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49 例先天性胎儿心脏疾病的静脉导管血流频谱分析*

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摘要 目的:不同的胎儿先天性心脏疾病通过不同的作用机制影响到胎儿心脏功能,会引起胎儿体内血循环的不同改变。静脉导管是胎儿血循环中重要的组成,也会随之出现相应的频谱改变。通过对 49 例合并先天性心脏疾病胎儿的静脉导管血流频谱及参数进行分析,研究胎儿不同类型心脏疾病对静脉导管(DV)血流频谱的影响。**方法:**选取 2009 年 1 月至 2012 年 12 月间我们在产前超声检查中发现的 49 例合并先天性心脏疾病的胎儿,分别测量 DV 血流频谱并进行参数分析,根据 DV 频谱是否正常分为两组。**结果:**DV 频谱正常组有 29 例(59.18%),表现为 S 波、a 波的流速和方向正常,PIV 及 DVRI 指标位于正常范围。DV 频谱异常组有 20 例,表现为 S 波流速降低、a 波缺失或反向,PIV 及 DVRI 升高。**结论:**DV 血流频谱和参数是评价胎儿心功能的良好指标。不同种类胎儿心脏发育异常对胎儿心功能影响的作用机制不同,其 DV 频谱也有着不同改变。通过对 DV 频谱的波形和参数分析,了解胎儿心脏异常的病理生理机制,评价其严重程度和预后,这对于指导临床诊疗有着重要意义。

关键词:胎儿;静脉导管;超声多普勒;心脏疾病

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To analyse the Ductus venosus Doppler in 49 fetuses with heart disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: Different congenital fetal heart diseases will affect fetal heart function through different mechanism. This will have different effect on fetal circulation. Ductus venosus(DV) is an important part of fetal circulation. DV Doppler will have different changes accordingly in fetuses with different fetal heart diseases. DV parameters were measured in 49 fetuses, to analyze the changes of DV in fetuses with different heart disease. **Methods:** 49 fetuses with different heart disease were enrolled from January 2009 to December 2012. Fetal ductus venosus (DV) blood flow was measured in every case. All the cases were divided into two groups. **Results:** 29 fetuses in normal group have normal DV (59.18%). Abnormal group have 20 fetuses which have low velocity of S wave, high PIV DVRI and absent or reversed a wave (40.82%). **Conclusion:** DV Doppler can effectively evaluate the heart function of fetus. Different fetal heart diseases influence fetal heart function through different pathophysiological mechanism. There will be different changes in the DV Doppler. To analyze the shapes and parameters of DV wave, the pathophysiological mechanism of the heart diseases can be known. Fetuses' severity and prognosis can be evaluated. It is important to instruct the clinical diagnosis and treatment.

Key words: Fetus; Ductus venosus; Ultrasound Doppler; Heart disease

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前言

静脉导管(Ductus venosus, DV)是位于胎儿脐静脉腹内段和下腔静脉之间的一条纤细的血管,是胎儿血循环中的一条重要通道^[1]。经胎盘物质交换之后富含血氧胎血经 DV 流入下腔静脉,大部分直接供应胎儿心脑等重要脏器。各种病理状态(如胎儿宫内缺氧、严重贫血、胎儿心脏疾病等)下,胎儿体内血流动力学会做出相应的保护性反应,其中最重要的机制之一就是通过调节 DV 内径来调节 DV 的血液分流量。当胎儿右心系统出现异常时,也会直接影响到最近的下腔静脉和 DV。这些都会从 DV 频谱的形态、血流流速和频谱参数上有所反映。目前,胎儿 DV 频谱在产前诊断各领域运用是国内外文献研究极

为关注的问题^[2]。通过胎儿 DV 频谱波形变化在孕早期筛查胎儿染色体异常、评估胎儿宫内缺氧程度等方面,已经有了较多报道。本文通过两组胎儿心脏异常的不同 DV 表现对照,总结胎儿心脏异常引起心功能改变对 DV 频谱影响的机制,比较不同类型胎儿心脏疾病引起 DV 频谱的不同改变。从而评估 DV 频谱在胎儿心功能预测方面的价值。

1 资料与方法

选取 2009 年 1 月至 2012 年 12 月在我院产前超声检查发现的 49 例单胎妊娠合并胎儿结构性心脏异常或心律失常病例,行专项胎儿超声心动图检查证实心脏发育异常的诊断或心律失常类型。分别测量胎儿 DV 血流频谱并进行参数分析。分

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析 DV 的血流频谱形态,测量和计算以下参数:1)心室收缩期峰值速度(S);2)心室舒张期峰值速度(D);3)心房收缩期峰值速度(a);4)DV 阻力指数= $(S-a)/S$ (DVRI);5)静脉峰值流速指数= $(S-a)/D$ (PVIV)^[3]。根据 DV 频谱情况分为两组:DV 频谱正常组有 29 例(59.18%),孕妇年龄分布在 20 岁至 42 岁之间(平均年龄 28.03 岁),孕周分布在 14-39 周之间(平均孕周 24.41 周);DV 频谱异常组有 20 例(40.82%),孕妇年龄分布在 21 岁至 33 岁之间(平均年龄 26.95 岁),孕周分布在 17-33 周之间(平均孕周 24.75 周)。所有超声检查采用 Philips IU22 的 4C-1 经腹探头(3.5-5MHz)。由 1-2 名高年资超声医师操作。

所有与孕周相对应的正常胎儿 DV 血流指标参考值范围

参照 Bahlmann 的研究文献 Reference values of ductus venosus flow velocities and calculated waveform indices^[4]。本研究全部数据采用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件包分析处理。

2 结果与分析

2.1 病因分组

49 例病人全部成功获得 DV 的血流频谱。DV 频谱正常组有 29 例(59.18%),表现为正常的 DV 频谱和参数。DV 频谱异常组有 20 例(40.82%),表现为 S 波流速降低、a 波缺失或反向、PVIV 和 DVRI 升高。

胎儿心脏异常的病因分组见表 1。

表 1 胎儿心脏异常的病因分类及 DV 频谱结果统计

Table 1 Different cause of fetal heart disease and amount

Groups	Cause	Amount
Normal DV group DV 频谱正常组	Endocardial cushion defects 心内膜垫缺损	6
	Tetralogy of Fallot 法洛氏综合征	4
	Aortic stenosis(one with dextroaortic arch) 主动脉瓣狭窄(其一伴右位主动脉弓)	4
	Double outlet of right ventricle(with ventricular septal defect) 右室双出口(伴室间隔缺损)	3
	Persistent truncus arteriosus 永存动脉干	3
	Ventricular septal defect 室间隔缺损	3
	Transposition of the great arteries 大动脉转位	2
	Endocardial cushion defects (transposition of the great arteries) 心内膜垫缺损(合并大动脉转位)	1
	Pulmonary stenosis(with ventricular septal defect) 肺动脉瓣狭窄(伴室间隔缺损)	1
	Corrected transposition of the great arteries 大动脉转位(矫正型)	1
	Single atrioventricle 单心房室	1
Abnormal DV group DV 频谱异常组	Hypoplastic left heart(with abnormal atrio-ventricular valve) 左心发育不良伴房室瓣或主动脉瓣异常	6
	Single ventricle (with abnormal pulmonary valve) 单心室伴房室瓣或主动脉瓣异常	3
	Double outlet of right ventricle(with Pulmonary stenosis) 右室双出口(伴肺动脉狭窄)	2
	Downward displacement of tricuspid valve 三尖瓣下移伴发育异常	2
	Pulmonary atresia or serious stenosis 肺动脉瓣闭锁或严重狭窄	2
	Anomalous pulmonary venous drainage 完全性肺静脉异位引流	1
	Interruption of aortic arch 主动脉离断	1
	Supraventricular tachycardia 室上性心动过速	1
	III° atrioventricular heart-block III° 房室传导阻滞	1
	Atrial flutter 心房扑动	1

2.2 统计分析

使用 t 检验,对 DV 频谱正常组和 DV 频谱异常组的 4 项指标 S、a、PVIV 和 DVRI 做统计学分析,DV 频谱结果及统计

学参数见表 2。差异在统计学上有显著性意义,结果见表 3($P < 0.01$)。

表 2 两组的统计数据

Table 2 Statistical parameters of two groups

Index	Groups	n	mean of difference	SD
S difference	Normal DV group	29	-4.03	7.50
	Abnormal DV group	20	-16.90	9.48
a difference	Normal DV group	29	-2.15	6.32
	Abnormal DV group	20	-43.11	11.36
DVRI difference	Normal DV group	29	0.00	0.11
	Abnormal DV group	20	0.79	0.29
PVIV difference	Normal DV group	29	0.10	0.25
	Abnormal DV group	20	1.20	0.65

表 3 两组病例的统计参数

Table 3 Statistical parameters of two groups

Index	Mean equation t test	
	t	Sig.(Double)
S difference	-5.30	.000
a difference	-16.17	.000
DVRI difference	13.53	.000
PVIV difference	8.27	.000

3 讨论

静脉导管位于胎儿脐静脉腹内段和下腔静脉之间,内径纤细,在胎儿循环中起到重要作用。胎盘物质交换后的富含氧和营养物质的脐静脉血经静脉导管、下腔静脉流入右心房,大部分通过卵圆孔进入左房左室,直接供应心脑血管器^[5]。胎儿体内各种因素通过调节 DV 血管内径来调节回心血量,从而调节胎儿心脑血管器的血供^[6,7]。

正常胎儿 DV 血流频谱为三相波形,包括心室收缩期波峰(S)、心室舒张期波峰(D)和心房收缩期波峰(谷)(a)。随着孕周增加,DV 的 S、D、a 波流速逐渐增加,DVRI、PVIV 随之渐低。正常情况下 DV 的压力始终高于右心房,心房收缩期不会出现反向血流,故 a 波始终保持正向^[8]。

胎儿在宫内为右心系统占优势,右侧房室更易受前、后负荷的影响,大部分胎儿心衰主要表现为右心功能衰竭。本研究 DV 频谱异常组胎儿合并的心脏疾病主要引起右心系统功能异常,各种心脏发育异常通过不同病生理机制引起胎儿右心室前后负荷增大^[9],心室压力增高,右心房则代偿性收缩增加,右房压力增高,中心静脉压随之增高,胎儿静脉回流障碍,胎儿静脉循环系统发生相应改变^[10]。右房压力增高直接造成回流静脉舒张期血流下降,重时可于心房收缩时出现反流。表现在 DV 频谱上即出现房收缩波 a 波流速下降,甚至异常缺失或反流,相关参数(DVRI、PVIV、PVIV)也随之异常增高^[11]。因此,DV 的频谱波形和流速变化可反映胎儿右房压力,反应胎儿血流动力学变化,并用以判断胎儿心功能不全的程度^[12]。

本研究中 3 例胎儿心律失常也出现了异常的 DV 频谱改变。考虑这与心率过快或过慢引起心室充盈障碍,同时心率过快又增加心肌耗氧,增加心脏负担,这些均可导致胎儿右心功能异常,直至心衰^[13]。

DV 频谱正常组 29 例胎儿也存在不同种类和严重程度的心脏发育异常,但 DV 各波速均在正常范围内,未出现 a 波反向。这与此类心脏异常的病生理机制密切相关^[14]。部分为暂不影响到右室前后负荷、不改变右心腔压力的病变(如心内膜垫缺损、主动脉瓣狭窄、大动脉转位、室间隔缺损等)^[15]。部分为同时合并了右向左分流通道的病变(如法洛氏三联症的室间隔缺损、肺动脉狭窄的室间隔缺损等),分流的存在分担了右心血流,降低了右心腔压力。因此均未影响到胎儿右心功能,也不会出现 DV 频谱的异常改变^[16]。

综合以上研究认为,DV 是反映胎儿心功能的一项重要指标。当各种原因,如本研究中的各种胎儿心脏发育异常、严重的胎

儿宫内窘迫^[17]均可引起胎儿右心功能不全甚至心衰时,DV 会出现相应的改变,即 S 波流速降低、a 波缺失或反向、PVIV 和 DVRI 升高。这对于临床评价胎儿心功能、宫内血流动力学状况有着重要的意义^[18,19]。

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