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超声联合染色体检测对胎儿心血管畸形的诊断价值*

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摘要 目的:探讨超声联合染色体检测对胎儿心血管畸形的诊断价值。**方法:**2017年6月到2020年12月选择在本院诊治的高危孕妇117例作为研究对象,所有孕妇都给予胎儿心脏超声检查与羊膜穿刺染色体检查,判断胎儿心血管畸形情况。**结果:**在117例孕妇中,胎儿心脏超声检出胎儿心血管畸形37例,占比31.6%,前三位主要为室间隔缺损、左上腔静脉、右锁骨下动脉。羊膜腔穿刺术检出32例染色体异常胎儿,占比27.4%,其中染色体数目异常30例,染色体结构异常2例,前三位分别为21-三体、13-三体与18-三体。超声检查胎儿心血管畸形37例中,染色体异常30例;超声检查胎儿心血管正常80例中,染色体异常2例,对比差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。联合诊断为胎儿心血管畸形39例,随访后确诊为胎儿心血管畸形40例,超声联合染色体检测对胎儿心血管畸形的敏感性与特异性为100.0%(39/39)和98.7%(77/78)。**结论:**胎儿心脏超声联合染色体检测对胎儿心血管畸形的诊断具有很高敏感性与特异性,可尽最大可能提高出生缺陷儿的检出率,有很好的应用价值。

关键词:胎儿心脏超声;染色体检测;胎儿;心血管畸形;敏感性;特异性;羊膜腔穿刺

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The Diagnostic Value of Fetal Heart Ultrasound Combined with Chromosome Detection for Fetal Cardiovascular Malformations*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the diagnostic values of fetal heart ultrasound combined with chromosome detection for fetal cardiovascular malformations. **Methods:** From June 2017 to December 2020, 117 cases of high-risk pregnant women who were diagnosed and treated in this hospital were selected as the research subjects. All pregnant women were given fetal heart ultrasound and amniocentesis chromosome examination, and were to determine the fetal cardiovascular abnormalities. **Results:** There were 37 cases of fetal cardiovascular malformations were detected by fetal heart ultrasound in the 117 cases of high-risk pregnant women, accounted for 31.6%. The top three were mainly ventricular septal defect, left superior vena cava, and right subclavian artery. Amniocentesis detected 32 cases of fetuses with chromosomal abnormalities, accounted for 27.4% that 30 cases of abnormal chromosome number and 2 cases of abnormal chromosome structure. The top three were 21-trisomy, 13-trisomy, and 18-trisomy. In the 37 cases of fetal cardiovascular malformations under fetal heart ultrasound examination, there were 30 cases of chromosomal abnormalities. In the 80 cases of fetal cardiovascular abnormalities under fetal heart ultrasound examination, there were 2 cases had chromosomal abnormalities that compared the difference were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). There were 39 cases of fetal cardiovascular malformations were jointly diagnosed and 40 cases were diagnosed as fetal cardiovascular malformations after followed-up. The sensitivity and specificity of fetal heart ultrasound combined with chromosome detection for fetal cardiovascular malformations were 100.0% (39/39) and 98.7% (77/78). **Conclusion:** Fetal heart ultrasound combined with chromosome detection has high sensitivity and specificity in the diagnosis of fetal cardiovascular malformations. It can increase the detection rate of birth defects as much as possible, and has very good application value.

Key words: Fetal heart ultrasound; Chromosome detection; Fetus; Cardiovascular malformations; Sensitivity; Specificity; Amniocentesis

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前言

胎儿心血管畸形是指在胚胎心脏发育过程中出现的心脏及其血管在结构和功能上的一系列缺陷,也被称为先天性心脏

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病^[1]。尤其是人类先天性出生缺陷中最常见的一种类型,约占出生缺陷总数的 1/3,也是导致胚胎早期流产的主要要因之一,也是婴幼儿非感染性死亡的重要原因^[2,3]。不同的胎儿心血管畸形类型其发病率也不尽相同,其中室间隔缺损最为常见,其次包括房间隔缺损、动脉导管未闭、法洛氏四联征、主动脉缩窄等。影响胎儿心血管畸形发生的因素较多,包括慢性酒精中毒、不正常妊娠史、高龄孕妇、免疫溶血性疾病、感染性疾病、糖尿病、结缔组织疾病等^[4,5],特别是有心血管畸形家族史的孕妇,其导致的胎儿心血管畸形的发生率在 20.0%左右^[6,7]。为了减少胎儿心血管畸形,当前已经建立了三级医院体系,其中二级预防为孕期及早发现、及早诊治^[8]。胎儿心脏超声是检查胎儿心血管畸形的常见方法,也是胎儿心血管畸形产前诊断的首选方法。孕妇的胎儿心脏超声检查可以揭示多数胎儿的常见器官解剖结构以及体表畸形,可以评估胎儿宫内生长发育的情况,还可以发现结构畸形,具有无创性、简便性、安全性等优点^[9,10]。但是超声诊断的准确性受孕妇透声条件的影响,也存在一定的主观性^[11]。当前用于诊断胎儿的染色体异常的金标准包括有绒毛膜穿刺、脐静脉血穿刺、羊膜腔穿刺等,都为有创性检查^[12],不过染色体组片段微重复或微缺失可导致的微缺失或微重复综合征胎儿,可表现为超声胎儿心血管畸形^[13]。本文具体探讨了超声联合染色体检测对胎儿心血管畸形的诊断价值,希望促进胎儿心血管畸形的早期检出。现总结报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

2017 年 6 月到 2020 年 12 月选择在本院诊治的高危孕妇 117 例作为研究对象,纳入标准:孕妇孕前月经周期规律;末次月经日期明确、且自然受孕,单活胎;年龄 30-45 岁;孕周 24-26 周;本院伦理委员会批准了此次研究;孕妇知情同意本研究;具有高危妊娠的指征(家族中具有遗传病史或是遗传病基因携带者,孕妇接触致畸因素,具有不良孕产史,血清学检测高风险的孕妇)。排除标准:孕双胞胎或以上者;孕妇拒绝本次研究者;体温超过 37.2℃;合并传染性疾病者;先兆、流产者。

年龄最小 31 岁,最大 42 岁,平均年龄 36.46±4.29 岁;平

均孕周 25.44±1.19 周;初产妇 67 例,经产妇 59 例,平均产次 1.72±0.33 次;平均孕次为 2.44±0.51 次;平均体重指数 25.71±1.48 kg/m²;平均收缩压 128.28±11.22 mmHg;平均舒张压 78.19±3.87 mmHg;平均心率 87.92±4.28 次/min。

1.2 超声检查

所有孕妇都给予胎儿心脏超声检查,使用 GEVOLUTION8 彩色超声诊断仪,探头频率 2.0-5.0 MHz。所有检查均在超声仪器设定的胎儿条件下完成,孕妇取仰卧位,运用二维扫查、彩色多普勒技术、容积成像技术进行检查,观察胎儿腹部横切面和冠状切面,观察胎儿胸腔横切面,探测胎儿四腔心切面,从而明确心房与心室之间的连接情况。观察左右心室流出道长轴及短轴切面,观察肺静脉与体静脉连接情况,观察主动脉及动脉导管。然后进行三维超声,使用容积探头,调整三维轴,对胎儿进行立体扫查。将胎儿的超声检查图片储存在超声工作站,超声医生均取得产前筛查及诊断资格,为主治医师及以上职称,所有超声检查结构畸形的病例由 2 个以上医生会诊。

1.3 染色体检查

对所有孕妇进行羊膜穿刺,在无菌条件下抽取羊水约 20 mL,1500 rpm 离心 10 min,去上清液,收集下层细胞,低渗处理-固定-滴片-烤片后送分子诊断科室进行染色体核型分析。联合诊断标准以超声、染色体检查任一异常判断为异常,同时随访所有孕妇与胎儿的预后,以尸检与出生后缺陷情况作为判断金标准。

1.4 统计方法

选择 SPSS24.00 软件进行数据分析,计量数据选择均数±标准差的形式表示(对比为 t 检验),计数数据以率的形式表示,对比采用卡方 χ^2 检验分析,检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$, $P<0.05$ 为差异显著。

2 结果

2.1 超声对胎儿心血管畸形的检出情况

在 117 例孕妇中,超声检出胎儿心血管畸形 37 例,占比 31.6%,前三位主要为室间隔缺损、左上腔静脉、右锁骨下动脉。具体情况见表 1。

表 1 超声对胎儿心血管畸形的检出情况(n=117)

Table 1 Detection of fetal cardiovascular malformation(n=117)

Malformation type	n	Proportion
Ventricular septal defect	11	9.4%
Left upper vena cava	8	6.8%
Right subcollaric artery	6	5.1%
Right-aortic bow	5	4.3%
Double outlet of the right chamber	4	3.4%
Permanent arterial arteries	2	1.7%
Grand artery transposition	1	0.9%

2.2 羊膜腔穿刺术对胎儿心血管畸形的检出情况

在 117 例孕妇中,羊膜腔穿刺术检出 32 例染色体异常胎儿,占比 27.4%,其中染色体数目异常 30 例,染色体结构异常 2

例,前三位分别为 21-三体、13-三体与 18-三体。具体情况见表 2。

表 2 羊膜腔穿刺术对胎儿心血管畸形的检出情况(n=117)

Table 2 Detection of fetal cardiovascular malformation by amniocentesis(n=117)

Malformation type	Number of examples	Proportion
Numerical abnormalities of chromosomes	30	25.6%
21-trisome	13	11.1%
13-trisome	8	6.8%
18-trisome	5	4.3%
45, XO	4	3.4%
Chromosomal structural abnormality	2	1.7%
Deletion	2	1.7%

2.3 胎儿超声检查和染色体异常分析

在 117 例孕妇中,联合诊断为胎儿心血管畸形 39 例,随访

声检查胎儿心血管正常 80 例中,染色体异常 2 例,对比差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。具体情况见表 3。

表 3 高危孕妇的胎儿超声检查和染色体异常分析(n=117)

Table 3 Fetal ultrasound examination and chromosomal abnormalities analysis in High - risk pregnant women(n=117)

Ultrasonic examination	Amniocentesis		Total
	Chromosome is normal	Chromosome abnormalities	
Cardiovascular malformation	7	30	37
Cardiovascular Normal	78	2	80
Total	85	32	117

2.4 联合诊断效果

在 117 例孕妇中,联合诊断为胎儿心血管畸形 39 例,随访后确诊为胎儿心血管畸形 40 例,超声联合染色体检测对胎儿

心血管畸形的敏感性与特异性为 100.0%(39/39) 和 98.7%(77/78)。具体情况见表 4。

表 4 超声联合染色体检测对胎儿心血管畸形的诊断价值(n=117)

Table 4 Diagnosis Value of Ultrasound Combined Chromosome Detection for Fetal Cardiovascular malformation(n=117)

Joint testing	Follow - diagnosis		Total
	Cardiovascular malformation	Cardiovascular Normal	
Cardiovascular malformation	39	0	39
Cardiovascular Normal	1	77	78
Total	40	77	117

3 讨论

胎儿心血管畸形是胎儿畸形中较为常见的一种,也是胎儿乃至婴幼儿死亡的最主要原因之一^[14]。胎儿心血管畸形的病因不明,发病因素也比较多,但是具体的发病机制还不明确。研究显示约 10%的早期流产胚胎存在心血管畸形,本地区当前胎儿心血管畸形的发生率在千分之六左右,给患儿家庭和社会带来沉重的经济负担和精神压力^[15]。超声是临床上的首选影像检查方法,具有重复性好、安全、无创、简便等优点,也是胎儿心血管畸形产前诊断的首选方法^[16]。

超声可采用多种重建技术,提供所观察脏器的多维空间信息,能显示各平面的解剖学及病理学情况,可以评估胎儿的生长发育及筛查结构畸形^[17]。特别是胎儿心脏超声检查为一种针

对性的胎儿心脏超声检查,对高危孕妇进行胎儿心脏超声检查可及时发现胎儿解剖结构异常或有胎儿高危异常因素存在。特别是当前多普勒超声可获得胎儿房间隔、室间隔、房室瓣膜正面观的满意图像,从多层面观察瓣膜附着赘生物的情况,清晰显示胎儿心脏解剖和血流动力学^[18,19]。本研究显示在 117 例孕妇中,超声检出胎儿心血管畸形 37 例,占比 31.6%,前三位主要为室间隔缺损、左上腔静脉、右锁骨下动脉,结合相关研究^[20]:超声可动态判断心脏的空间位置,可用于鉴别心脏空间位置的改变是否由心脏本身原因导致,从而可以对胎儿心血管畸形类型进行鉴别。另外,超声也可测量胎儿心功能,通过检测心脏血流情况对心脏功能进行评估,从而进一步明确引起该改变的病理基础^[21]。超声也可判断胎儿心脏内部结构,通过多角度的评估和综合对胎儿心脏畸形做出诊断,也可通过数据测量和动态

观察对胎儿心脏内部结构的异常进行评价,能更快地提供更多的观察心脏解剖结构的切面和信息,从而提高诊断效果^[22,23]。

胎儿心血管畸形是胎儿先天性畸形的常见类型,是由多种因素导致的胎儿在胚胎发育过程中心脏、血管发育异常或停止的临床结局^[24]。当前胎儿心血管畸形已被列为全球人口健康问题,其出生预防与控制工作正成为当前研究的热点。染色体异常是胎儿心血管畸形的常见病因,其中多数为染色体数目异常,包括 21- 三体、18- 三体和 13- 三体等,染色体结构异常也是导致胎儿心血管畸形的一类常见原因^[25]。本研究显示在 117 例孕妇中,羊膜腔穿刺术检出 32 例染色体异常胎儿,占比 27.4%,其中染色体数目异常 30 例,染色体结构异常 2 例,前三位分别为 21- 三体、13- 三体与 18- 三体,与上述研究结果一致。诊断胎儿核型异常的金标准多需要进行侵入性产前检查,其中羊膜腔穿刺术在临床上的应用比较多见。虽然是有创性检查技术,但随着操作技术的规范与进步,羊膜腔穿刺术导致的孕妇并发症越来越少^[26]。当前有研究显示,21- 三体、13- 三体导致的 DiGeorge 综合征,常伴有心血管畸形,导致胎儿出现右位主动脉弓、法洛氏四联症、眼距增宽^[27]。还有研究显示合并心外畸形的先天性心脏疾病胎儿中可检出 12% 染色体微重复微缺失^[28,29]。

胎儿心脏超声目前已成为胎儿畸形筛查的首选方法,其可显示心脏瓣膜各部位的任意切面观,可清晰显示两个瓣叶的立体形态,也可以快速观察心脏和整体的主动脉瓣立体解剖结构,从而提高诊断胎儿心血管畸形的准确性^[30]。特别是当前高分辨率超声可以评估胎儿宫内生长发育的情况,清晰显示主动脉、肺动脉、导管动脉等情况,从而促进早期发现结构畸形,同时还可以评估与染色体异常相关的一些结构畸形^[31]。本研究显示超声检查胎儿心血管畸形 37 例中,染色体异常 30 例;超声检查胎儿心血管正常 80 例中,染色体异常 2 例,对比差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);超声联合染色体检测对胎儿心血管畸形的敏感性与特异性为 100.0% 和 98.7%。当前有学者^[32]通过左右室流出道切面视图、四腔心切面视图、三血管 - 气管切面视图检测胎儿心血管畸形的敏感性可高达 90.0%,略低于本研究中超声联合染色体检测敏感性,分析其原因在于:当超声发现胎儿存在一处畸形时,应仔细的扫查其余解剖部位,从而明确畸形状况,必要情况下进行介入性手术取得胎儿材料,及时进行染色体检测,可高通量测序平台检测胎儿染色体数目与结构异常情况,因此具有较高的诊断敏感性^[33]。本研究也存在一定的不足,没有纳入非高危孕妇进行调查,调查的孕妇数量也比较少,也没有进行其他部位畸形的分析,将在后续研究中进行探讨。

总之,胎儿心脏超声联合染色体检测对胎儿心血管畸形的诊断具有很高敏感性与特异性,可尽最大可能提高出生缺陷儿的检出率,有很好的应用价值。

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(上接第 528 页)

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