血酶时间(Thrombin time,TT)和纤维蛋白原(Fibrinogen,FIB)。(2)血小板参数检测:采集所有纳入对象的空腹静脉血 2 mL,加入含有乙二胺四乙酸二甲的一次性血常规专用抗凝管内,通过 CD3700 型全自动五分类血球分析仪(购自美国雅培公司)及其配套试剂予以测定,检测务必在 2h 内完成,血小板参数包括血小板数量(Platelet count,PLT)、平均血小板体积(Mean platelet volume,MPV)、血小板体积分布宽度(Platelet volume distribution width,PDW)。(3)随访产妇的不良妊娠结局(主要包括胎盘早剥、剖腹产、产后出血)以及新生儿不良妊娠结局(主要包括新生儿窒息、早产、呼吸窘迫)。

### 1.3 评价标准

妊娠高血压综合征疾病严重程度评定标准主要是参照《妇产科学(第 6 版)》<sup>[8]</sup>中所制定的相关标准:(1)轻度:收缩压在 140 mmHg 以上,舒张压在 90 mmHg 以上,且伴有轻度水肿,尿蛋白检测结果为弱阳性,临床症状轻微;(2)中度:收缩压在 150~160 mmHg 范围内,舒张压在 100~110 mmHg 范围内,且伴有水肿,尿蛋白检测结果显示阳性,24h 尿蛋白定量在 500 mg 以上,患者出现明显临床症状;(3)重度:收缩压在 160 mmHg 以上,舒张压在 110 mmHg 以上,且患者出现头痛、水肿等症状,尿蛋白检测结果显示为阳性,24h 尿蛋白定量在 500 mg 以上。

### 1.4 统计学方法

数据分析主要是借助 SPSS20.0 软件完成,且以[n(%)]进行计数资料的表示,实施 $\chi^2$ 检验。以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 进行计量资料的表示,实施 t 检验。多组间的比较采用单因素方差分析,以  $P<0.05$  说明差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 三组患者各项凝血指标对比

三组患者 PT 对比差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ );重度组 APTT、TT 较轻度组和中度组缩短,而 FIB 较轻度组和中度组升高( $P<0.05$ ),且中度组 FIB 高于轻度组( $P<0.05$ )。见表 1。

### 2.2 三组患者各项血小板参数对比

三组患者 PDW 对比差异不明显( $P>0.05$ );重度组 PLT 低

表 1 三组患者各项凝血指标对比 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

Table 1 Comparison of coagulation parameters among the three groups $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

| Groups         | n  | PT(s)            | APTT(s)                        | TT(s)                          | FIB(g/L)                      |
|----------------|----|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mild group     | 45 | 11.30 $\pm$ 0.84 | 31.10 $\pm$ 2.07               | 14.22 $\pm$ 0.79               | 4.30 $\pm$ 0.52               |
| Moderate group | 40 | 11.20 $\pm$ 0.90 | 30.88 $\pm$ 2.12               | 13.88 $\pm$ 0.80               | 5.32 $\pm$ 0.59 <sup>#</sup>  |
| Severe group   | 35 | 10.14 $\pm$ 0.83 | 26.34 $\pm$ 1.80 <sup>#*</sup> | 11.32 $\pm$ 0.83 <sup>#*</sup> | 6.44 $\pm$ 0.56 <sup>#*</sup> |
| F              | -  | 2.157            | 4.932                          | 4.828                          | 6.188                         |
| P              | -  | 0.124            | 0.015                          | 0.023                          | 0.010                         |

Note: Compared with mild group, <sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with moderate group, <sup>\*</sup> $P<0.05$ .

于轻度组和中度组,而 MPV 高于轻度组和中度组(均  $P<0.05$ ); 表 2。  
中度组 PLT 低于轻度组,而 MPV 高于轻度组(均  $P<0.05$ )。见

表 2 三组患者各项血小板参数对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of platelet parameters among the three groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

| Groups         | n  | PLT( $\times 10^9/L$ )           | MPV(fl)                        | PDW(%)           |
|----------------|----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Mild group     | 45 | 155.23 $\pm$ 60.32               | 10.01 $\pm$ 1.24               | 19.50 $\pm$ 1.19 |
| Moderate group | 40 | 145.33 $\pm$ 61.13 <sup>#</sup>  | 11.09 $\pm$ 1.33 <sup>#</sup>  | 20.01 $\pm$ 1.09 |
| Severe group   | 35 | 118.49 $\pm$ 50.32 <sup>**</sup> | 12.32 $\pm$ 1.20 <sup>**</sup> | 20.33 $\pm$ 1.03 |
| F              | -  | 8.276                            | 6.264                          | 2.036            |
| P              | -  | 0.000                            | 0.008                          | 0.207            |

Note: Compared with mild group, <sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with moderate group, <sup>\*</sup> $P<0.05$ .

### 2.3 三组产妇不良妊娠结局对比

轻度组,且中度组高于轻度组( $P<0.05$ )。见表 3。

重度组胎盘早剥、剖宫产、产后出血的发生率高于中度组、

表 3 三组产妇不良妊娠结局对比【例(%)】

Table 3 Comparison of adverse pregnancy outcomes among the three groups[n(%)]

| Groups         | n  | Placental abruption     | Cesarean section         | Postpartum hemorrhage   |
|----------------|----|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mild group     | 45 | 0(0.00)                 | 11(24.44)                | 0(0.00)                 |
| Moderate group | 40 | 4(10.00) <sup>#</sup>   | 25(62.50) <sup>#</sup>   | 4(10.00) <sup>#</sup>   |
| Severe group   | 35 | 11(31.43) <sup>**</sup> | 35(100.00) <sup>**</sup> | 10(28.57) <sup>**</sup> |
| $\chi^2$       | -  | 13.195                  | 15.932                   | 12.743                  |
| P              | -  | 0.000                   | 0.000                    | 0.000                   |

Note: Compared with mild group, <sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with moderate group, <sup>\*</sup> $P<0.05$ .

### 2.4 三组新生儿不良妊娠结局对比

轻度组,且中度组高于轻度组( $P<0.05$ )。见表 4。

重度组新生儿窒息、早产、呼吸窘迫的发生率高于中度组、

表 4 三组新生儿不良妊娠结局对比【例(%)】

Table 4 Comparison of adverse pregnancy outcomes among the three groups[n(%)]

| Groups         | n  | Neonatal asphyxia       | Preterm birth           | Respiratory distress    |
|----------------|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mild group     | 45 | 1(2.22)                 | 1(2.22)                 | 1(2.22)                 |
| Moderate group | 40 | 6(15.00) <sup>#</sup>   | 6(15.00) <sup>#</sup>   | 7(17.50) <sup>#</sup>   |
| Severe group   | 35 | 12(34.29) <sup>**</sup> | 13(37.14) <sup>**</sup> | 14(40.00) <sup>**</sup> |
| $\chi^2$       | -  | 11.523                  | 12.053                  | 8.947                   |
| P              | -  | 0.000                   | 0.000                   | 0.000                   |

Note: Compared with mild group, <sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with moderate group, <sup>\*</sup> $P<0.05$ .

## 3 讨论

妊娠高血压综合征患者主要临床症状包括头晕、上腹部疼痛、抽搐、恶心呕吐以及意识障碍等<sup>[9,10]</sup>,病情严重者甚至会出现胎盘早剥、心力衰竭以及胸腹腔积液等<sup>[11-13]</sup>。该病属于妊娠期女性常见并发症之一,如不予以合理有效的干预,会对母婴的生命健康安全造成极大的威胁<sup>[14-16]</sup>。迄今为止,关于该病的具体病因尚未完全明确,但有研究报道显示,患者凝血功能通常会发生不同程度的改变,具有血液高凝状态趋势,提示了妊娠高

血压综合征可能是引起产妇凝血功能紊乱的重要因素<sup>[17,18]</sup>。血小板在正常妊娠孕妇中略有减少,而妊娠高血压综合征患者的血小板显著减少,甚至有出血倾向,这提示了妊娠高血压综合征可能会增加孕产妇的出血风险。

本文结果显示,重度组 APTT、TT 相比轻度组与中度组较低,而 FIB 相比轻度组与中度组较高,中度组 FIB 相比轻度组较高,这与张丽中等人的研究报道相符<sup>[19]</sup>,说明了妊娠高血压综合征患者存在明显的凝血功能异常,且随着患者病情的不断加重,凝血功能异常越明显。APTT 的缩短反映了血液处于高

凝状态,且具有血栓形成的倾向;而 TT 延长反映了血浆中类肝素物质与纤维蛋白原降解产物的增加;FIB 的升高则反映了机体处于血栓前状态,具有血栓形成的倾向<sup>[20-22]</sup>。因此,可推测妊娠高血压综合征患者体内存在血栓形成倾向。因此,我们在妊娠晚期应对妊娠高血压综合征患者的上述凝血指标予以及时监测,这对预防血栓形成以及产后出血具有极其重要的意义。此外,重度组 PLT 低于轻度组与中度组,而 MPV 高于轻度组与中度组,中度组 PLT 低于轻度组,而 MPV 高于轻度组,这表明了妊娠高血压综合征患者血小板参数存在明显异常。发生妊娠高血压综合征时,血栓痉挛性收缩会导致血管内皮损伤,同时激活血小板的活性,并于血管内消耗血小板,激活血栓素 A2 以及促进血清素的释放,进一步使得血小板聚集以及痉挛<sup>[23,24]</sup>。因外周血中血小板的凝聚以及破坏,会导致血小板计数减少,促进骨髓增生性补偿血小板,继而使得巨核细胞的体积多倍体数量明显增加,导致血小板的体积增大,最终使得上述血小板参数发生改变<sup>[25-27]</sup>。随着病情严重程度的增加,产妇及新生儿不良妊娠结局发生风险越高,这提示了妊娠高血压综合征会增加不良妊娠结局发生风险。其中主要原因可能在于:随着妊娠高血压综合征病情的不断加重,患者机体小动脉持续痉挛,胎盘内血流量减少,从而使得胎盘滋养细胞缺血缺氧,继而对胎儿以及产妇造成严重伤害<sup>[28-30]</sup>。

综上所述,妊娠高血压综合征患者存在明显的凝血功能以及血小板参数异常,临床工作中可通过联合检测上述相关指标,继而有利于评估妊娠高血压综合征患者的病情严重程度,同时可作为不良妊娠结局的预测指标。

#### 参考文献(References)

- [1] Kan C, Cao J, Hou J, et al. Correlation of miR-21 and BNP with pregnancy-induced hypertension complicated with heart failure and the diagnostic value[J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2019, 17(4): 3129-3135
- [2] Chen SN, Wang PH, Hsieh MF, et al. Maternal pregnancy-induced hypertension increases the subsequent risk of neonatal candidiasis: A nationwide population-based cohort study [J]. *Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol*, 2019, 58(2): 261-265
- [3] 刘翔,任甜甜.妊娠高血压综合征患者血液流变学指标的变化及临床研究价值分析[J]. *中国实验诊断学*, 2017, 21(10): 1718-1721
- [4] Nugroho AM, Sugiarto A, Chandra S, et al. A Comparative Study of Fractionated Versus Single Dose Injection for Spinal Anesthesia During Cesarean Section in Patients with Pregnancy-Induced Hypertension[J]. *Anesth Pain Med*, 2019, 9(1): 85115-85116
- [5] Chen Y, Lin L. Potential Value of Coagulation Parameters for Suggesting Preeclampsia During the Third Trimester of Pregnancy[J]. *Am J Med Sci*, 2017, 354(1): 39-43
- [6] Bizerea TO, Stroescu R, Rogobete AF, et al. Pregnancy Induced Hypertension Versus Small Weight for Gestational Age: Cause of Neonatal Hematological Disorders[J]. *Clin Lab*, 2018, 64(7): 1241-1248
- [7] 范小斌,李广华,龚彩平,等. ROC 曲线评价凝血功能指标对妊高征的诊断价值[J]. *血栓与止血学*, 2018, 24(6): 921-924
- [8] 乐杰. 妇产科学(第 6 版)[M]. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2004: 97-104
- [9] Chen H, Zhang J, Qin F, et al. Evaluation of the predictive value of high sensitivity C-reactive protein in pregnancy-induced hypertension syndrome[J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2018, 16(2): 619-622
- [10] 梁春娇,黄鑫,王杨,等. 血浆 FA、ET-1、Hcy、VEGF 水平与妊娠高血压综合征的相关性研究 [J]. *现代生物医学进展*, 2017, 17(27): 5290-5293
- [11] Mulualem G, Wondim A, Woretaw A, et al. The effect of pregnancy induced hypertension and multiple pregnancies on preterm birth in Ethiopia: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *BMC Res Notes*, 2019, 12(1): 91
- [12] Sackey DS, Larbie C, Mensah FO, et al. Geophagia, nutrition and health of women with pregnancy-induced hypertension[J]. *Afr Health Sci*, 2018, 18(4): 1243-1254
- [13] Gudeta TA, Regassa TM. Pregnancy Induced Hypertension and Associated Factors among Women Attending Delivery Service at Mizan-Tepi University Teaching Hospital, Tepi General Hospital and Gebretsadik Shawo Hospital, Southwest, Ethiopia[J]. *Ethiop J Health Sci*, 2019, 29(1): 831-840
- [14] Cao Y, Wang M, Yuan Y, et al. Arterial blood gas and acid-base balance in patients with pregnancy-induced hypertension syndrome [J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2019, 17(1): 349-353
- [15] Tang P, Wang J, Song Y, et al. Characteristics and pregnancy outcomes of patients with severe pneumonia complicating pregnancy: a retrospective study of 12 cases and a literature review [J]. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*, 2018, 18(1): 434
- [16] Liu FM, Zhao M, Wang M, et al. Effect of regular oral intake of aspirin during pregnancy on pregnancy outcome of high-risk pregnancy-induced hypertension syndrome patients [J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2016, 20(23): 5013-5016
- [17] 余仕金,熊旭芳.凝血联合纤溶指标的检测在妊娠高血压综合征中的诊断价值[J]. *标记免疫分析与临床*, 2016, 23(9): 1010-1012
- [18] 卡米拉·合亚斯丁,郝立君,杨丽玮,等.凝血及纤溶功能联合检测在妊娠高血压综合征患者中的临床价值[J]. *重庆医学*, 2016, 45(1): 17-18
- [19] 张丽中,刘建红,范林霄,等.妊娠高血压综合征患者凝血功能和血小板活化标志物的检测和临床意义 [J]. *中国药物与临床*, 2010, 10(9): 987-990
- [20] Slavik L, Novak M, Ulehlova J, et al. Possibility of Coagulation System Activation Determination with Tissue Factor in Pregnancy Complications[J]. *Clin Lab*, 2016, 62(10): 1851-1856
- [21] Sergeeva ON, Chesnokova NP, Ponukalina EV, et al. Pathogenetic Relationship between Endothelial Dysfunction and Disorders of Blood Coagulation Potential in Pregnancy Complicated by Pre-Eclampsia[J]. *Vestn Ross Akad Med Nauk*, 2015, 1(5): 599-603
- [22] Campello E, Spiezia L, Radu CM, et al. Circulating microparticles in umbilical cord blood in normal pregnancy and pregnancy with preeclampsia[J]. *Thromb Res*, 2015, 136(2): 427-431
- [23] 何攀文,李霞,李莉,等.妊娠高血压综合征产妇 D-二聚体凝血指标血小板参数的变化及临床检测意义[J]. *浙江临床医学*, 2016, 23(2): 345-346
- [24] 王宋辉.妊娠高血压综合征患者血小板参数和凝血纤溶指标的变化及其意义[J]. *临床和实验医学杂志*, 2014, 13(4): 309-311
- [25] 吴晓梅,吴淑英.妊娠高血压综合征产妇临产前凝血系统及血小板多项指标的变化研究 [J]. *海南医学院学报*, 2013, 19(10): 1441-1444

随访,定期内镜活检复查。无论是青年人还是老年人在防治胃癌方面应尽量做到早期发现、早期诊断、早期治疗的原则。对于临床医生来讲更要对高危人群提倡“三早”原则,提高胃癌的治愈率。

综上所述,无论早期胃癌还是进展期胃癌,好发部位以胃窦小弯部最多;在早期胃癌中,发病部位越高,女性患者比例越大;在进展期胃癌中,胃癌发生的位置越高,男性比例越大;因此,在行胃镜检查时,对年轻女性应着重检查胃底及胃体部,对老年男性应着重检查胃窦小弯侧;此外,胃癌患者年龄越小,女性比例越大;胃癌患者年龄越大,高、中分化腺癌的比例越大。因此对于出现贫血、雌孕激素比例失调以及胃部不适返酸、嗝气的年轻女性,更应该早期行胃镜检查以排除胃癌的存在。

#### 参考文献(References)

- [1] Zheng J, Xie SH, Santoni G, et al. Population-based cohort study of diabetes mellitus and mortality in gastric adenocarcinoma [J]. The British journal of surgery, 2018, 105(13): 1799-1806
- [2] Wang Xiao-na, Liang Han. Several problems in surgical treatment of gastric cancer[J]. Chinese Journal of cancer, 2017, 29(4): 403-408
- [3] Chow WH, Blaser MJ, Blot WJ, et al. An inverse relation between cagA+ strains of Helicobacter pylori infection and risk of esophageal and gastric cardia adenocarcinoma[J]. Cancer Res, 2016, 58: 588-590
- [4] Blaser MJ, Saito D. Trends in reported adenocarcinomas of the oesophagus and gastric cancer in Japan [J]. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2017, 14: 107-113
- [5] Noguchi, I Yoshikawa T, T Suburaya A, et al. The gastric carcinoma different between Japan and The United States [J]. Cancer, 2017, 89: 2237-2246
- [6] 陆再英, 钟南山. 内科学 [M]. 9版. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2018: 396-400
- [7] Mills JC, Samuelson LC. Past questions and current understanding about gastric cancer[J]. Gastroenterology, 2018, 155(4): 939-944
- [8] Ohara Y, Tanabe A, Takihara H, et al. Endoscopic antralplasty for severe gastric stasis after wide endoscopic submucosal dissection in the antrum[J]. Clin journal of gastroenterology, 2016, 9(2): 63-67
- [9] 胡加海, 黄厚章, 张桂梅. 250例老年胃癌和中青年胃癌的对比分析[J]. 实用全科医学, 2017, 5(11): 996-997
- [10] Wang S, Freedman ND, Lofield E, et al. Alcohol consumption and risk of gastric cardia adenocarcinoma and gastric noncardia adenocarcinoma[J]. International journal of cancer, 2018, 143(11): 2749-2757
- [11] 洪流, 于皆平, 沈志祥, 等. 老年人贲门癌的临床、内镜及病理观察[J]. 中华消化内镜杂志, 2018, 17(4): 242
- [12] Sjudahl K, Lu Y, Nilsen TI, et al. Smoking and alcohol drinking in relation to risk of gastric cancer: population-based, prospective cohort study[J]. International Journal of Cancer, 2017, 120(1): 128-132
- [13] Mao Y, Hu J, Semenciw R, et al. Active and passive smoking and the risk of stomach cancer by subsite, in Canada [J]. Eur J Cancer Prev, 2017, 11(1): 27-38
- [14] 潘修勇, 杨进华, 张锡贵. 青年人胃癌 53 例临床分析[J]. 中国现代医生, 2016, 47(12): 92
- [15] Chen PP, Ma XY, Lin Q, et al. Effects of 17 $\beta$ -estradiol and tamoxifen on gastric cancer cell proliferation and apoptosis and ER expression [J]. Oncology Letters, 2017, 13(1): 57-62
- [16] 李祥春, 胡炳德, 梁丁保, 等. 青年人胃癌 67 例临床分析[J]. 中国医药报, 2017, 03(b)-034-01
- [17] 马长青, 黄厚章, 胡加海. 老年人早期胃癌 48 例诊断分析[J]. 中华全科医学, 2016, 6: 737-739
- [18] Horii Y, Dohi O, Naito Y, et al. Efficacy of magnifying narrow band imaging for delineating horizontal margins of early gastric cancer[J]. Digestion, 2018, 1-7
- [19] 苗瑞政, 姜言明, 张敏. 高龄胃癌患者临床病理学特点分析[J]. 中华肿瘤防治杂志, 2016, 10(10): 1096-1097
- [20] Zhao B, Zhang J, Mei D, et al. Prognostic significance of tumor infiltration growth pattern in patients with advanced gastric cancer[J]. Journal Of Clinical Pathology, 2018, 11(6): 124-127
- [21] Ahn B, Chae YS, Kim CH, et al. Tumor microenvironmental factors have prognostic significances in advanced gastric cancer [J]. Annals of Oncology, 2018, 126(10): 814-821
- [22] 胡开兵, 刘咸罗. 老年胃癌 118 例临床分析[J]. 实用全科医学, 2015, 3(5): 444
- [23] 杨保栋, 青年人胃癌 40 例分析[J]. 中华胃肠外科, 2016, 06: 152-01

(上接第 3191 页)

- [26] Chang WS, Lin LT, Hsu LC, et al. Maternal pregnancy-induced hypertension increases the subsequent risk of transient tachypnea of the newborn: A nationwide population-based cohort study[J]. Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol, 2018, 57(4): 546-550
- [27] Kong D, Wang H, Liu Y, et al. Correlation between the expression of inflammatory cytokines IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$  and hs-CRP and unfavorable fetal outcomes in patients with pregnancy-induced hypertension [J]. Exp Ther Med, 2018, 16(3): 1982-1986
- [28] Timpka S, Markovitz A, Schyman T, et al. Midlife development of type 2 diabetes and hypertension in women by history of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy[J]. Cardiovasc Diabetol, 2018, 17(1): 124
- [29] Khanam F, Hossain B, Mistry SK, et al. The association between daily 500 mg calcium supplementation and lower pregnancy-induced hypertension risk in Bangladesh[J]. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth, 2018, 18(1): 406
- [30] Spradley FT, Ge Y, Haynes BP, et al. Adrenergic receptor blockade attenuates placental ischemia-induced hypertension [J]. Physiol Rep, 2018, 6(17): 13814-13815