

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.21.036

1g/h 与 2g/h 硫酸镁维持剂量输注期间的血清镁水平预防子痫效果*

王影¹ 刘云¹ 王海丽¹ 岳婷¹ 许林波^{2Δ}

(1 陕西省人民医院产科 陕西 西安 710068; 2 西北妇女儿童医院医学检验中心 陕西 西安 710000)

摘要 目的:探究硫酸镁不同维持剂量在预防子痫中的临床效果分析。**方法:**选择 2018 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月于我院接受治疗的 100 例子痫前期产妇,按照随机数字表法区分为研究组与对照组(每组各 50 例产妇),对照组产妇接受 1 g/h 硫酸镁维持剂量输注,研究组产妇接受 2 g/h 硫酸镁维持剂量输注,对比两组产妇干预前后血压、24 h 尿蛋白、血浆纤维蛋白原、尿钙黏蛋白变化,统计两组产妇临床疗效差异以及不良反应发生情况。**结果:**(1)研究组治疗总有效率为 98.00%,高于对照组的 86.00% ($P<0.05$);(2)干预前两组产妇收缩压和舒张压组间无差异 ($P>0.05$),治疗后研究组收缩压和舒张压均低于对照组 ($P<0.05$);(3)干预前两组产妇 24 h 尿蛋白、血浆纤维蛋白原水平组间无差异 ($P>0.05$),治疗后研究组上述指标均低于对照组 ($P<0.05$),但两组干预前后血清镁水平无差异 ($P>0.05$);(4)研究组不良反应总发生率 14.00%,显著高于对照组的 2.00% ($P<0.05$)。**结论:**对于子痫产妇持续输注 2 g/h 硫酸镁可以有效改善其临床症状,降低产妇血压水平,控制其疾病进展效果较好,但不良反应发生情况显著高于持续输注 1 g/h 硫酸镁的产妇。

关键词:硫酸镁;维持剂量;子痫

中图分类号:R714.245 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2021)21-4171-05

Effect of Serum Magnesium Level on Prevention of Eclampsia During Maintenance Dose Infusion of 1 g/h and 2 g/h Magnesium Sulfate*

WANG Ying¹, LIU Yun¹, WANG Hai-li¹, YUE Ting¹, XU Lin-bo^{2Δ}

(1 Department of Obstetrics, Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710068, China;

2 Medical Laboratory Center, Northwest Women and Children's Hospital, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical effect of different maintenance doses of magnesium sulfate in the prevention of eclampsia. **Methods:** A total of 100 lying-in women with preeclampsia, who were treated in Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital from January 2018 to January 2020, were selected and were randomly divided into research group ($n=50$) and control group ($n=50$). The control group received 1 g/h magnesium sulfate maintenance dose infusion, and the research group received 2 g/h magnesium sulfate maintenance dose infusion. The clinical curative effects and adverse reactions of two groups of lying-in women were compared and analyzed. **Results:** (1) The total effective rate (98.00 %) of the study group was higher than that (86.00 %) of the control group ($P<0.05$). (2) Before the intervention, there was no significant difference between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The systolic and diastolic blood pressure in the study group were lower than those in the control group after treatment ($P<0.05$). (3) There was no significant difference in 24-hour urinary protein and plasma fibrinogen levels between the two groups before intervention ($P>0.05$). The above indexes in the study group were lower than those in the control group after treatment ($P<0.05$), but there was no significant difference in serum magnesium levels between the two groups before and after intervention ($P>0.05$). (4) The total incidence of adverse reactions (14.00 %) in the study group was significantly higher than that (2.00 %) in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Continuous infusion of 2 g/h magnesium sulfate can effectively improve the clinical symptoms, reduce maternal blood pressure, and control the disease progression, but the incidence of adverse reactions is significantly higher than that of continuous infusion of 1 g/h magnesium sulfate.

Key words: Magnesium sulfate; Maintenance dose; Eclampsia

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R714.245 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2021)21-4171-05

前言

妊娠期高血压是一种女性妊娠期间特有的疾病^[1],可能会

对妊娠结局产生一定的不良影响,研究发现妊娠高血压产妇出现胎儿窒息、胎盘前置等可能明显高于正常产妇,明显增加了产妇围产期的危险系数^[2]。流调学显示目前我国妊娠高血压的

* 基金项目:陕西省重点研发计划项目(2020SF-037);陕西省人民医院科技发展基金项目(2020YXM-11)

作者简介:王影(1981-),女,硕士研究生,主治医师,研究方向:妇科肿瘤、产科妊娠合并症,电话:13488261357, E-mail: syck1wy@163.com

Δ 通讯作者:许林波(1979-),男,本科,主管检验师,研究方向:医学检验,电话:15309210639, E-mail: syck1wy@163.com

(收稿日期:2021-04-02 接受日期:2021-04-25)

发病率约为 9.4%,国外报道约为 7%-12%,是目前导致孕产妇及围生儿流产、早产以及死亡的重要原因之一^[3,4]。子痫属于妊娠高血压的范畴,是孕产妇和围产儿死亡的首要原因,数据显示每年约有 5 万名孕妇死于子痫前期和子痫,该病可导致母体高血压、蛋白尿等,还会影响胎儿生长发育导致其出现生长受限、胎儿窘迫、死胎等严重结局^[5,6]。近一个世纪,硫酸镁在子痫前期病情的预防和阻断作用已得到多个研究证实,起初担心其毒性,硫酸镁的用量较低^[7,8]。近年来为追求更好的干预效果,硫酸镁的应用剂量逐渐增加,已有的研究显示硫酸镁较安慰剂和其他抗惊厥药具有更好的干预效果,但围绕硫酸镁应用剂量的争议也愈加激烈^[9,10]。本研究拟通过设立对照研究的方式,探究 1 g/h 和 2 g/h 硫酸镁维持剂量输注对子痫产妇血清镁水平及其症状改善的效果,以期改善子痫产妇预后提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2018 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月于我院接受治疗的 100 例子痫前期产妇为研究对象,按照随机数字表法区分为研究组与对照组(每组各 50 例产妇)。

纳入标准:(1)调研对象均符合子痫诊断标准^[11,12]且出现相应临床症状;(2)意识清晰能够配合进行调研;(3)调研已报医院伦理协会批准开展;(4)调研对象临床病历资料齐全完备;(5)调研已经调研对象同意并签署知情同意书。

排除标准:(1)并发精神疾患患者;(2)多胎妊娠者;(3)调研药物禁忌症者;(4)局部或全身脓毒血症者;(5)并发严重心肺障碍者;(6)胎盘早剥或前置胎盘者;(7)妊娠 <28 w 者。

1.2 干预方法

两组产妇均予以硫酸镁联合硝苯地平治疗。研究组产妇接受硫酸镁注射液(扬州中宝药业,规格 10 mL:2.5 g/支,国药准字 H32024805)输注治疗,应用剂量为首次负荷剂量 4 g,经 25%葡萄糖注射液 20 mL 稀释后 5 min 内缓慢静脉注射,而后使用 25%注射液 60 mL,经 5%葡萄糖注射液 1000 mL 稀释后静脉滴注,滴速控制为 2 g/h,同时联合服用硝苯地平片(山西太

原药业,规格 10 mg/片,国药准字 H14021988),服用剂量为 10 mg/次,3 次/d,7 d 后调整剂量为 15 mg/次,3 次/d。对照组产妇除硫酸镁维持输注剂量为 1 g/h 之外,其余药物干预均与研究组一致。两组产妇干预时间均为 15 d。

1.3 观察指标及评测标准

1.3.1 两组产妇临床疗效 临床疗效评定标准^[13],显效:干预后临床症状基本消失,血压水平为 130~140/(80~90)mmHg,尿检蛋白结果为(-)(+)或(++),有效:干预后临床症状有好转,血压水平为 140~150/(90~100)mmHg,尿检蛋白结果为(+)或(++),无效:干预后临床体征无明显改善,尿检蛋白结果无改善。治疗总有效率=(显效数+有效数)/总例数×100%。

1.3.2 干预前后两组产妇血压及实验室指标变化 分别于干预前和干预后对两组产妇的收缩压、舒张压、24 h 尿蛋白、血浆纤维蛋白原以及血清镁水平进行检测,并开展组间差异性比较,其中收缩压和舒张压的检测应用鱼跃电子血压计检测,24 h 尿蛋白、血浆纤维蛋白原以及血清镁水平使用全自动生化分析仪进行检测。

1.3.3 两组产妇干预中不良反应发生率 分别统计两组产妇在干预过程中各类不良反应诸如胃肠道反应、皮肤潮红以及头晕的总发生率进行统计,并开展组间差异性比较。

1.4 统计学方法

选择 SPSS 22.0,计量资料采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,满足正态分布或方差齐性的数据组间差异使用 t 检验,多组间采用 F 检验,计数资料用卡方检验, $P < 0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组一般临床资料比较

本研究合计纳入研究对象 100 例,年龄 22~39 岁,平均年龄(30.19±1.10)岁,孕周 37~42 w,平均孕周(38.04±0.43)w,将两组产妇的各类一般临床资料诸如年龄、体重、孕周、ASA 分级进行组间差异性比较,结果显示两组产妇在上述资料无差异($P > 0.05$),提示两组产妇具有可比性,具体数据如表 1 所示。

表 1 两组产妇一般临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general clinical indexes between two groups

General clinical data	Research group(n=50)	Control group(n=50)
Age (years)	30.23± 1.11	30.18± 1.21
Body weight (kg)	72.38± 5.44	72.49± 5.10
Gestational age (year)	38.11± 0.26	38.02± 0.41
Production times (Times)	1.03± 0.21	1.02± 0.19
Pregnancy times (Times)	0.87± 0.25	0.88± 0.24

2.2 两组产妇干预临床疗效差异

将两组产妇的临床干预疗效进行评估显示,研究组显效 40 例,有效 9 例,无效 1 例,总有效率为 98.00%,对照组显效 30 例,有效 13 例,无效 7 例,总有效率 86.00%,两组产妇临床疗效组间差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),具体数据如表 2 所示。

2.3 两组产妇干预前后血压变化比较

将两组产妇干预前后的收缩压以及舒张压进行评测并开展组间比较显示,干预前两组产妇的收缩压和舒张压组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),经干预后两组产妇的舒张压和收缩压均出现了显著的降低($P < 0.05$),同组间差异性比较显示干预后研究组舒张压和收缩压明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$),具体数据如表 3 所示。

表 2 两组产妇产前临床疗效差异[例(%)]

Table 2 The difference of clinical efficacy between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Remarkable effect	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Research group	50	40(80.00)	9(18.00)	1(2.00)	49(98.00)*
Control group	50	30(60.00)	13(26.00)	7(14.00)	43(86.00)

Note: Compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

表 3 两组产妇产前产后血压变化比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, mmHg)Table 3 Comparison of blood pressure changes of two groups before and after intervention($\bar{x}\pm s$, mmHg)

Groups	n	Systolic pressure		Diastolic pressure	
		Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention
Research group	50	140.18 $\pm$ 10.22	121.28 $\pm$ 10.29 ^{#*}	100.87 $\pm$ 7.33	81.19 $\pm$ 4.33 ^{#*}
Control group	50	139.98 $\pm$ 10.34	126.98 $\pm$ 9.98 [#]	98.99 $\pm$ 8.01	86.18 $\pm$ 6.51 [#]

Note: Compared with before intervention, [#] $P<0.05$, compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组产妇产前产后实验室指标变化

将两组产妇产前产后实验室指标开展组间差异性比较,结果显示干预前两组产妇的 24 h 尿蛋白、血浆纤维蛋白原以及血清镁水平组间无差异($P>0.05$),而干预后研究组产妇的 24 h

尿蛋白以及血浆纤维蛋白原水平平均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),血清镁水平干预前后两组间无差异($P>0.05$),具体数据如表 4 所示。

表 4 两组产妇产前产后实验室指标变化($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 4 Changes of laboratory indexes before and after intervention in two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	24 h urinary protein(g)		Plasma fibrinogen(g/L)		Serum magnesium(mmol/L)	
		Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention
Research group	50	1.23 $\pm$ 0.12	0.45 $\pm$ 0.02 ^{#*}	5.19 $\pm$ 0.54	4.12 $\pm$ 0.34 ^{#*}	1.51 $\pm$ 0.21	1.61 $\pm$ 0.20
Control group	50	1.24 $\pm$ 0.13	0.51 $\pm$ 0.03 [#]	5.20 $\pm$ 0.49	4.45 $\pm$ 0.29 [#]	1.52 $\pm$ 0.19	1.57 $\pm$ 0.18

Note: Compared with before intervention, [#] $P<0.05$, compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.5 两组产妇产前中不良反应发生率比较

经统计发现,研究组产妇产前中胃肠道反应 3 例,皮肤潮红 2 例,头晕 2 例,不良反应总发生率 14.00 %,对照组

产妇出现胃肠道反应 1 例,总发生率 2.00 %,两组间比较差异明显($P<0.05$),具体数据如表 5 所示。

表 5 两组产妇产前中不良反应发生率比较[例(%)]

Table 5 Comparison of incidence of adverse reactions between two groups [n(%)]

Groups	n	Gastrointestinal reaction	Gastrointestinal reaction	Dizziness	Total incidence
Research group	50	3(6.00)	2(4.00)	2(4.00)	7(14.00)*
Control group	50	1(2.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.00)

Note: Compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

流调学显示,目前子痫前期全球发病率约为 3 %~5 %,其中重度子痫前期约为 1 %~2 %,是当前临床上妊娠期的特有疾病之一,多于妊娠 20 w 后出现,具有极高的危险性,也是导致孕产妇和围产儿死亡的最主要原因之一^[14,15]。近些年国际上关于子痫的发病机制较为认可的是 " 两阶段学说 ",即第一阶段妊娠早期胎盘的血流灌注不足、功能下降,第二阶段妊娠中晚期胎盘因缺血、缺氧导致局部氧化应激反应,使母体发生全身

小动脉痉挛,引起子痫前期、子痫的各种临床症状^[16,17]。已有的研究发现,女性妊娠时会出现血浆镁离子浓度下降的情况出现,其原因多与妊娠时肾小球滤过率的增加以及尿清除率的增加有关^[18]。有学者认为这可能也是诱发妊娠高血压的原因之一^[19,20],目前硫酸镁是临床上常用的子痫治疗药物,已被证实控制在子痫前期和子痫症状中效果优异,在降低孕妇和新生儿的死亡率方面值得肯定,但近些年围绕硫酸镁应用剂量的选择上有学者提出了异议,部分学者认为负荷剂量与低剂量硫酸镁在改善子痫产妇临床症状中效果差异不大,也有学者认为负荷剂量硫酸

镁能够更快的缓解产妇临床症状且安全性值得肯定^[21-23]。

我们通过设立不同分组的方式,就 1 g/h 和 2 g/h 硫酸镁维持剂量输注对子痫产妇血清镁水平及其临床症状的影响进行了分析,结果显示,从临床干预效果方面开展组间比较,研究组产妇的干预总有效率达到 98.00%,显著高于对照组的 86.00%,组间差异明显。与学者 Pascoal^[21]等人的研究类似,该学者通过就不同剂量硫酸镁治疗妊娠期高血压疾病的 Meta 分析发现,相比于低剂量硫酸镁,负荷剂量的硫酸镁能够显著降低胎儿及新生儿的死亡率,优于低剂量的硫酸镁(OR=0.45,95%置信区间为 0.23-0.88, $P=0.02$)。我们分析认为,硫酸镁属于解痉药物,能够刺激个体的血管内皮细胞分泌前列环素,抑制内皮素的合成,降低产妇对血管紧张素 II 的机体反应,还能够降低平滑肌细胞内钙离子的水平,改善血管内皮损伤,这对改善产妇血管痉挛状态同样有效,文中通过对比发现 2 g/h 的硫酸镁输注剂量在干预效果上优于 1 g/h 剂量,其原因可能与低剂量硫酸镁应用量较低有关^[24,25]。

文中进一步就两组产妇治疗后血压和实验室指标的变化进行了比较,结果显示在血压方面,研究组产妇经干预后舒张压、收缩压仅低于对照组,在 24 h 尿蛋白和血浆纤维蛋白原方面,研究组产妇也明显低于对照组产妇,这一方面说明 2 g/h 的输注剂量确实改善了子痫产妇的临床症状,另一方面也侧面印证了上文中关于两组干预有效率的结果。学者 Pascoal^[26]等的另一篇研究也与文研究类似,通过对 70 例重度子痫产妇应用硫酸镁开展临床干预发现,经 2 g/h 剂量的硫酸镁维持剂量治疗后,子痫产妇的 24 h 尿蛋白总量、母婴不良结局发生率均出现了明显降低,且产妇的凝血功能也出现显著改善,该学者认为 2 g/h 硫酸镁输注能够改善重度子痫产妇的凝血功能,一定程度上降低母婴不良结局的发生。本文作者分析认为,硫酸镁属于一种安全范围较窄的药物,其有效浓度与中毒浓度距离较近,其有效血浆浓度为 1.7~3.0 mmol/L,一旦浓度超过 3.0 mmol/L 就会容易引发毒性反应^[27,28]。文中经过把 1 g/h 和 2 g/h 输注剂量开展结果比较发现,2 g/h 硫酸镁输注剂量产妇其血清镁离子水平维持在安全水平,虽然最后研究组产妇不良反应发生率为 14.00%,但并未出现诸如呼吸困难、言语不清、呼吸肌麻痹等严重不良反应^[29],因而其安全性也值得肯定。与 Katz^[30]的研究类似,该学者比较维持阶段 1 g/h 和 2 g/h 静脉内使用硫酸镁期间先兆子痫孕妇的镁血症,以预防先兆子痫,结果显示 2 g/h 组的副作用发生频率显著高于 1 g/h(71.0% vs. 41.9%),但仅观察到轻度的不良反应,说明硫酸镁 1 g/h 的治疗同等有效,更安全,因为对孕妇的副作用较小。本研究也存在一定的不足,没有进行追踪研究,观察 1 g/h 和 2 g/h 静脉内使用硫酸镁对新生儿呼吸系统的影响,后续还需要继续研究。

综上所述,对子痫产妇持续输注 2 g/h 硫酸镁可以有效改善其临床症状,降低产妇血压水平,控制其疾病进展效果较好,但不良反应发生情况显著高于持续输注 1 g/h 硫酸镁的产妇。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Phipps E, Prasanna D, Brima W, et al. Preeclampsia: Updates in Pathogenesis, Definitions, and Guidelines[J]. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol, 2016, 11(6): 1102-1113
- [2] Ramos JGL, Sass N, Costa SHM. Preeclampsia [J]. Rev Bras Ginecol Obstet, 2017, 39(9): 496-512
- [3] Bokslag A, van Weissenbruch M, Mol BW, et al. Preeclampsia; short and long-term consequences for mother and neonate [J]. Early Hum Dev, 2016, 102: 47-50
- [4] Dhariwal NK, Lynde GC. Update in the Management of Patients with Preeclampsia[J]. Anesthesiol Clin, 2017, 35(1): 95-106
- [5] El-Sayed AAF. Preeclampsia: A review of the pathogenesis and possible management strategies based on its pathophysiological derangements[J]. Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol, 2017, 56(5): 593-598
- [6] Grotegut CA. Prevention of preeclampsia [J]. J Clin Invest, 2016, 126(12): 4396-4398
- [7] Rana S, Lemoine E, Granger JP, et al. Preeclampsia: Pathophysiology, Challenges, and Perspectives[J]. Circ Res, 2019, 124(7): 1094-1112
- [8] Guedes-Martins L. Superimposed Preeclampsia[J]. Adv Exp Med Biol, 2017, 956: 409-417
- [9] Filipek A, Jurewicz E. Preeclampsia - choroba kobiet w ciąży z Preeclampsia-a disease of pregnant women [J]. Postepy Biochem, 2018, 64(4): 232-229
- [10] Arbogast J, Moore L, Digiorio M, et al. The Effect of Automated Hand Hygiene Monitoring Systems and Other Complementary Behavior-Change Strategies on Performance [J]. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2020, 41(S1): s451-s452
- [11] Karumanchi SA, Granger JP. Preeclampsia and Pregnancy-Related Hypertensive Disorders[J]. Hypertension, 2016, 67(2): 238-242
- [12] Quintanilla LB, Lopez M, D Lip-Sosa, et al. EP02.17: Is cardiac maladaptation a risk factor for pre-eclampsia? A meta-analysis on the rate of pre-eclampsia among women with congenital heart diseases[J]. Ultrasound in Obstetrics And Gynecology, 2019, 54: 236-236
- [13] Paauw ND, Lely AT. Cardiovascular Sequels During and After Preeclampsia[J]. Adv Exp Med Biol, 2018, 1065: 455-470
- [14] Dymara-Konopka W, Laskowska M, Oleszczuk J. Preeclampsia - Current Management and Future Approach [J]. Curr Pharm Biotechnol, 2018, 19(10): 786-796
- [15] Pre Mr U-Srsen T, Kocic Z, Vodusek VF, et al. Total gestational weight gain and the risk of preeclampsia by pre-pregnancy body mass index categories: a population-based cohort study from 2013 to 2017 [J]. Journal of Perinatal Medicine, 2019, 47(6): 585-591
- [16] Méhats C, Miralles F, Vaiman D. Nouveaux regards sur la prééclampsie New perspectives on preeclampsia [J]. Med Sci (Paris), 2017, 33(12): 1079-1088
- [17] Morton A. Imitators of preeclampsia: A review[J]. Pregnancy Hypertens, 2016, 6(1): 1-9
- [18] Ahmed A, Rezai H, Broadway-Stringer S. Evidence-Based Revised View of the Pathophysiology of Preeclampsia[J]. Adv Exp Med Biol, 2017, 956: 355-374
- [19] Bakrania BA, Hall ME, Shahul S, et al. The Reduced Uterine Perfusion Pressure (RUPP) rat model of preeclampsia exhibits impaired systolic function and global longitudinal strain during pregnancy[J]. Pregnancy Hypertension, 2019, 18: 169-172
- [20] Zhang X, Ge YW, Wang ZX, et al. MiR-200c regulates apoptosis of placental trophoblasts in preeclampsia rats through Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway[J]. European review for medical and pharmacological sciences, 2019, 23(17): 7209-7216

- [21] Pascoal ACF, Katz L, Pinto MH, et al. Serum magnesium levels during magnesium sulfate infusion at 1 gram/hour versus 2 grams/hour as a maintenance dose to prevent eclampsia in women with severe preeclampsia: A randomized clinical trial [J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2019, 98(32): e16779
- [22] Okusanya BO, Garba KD, Ibrahim HM. The efficacy of intramuscular loading dose of MgSO₄ in severe pre-eclampsia/ eclampsia at a tertiary referral centre in Northwest Nigeria [J]. *Nigerian Postgraduate Medical Journal*, 2012, 19(2): e77
- [23] Shreya MS, Nayana DH. Correlation of serum magnesium levels in eclampsia with pritchard and single dose magnesium sulphate regimen[J]. *Int J Reprod Contracept Obstet Gynecol*, 2019, 8 (9): 3732-3737
- [24] Goldenberg RL, McClure EM. It Takes a System: Magnesium Sulfate for Prevention of Eclampsia in a Resource-Limited Community Setting[J]. *Glob Health Sci Pract*, 2019, 7(3): 340-343
- [25] Vigil-Degracia P, Ludmir J, Ng J, et al. Is there a Benefit to Continue Magnesium Sulphate Postpartum in Women Receiving Magnesium Sulfate Before Delivery? A Randomized Controlled Study[J]. *Obstetric Anesthesia Digest*, 2019, 39(2): 86-87
- [26] Pascoal A, Katz L, Pinto MH, et al. Serum magnesium levels during magnesium sulfate infusion at 1gram/hour versus 2grams/hour as a maintenance dose to prevent eclampsia in women with severe preeclampsia[J]. *Other*, 2019, 98(32): 11-13
- [27] Keepanasseril A, Maurya DK, Manikandan K, et al. Prophylactic magnesium sulphate in prevention of eclampsia in women with severe preeclampsia: randomised controlled trial (PIPES trial)[J]. *J Obstet Gynaecol*, 2018, 38(3): 305-309
- [28] Unwaha EA, Bello FA, Bello OO, et al. Intravenous magnesium sulfate in the management of severe pre-eclampsia: A randomized study of 12-hour versus 24-hour maintenance dose [J]. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*, 2020, 149(1): 37-42
- [29] PR Tuinman, Jonkman AH, Dres M, et al. Respiratory muscle ultrasonography: methodology, basic and advanced principles and clinical applications in ICU and ED patients a narrative review [J]. *Intensive Care Medicine*, 2020, 46(4): 594-605
- [30] Katz L, Pascoal A, Medeiros M, et al. 16 Serum magnesemia during maintenance dose of 1 g/h vs. 2 g/h of magnesium sulfate infusion for the prevention of eclampsia in women with severe preeclampsia: Randomized trial: Magnesium sulfate [J]. *Pregnancy Hypertension*, 2016, 6(3): e144

(上接第 4090 页)

- [21] Low LC, Tan WP. A case of chronic persistent perianal abscesses[J]. *Clin Exp Dermatol*, 2013, 38(1): 105-107
- [22] Zhu Y, Xu F. The pathogens and curative effects analysis of perianal abscess of infants under 3 months [J]. *Turk J Pediatr*, 2019, 61(1): 40-43
- [23] 任宏娜, 李静. 肛周脓肿病原菌分布及耐药性分析[J]. *大连医科大学学报*, 2018, 40(6): 525-528
- [24] Liu CK, Liu CP, Leung CH, et al. Clinical and microbiological analysis of adult perianal abscess[J]. *J Microbiol Immunol Infect*, 2011, 44 (3): 204-208
- [25] Ulug M, Gedik E, Girgin S, et al. The evaluation of bacteriology in perianal abscesses of 81 adult patients [J]. *Braz J Infect Dis*, 2010, 14 (3): 225-229
- [26] 李乾元, 周秀扣, 方征宇. 自拟中药汤剂对早期低位肛周脓肿患者临床症状以及炎症反应的改善作用分析 [J]. *中华全科医学*, 2019, 17(7): 1191-1193, 1217
- [27] Ni J, Liu H, Liu X, et al. Vacuum Sealing Drainage as Treatment of Severe Buttocks and Perianal Infection: A Case Report and Review of the Literature (Care-Compliant)[J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2015, 94 (43): e1766
- [28] Jeong WS, Choi SY, Jeong EH, et al. Perianal Abscess and Proctitis by *Klebsiella pneumoniae*[J]. *Intest Res*, 2015, 13(1): 85-89
- [29] 顾尽晖, 杨柏霖, 汤灵娇, 等. 146 例肛周脓肿脓液培养及药敏试验结果分析[J]. *中国普外基础与临床杂志*, 2017, 24(7): 877-879
- [30] 李雯, 张波, 谢守勇, 等. 药敏试验指导经验性选择抗菌药物治疗肛周脓肿的价值[J]. *西北药学杂志*, 2017, 32(4): 507-509
- [31] 曹茜, 尤忠孝, 王娜, 等. 肛周脓肿的病原菌分布及多重耐药菌检出情况分析[J]. *中国现代普通外科进展*, 2019, 22(7): 566-568