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对比分析超声引导下与 X 线引导下腹主动脉球囊阻断 在凶险性前置胎盘术中的应用价值*

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摘要 目的:评价分析 B 超和 X 线下引导下腹主动脉预置球囊阻断术在凶险性前置胎盘剖宫产术中的应用价值。**方法:**收集 2016 年 8 月至 2022 年 6 月我院收治的 83 例凶险性前置胎盘患者病历,其中在 B 超引导下腹主动脉预置球囊行剖宫产术者 40 例(治疗组 A),X 线引导下腹主动脉预置球囊行 43 例(治疗组 B)。比较分析两组患者子宫切除率和死亡率等;比较两组新生儿出生后 1 min、5 min 的 Apgar 评分;比较两组患者术后并发症发生率。**结果:**治疗组 A 手术时间短于治疗组 B,治疗组 A 术中出血量小于治疗组 B($P<0.05$);两组患者术中胎盘粘连率、胎盘植入率及子宫切除率无明显差异($P>0.05$);两组新生儿出生后均未出现新生儿窒息现象,治疗组 A 新生儿出生后 1 min、5 min Apgar 评分以及早产儿率与治疗组 B 比较均无统计学差异($P>0.05$);两组患者术后总并发症发生率无差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**将 B 超下腹主动脉预置球囊阻断术应用于凶险性前置胎盘患者剖宫产,可有效减少术中和术后出血量,对新生儿出生后 Apgar 评分无影响,不增加术后并发症的发生。

关键词:腹主动脉预置球囊;凶险性前置胎盘;剖宫产;母婴结局

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Comparative Analysis of Ultrasound-guided and X-ray-guided Balloon Occlusion of Abdominal Aorta in the Operation of Dangerous Placenta Previa*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the value of B-ultrasound and X-ray guided balloon occlusion of abdominal aorta in cesarean section of dangerous placenta previa. **Methods:** The medical records of 83 patients with dangerous placenta previa treated in our hospital from August 2016 to June 2022 were collected. Among them, 40 patients (treatment group A) underwent cesarean section with abdominal aortic balloon under the guidance of B-ultrasound, and 43 patients (treatment group B) underwent cesarean section with abdominal aortic balloon under the guidance of X-ray. The hysterectomy rate and mortality of the two groups were compared and analyzed; Apgar scores at 1 and 5 minutes after birth were compared between the two groups; The incidence of postoperative complications was compared between the two groups. **Results:** The operation time of treatment group A was shorter than that of treatment group B, and the intraoperative blood loss of treatment group A was less than that of treatment group B($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the intraoperative placental adhesion rate, placenta accreta rate and hysterectomy rate between the two groups of patients ($P>0.05$); There was no neonatal asphyxia in the two groups after birth, and there were no differences in the Apgar score and the rate of premature infants between the treatment group A and the treatment group B at 1 min and 5 min after birth ($P>0.05$). There was no difference in the total postoperative complication rate between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** The application of B-ultrasound lower abdominal aorta pre-balloon occlusion in patients with dangerous placenta previa for cesarean section can effectively reduce the amount of intraoperative and postoperative blood loss, has no effect on the Apgar score of the newborn after birth, and does not increase the postoperative the occurrence of complications.

Key words: Preset balloon of abdominal aorta; Dangerous placenta previa; Cesarean section; Mother child ending

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前言

前置胎盘指孕妇在妊娠 28 周后,胎盘附着于子宫下段,其下缘达到或覆盖宫颈内口,位置低于胎先露部^[1-3]。凶险性前置

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胎盘(Pernicious placenta previa, PPP)是前次具有剖宫产史孕妇此次妊娠被发现是前置胎盘,且胎盘附着于原手术瘢痕部位,伴或不伴胎盘植入,是产科剖宫产术后再次妊娠时较为严重的并发症之一^[4-6]。前置胎盘将会导致孕妇孕晚期致命性大出血,还可导致一系列并发症,如失血性休克、凝血功能障碍等^[7-9]。目前,PPP合并胎盘植入已成为国内外产科临床医生最具挑战的急危重症之一^[10-12]。PPP会引起无痛阴道出血,主要是因为子宫增大,导致出血情况。每一个患者出血量不同,出现的并发症不同^[13,14]。出血量过多的患者,会引发贫血症状,严重会出现休克,会使胎儿缺氧,胎死宫内^[15]。腹主动脉阻断手术是用于制止子宫出血重要方法,常在B超和X线辅助下实施。故本次研究选取近年来我院共收治诊断为凶险性前置胎盘患者83例,进行不同辅助形式下行腹主动脉预置球囊阻断术。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集2016年8月至2022年6月陕西省人民医院产科病房收治诊断为凶险性前置胎盘患者83例患者病例资料。

纳入标准:符合《妇产科学》^[16]中凶险性前置胎盘相关诊断标准,经过盆腔MRI或B超检查确诊;既往有过剖宫产史;签署知情同意书。

排除标准:合并肺炎、高血压或其他内科疾病;精神或认知功能异常;合并心、肾、脑等重要器官严重障碍;血液系统疾病。其中43例在B超引导下腹主动脉置球囊行剖宫产术,为治疗组A;40例行X线引导下腹主动脉置球囊行剖宫产术,为治疗组B。治疗组A年龄28-41(32.2±3.4)岁,终止妊娠平均孕周(35.8±2.5)周,平均孕次(2.9±1.5)次;治疗组B年龄25~38(29.8±3.7)岁,终止妊娠平均孕周(36.2±2.7)周,平均孕次(2.6±1.3)次。两组患者一般资料无差异($P>0.05$)。

1.2 方法

治疗组A患者给予B超引导下腹主动脉置球囊行剖宫产术;①患者行腰硬联合麻醉后平卧于手术床,常规右侧股动脉穿刺区消毒,铺巾;②穿刺右侧股动脉,置入8F动脉鞘;③应用超声引导导丝至腹主动脉主干内,导丝引导于腹主动脉主干置

入5F"VERT"导管。④球囊预置成功后,用生理盐水7-10 mL充盈球囊;⑤B超下显示血流暂时阻断,迅速放松球囊,调整球囊位置,固定穿刺点,行剖宫产术;⑥术中胎儿娩出后立即由台下助手充盈双侧球囊,进行临时封堵;⑦待手术者处理胎盘及植入部位后放松球囊,观察出血情况,术中可根据出血情况,多次充盈球囊,封堵时间不超过30分钟;⑧术毕,术后2小时拔除球囊和鞘管,八字绷带加压6小时,穿刺侧肢体制动2小时。

治疗组B患者X线引导下腹主动脉球囊阻断术:手术在介入手术室完成,患者取仰卧位,常规消毒铺巾,局麻下按Seldinger技术穿刺右股动脉,置入8F血管鞘。0.035inch导丝引导下置入5F"WERT"导管至腹主动脉造影,对于双肾动脉位置、腹主动脉直径以及左右髂动脉分叉位置等进行精确知晓。球囊导管至双肾动脉以下等部位,尽量靠近肾动脉下,外界测压阻断腹主动脉后需要快速回撤,之后对球囊、血管鞘等进行固定,最后将患者移送至外科手术室行剖宫产。手术结束后。术后2小时拔除球囊和鞘管,八字绷带加压6小时,穿刺侧肢体制动2小时。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 术中情况 比较分析两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量。

1.3.2 不良结局发生情况 比较两组胎盘粘连率、胎盘植入率、子宫切除率和死亡率。

1.3.3 新生儿Apgar评分 比较两组新生儿出生后1 min、5 min的Apgar评分。

1.3.4 术后并发症 比较两组术后并发症,包括发生高热 $>39^{\circ}\text{C}$,再出血发生、弥散性血管内凝血(DIC)发生、死亡及子宫切除等。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0分析,计量资料采用($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用t检验,计数资料采用率表示,采用(χ^2)检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

治疗组A手术时间短于治疗组B,治疗组A术中出血量小于治疗组B($P<0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组患者术中情况比较
Table 1 Comparison of intraoperative conditions of the two groups of patients

Groups	n	Operation time (min)	Intraoperative bleeding volum (mL)
Treatment group A	40	131.1±21.5	732.9±56.8
Treatment group B	43	152.2±35.6	995.6±73.9
t/ χ^2		15.23	19.52
P		0.012	0.002

2.1 两组不良结局发生情况比较

两组患者术中胎盘粘连率、胎盘植入率及子宫切除率无明显差异($P>0.05$)。见表2。

2.2 新生儿出生情况比较

两组新生儿出生后均未出现新生儿窒息现象,治疗组A

新生儿出生后1 min、5 min Apgar评分以及早产儿率与治疗组B比较均无差异($P>0.05$)。见表3。

2.3 术后并发症比较

两组患者治疗后无一例产妇死亡,无一例患者发生DIC,治疗组A球囊取出后,有2例(5%)发生再次出血,术后

治疗组 B 有 3 例(6.98 %)发生再次出血,但经过积极处理后,出血均止住,治疗组 A 有 2 例(5 %)患者术后出现高热,治疗组 B 有 3 例(6.98 %)出现术后高热,但经过积极抗生素和物理

降温治疗后,在出院前患者体温均恢复正常,两组患者术后总并发症发生率无差异($P>0.05$)。见表 4。

表 2 两组患者不良结局比较

Table 2 Comparison of the adverse outcomes between the two patient groups

Groups	n	Placental implantation rate	Placental adhesion rate	The rate of hysterectomy
Treatment group A	40	20 %(3/40)	12 %(4/40)	2.5 %(1/40)
Treatment group B	43	11.63 %(5/43)	18.60 %(8/43)	7.1 %(3/43)
t/χ^2		0.405	1.241	0.19
P		0.714	0.354	0.66

表 3 新生儿出生情况比较

Table 3 Comparison of newborn births

Groups	n	1 min Apgar Score	5 min Apgar Score
Treatment group A	40	9.5± 1.1	9.2± 0.9
Treatment group B	43	9.3± 1.2	9.1± 0.8
t/χ^2		9.56	9.32
P		0.530	0.557

表 4 术后并发症比较

Table 4 Comparison of postoperative complications

Groups	n	Rehaemorrhagia	Ardent fever	DIC	Death	Hysterectomy	Total complication rate(%)
Treatment group A	40	2	2	0	0	0	10.0%(4/40)
Treatment group B	43	3	3	0	0	0	13.9%(6/43)
χ^2							0.31
P							0.740

3 讨论

随着 " 二孩政策 " 全面开放,近年来,瘢痕子宫剖宫产率明显增加,凶险性前置胎盘伴胎盘植入的发生率随之上升。治疗凶险性前置胎盘较为困难,大量患者需手术治疗,且凶险性前置胎盘会使剖宫产术中胎盘剥离困难,延长术中时间,导致严重产后出血,引发子宫切除甚至危及产妇生命。据报道,该疾病已成为难治性产后出血的重要原因,并已取代子宫收缩乏力,成为导致育龄期妇女子宫切除的首要因素^[16-18]。基于此,如何减少大出血是治疗该疾病的关键。产科术中控制出血方法较多,但各有利弊,如髂内动脉结扎术手术范围大,可能会误伤盆腔血管等,现在极少使用。捆绑子宫下段虽然操作简单,但是影响植入胎盘的剥离。据文献报道^[19,20],凶险性前置胎盘会使子宫切除率可超过 60 %,因此,术前诊断并积极预防术中出血至关重要。统计显示^[21,22],在我国,产后出血仍是孕产妇死因第一位,凶险性前置胎盘是孕产妇术中和产后出血的重要原因之一^[23,24]。

腹主动脉阻断球囊置入术操作过程简单、易行,相关报道显示,阻断时间维持于 20-30 分钟内是最佳的,不会导致动脉壁及下肢缺血坏死。腹主动脉预置球囊可以封堵其平面以下的

外科术中致命性大出血,故能保证其封堵平面以下腹部手术得以在基本无血视野下安全地进行病灶处理,近年来应用于国内许多外科科室^[24-26]。本研究表明,治疗组 A 手术时间短于治疗组 B,治疗组 A 术中出血量小于治疗组 B($P<0.05$),表明在 B 超引导下腹主动脉预置球囊行剖宫产术可有效减少术中出血量,并缩短手术时间。两组患者术中胎盘粘连率、胎盘植入率及子宫切除率无明显差异($P>0.05$)。此外,两种治疗方式均未造成两组新生儿出生后窒息,两组新生儿出生后 Apgar 评分无明显差异($P>0.05$)。比较两组患者治疗后并发症,观察组 A 有 2 例患者因球囊取出后发生再次出血,治疗组 B 有 3 例(6.98 %)发生再次出血,表明腹主动脉放置会导致球囊取出后有再出血的风险,因此,在放置球囊时医生还应考虑预防再次出血风险。大量临床报道显示:腹主动脉球囊阻断术操作简单、阻断范围广、可显著减少术中失血及输血量,其价值更在于对于术中风险的控制,以及降低子宫切除率。研究报道^[27,28],使用腹主动脉预置球囊在凶险性前置胎盘治疗中可以有效减少术中出血,能够有效起到阻塞血管从而止血的作用。术前行腹主动脉阻断球囊置入术可对术中出血进行有效控制,保证手术视野清晰,进而可从容处理胎盘、子宫,减少输血几率,降低风险。本研究创

新之处在于对比分析超声引导下与 X 线引导下腹主动脉球囊阻断在凶险性前置胎盘术中的应用价值,本研究的结果,与李应龙等人^[29]的研究报道相一致,分析原因可知:B 超引导下腹主动脉预置球囊治疗凶险性前置胎盘,可有效减少剖宫产术中处理胎盘时的瞬间大量出血,使手术视野清晰,为手术医生争取术中处理胎盘的时间,尽可能保留子宫。因此在超声引导下进行,既可避免孕妇胎儿接受 X 线照射风险,充分发挥超声下动态显示血管的优势,可实时动态观察导管进入血管部位,并监测胎儿情况,同时因球囊预置于腹主动脉,降低介入技术难度,利于提高置管成功率。此外,超声引导下腹主动脉球囊阻断术,既避免了辐射,也优化了流程(去除了将患者从介入科转运至手术室所花费的时间),安全低廉(住院费用降低),医务人员也省时省力(降低了术中的出血量,便于手术操作),更好的改善了产妇的生命安全和生活质量。且超声引导下预置球囊至腹主动脉对设备要求较低,为医疗设备较落后的医院提供了选择性,临床推广价值很高^[30]。

股动脉穿刺将会引起球囊置入术并发症,其原因为,孕妇股动脉相对纤细,从置管到术后拔管时间通常 ≥ 4 h,因此形成血栓几率较大,但是在术后,足背动脉搏动会随着血栓溶解逐渐恢复。基于此,需对孕妇进行严密观察,若发现穿刺侧肢体出现明显缺血等症状,需及时对症处理。球囊长时间压迫腹主动脉是否会引起局部血管内膜损伤,目前尚不明确。基于以上,应严格掌握该技术的适应证。

综上,B 超引导下腹主动脉预置球囊技术应用于凶险性前置胎盘,能明显减少剖宫产术中出血,缩短手术时间,且并未对新生儿产生不良后果,不增加术后并发症的发生,值得临床应用推广。

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