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## 超声心动图检查指标与胎儿染色体异常的相关性 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探究超声心动图检查指标与胎儿染色体异常之间的相关性。**方法:**选择 2017 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月于我院接受产前超声心动图检查的 980 例高危产妇为研究对象,均对其开展超声心动图以及染色体核型检测,记录受检者染色体核型异常具体情况,筛选出染色体核型异常产妇(80 例)作为研究组,设另 900 例染色体正常产妇为对照组,就两组产妇的超声心动图检查指标左心室 Tei 指数、右心室 Tei 指数以及颈项透明层厚度(NT)值差异进行比较,Spearman 相关性分析探究上述超声心动图指标的相关性,最后绘制心动图指标对染色体异常的诊断 ROC 曲线图并计算 AUC 值。**结果:**(1)比较显示研究组胎儿的左心室 Tei 指数、右心室 Tei 指数和 NT 值均明显的高于对照组胎儿,组间差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );(2)相关性分析显示 NT 值同染色体异常胎儿的左心室 Tei 值、右心室 Tei 值均呈现明显的正相关联系( $r=0.8927, r=0.9315, P<0.0001$ );(3)ROC 曲线绘制显示左心室 Tei 值、右心室 Tei 值和 NT 值对胎儿染色体异常的诊断 AUC 分别为 0.9889、0.7574、0.7959( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**超声心动图检查指标同胎儿的染色体异常之间存在明显的关联性,可以考虑将超声心动图作为胎儿染色体异常的初筛手段,推广于临床应用。

**关键词:**超声心动图;胎儿染色体异常;相关性

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## Correlation between Echocardiographic Indexes and Fetal Chromosomal Abnormalities\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the correlation between the indexes of echocardiography and fetal chromosomal abnormalities.

**Methods:** A total of 980 high-risk pregnant women, who received prenatal echocardiography in Northwest Women and Children's Hospital from January 2017 to January 2020, were chosen as research subjects, and their echocardiography and chromosomal karyotype detection were carried out, and the specific situation of chromosomal karyotype abnormality was recorded to screen out chromosomal karyotype abnormality Maternal (80 cases) as study group, another 900 cases of normal maternal chromosome as control group. The maternal echocardiography indicators left ventricular Tei index, right ventricular Tei index and neck translucent layer thickness (NT) value differences were compared between the two groups. The correlation of the above echocardiographic indicators were explored by Spearman correlation analysis, and a graph of the diagnostic value of echocardiographic indicators for fetal chromosomal abnormalities was finally drawn. **Results:** (1) The Tei index of left ventricle, Tei index of right ventricle and NT value of the study group were significantly higher than those of the control group, and the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). (2) Correlation analysis showed that NT value was positively correlated with Tei value of left ventricle and TEI value of right ventricle ( $r=0.8927$ ). (3) ROC curve showed that the AUC of TEI value in left ventricle, TEI value in right ventricle and NT value in the diagnosis of fetal chromosomal abnormalities were 0.9889, 0.7574 and 0.7959 respectively ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** There is a significant correlation between echocardiographic indexes and fetal chromosomal abnormalities. Echocardiography can be considered as a screening method for fetal chromosomal abnormalities in the clinical application.

**Key words:** Echocardiography; Fetal chromosomal abnormalities; Correlation

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### 前言

出生缺陷是指胎儿出生时就存在的结构和功能方面的异常,这往往是导致流产、死产、新生儿死亡以及儿童和成人残疾

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的重要原因之一<sup>[1]</sup>。数据显示,每年全球约有 500 万出生缺陷婴儿诞生,其中 85 %位于发展中国家,我国属于出生缺陷的高发国家之一,出生缺陷的总发病率约为 13.7 %,即每 2000 万新生儿中就约有 20~30 万出生缺陷儿存在<sup>[2,3]</sup>。近些年随着我国二胎政策的开放,国内围产期出生缺陷的总发生率呈现逐年升高趋势,已由 2000 年的 109.79/ 万升高至 2011 年的 153.23/ 万<sup>[4]</sup>。出生缺陷会给新生儿的家庭和社会都带来极大的经济压力和精神压力,目前出生缺陷已成为全社会关注的重大公共卫生问题。染色体异常是导致出生缺陷的重要原因之一,总发生率约为 0.1 %~0.2 %,占出生活产婴儿总数的 0.5 %<sup>[5]</sup>。当前胎儿染色体异常的诊断金标准为介入性诊断,包括羊膜腔穿刺、脐带穿刺、绒毛活检等,但上述操作均属于有创操作,存在诱发胎膜早破、胎儿流产等事件的风险,难以作为常规筛查手段推广于临床<sup>[6,7]</sup>。近些年随着超声影像技术的快速发展,超声检查以安全、便捷、无损伤等优势在产前筛查和诊断中发挥愈来愈重要的作用,目前已作为产前筛查的首选方法<sup>[8,9]</sup>,超声心动图是一种利用超声特殊物理学特性对心脏和大血管等解剖结构及功能状态进行检查的无创性技术,目前已被广泛应用于临床多种疾患的鉴别诊断中<sup>[10,11]</sup>。本研究旨在探究超声心动图检查指标与胎儿染色体异常之间的相关性,以期为改善胎儿生产质量提供临床参考。现详述如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择 2017 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月于我院接受产前超声心动图检查的 980 例高危产妇为研究对象,均对其实施染色体介入性检查,将 980 例产妇按照染色体检查结果区分为研究组(染色体检测异常,80 例)和对照组(染色体检测未见异常,900 例)。

纳入标准:(1)单胎产妇;(2)意识清晰能够配合进行调研;(3)临床病历资料齐全完备;(4)签署知情同意书;(5)调研报经医院伦理协会批准开展。

排除标准:(1)合并精神疾患者;(2)并发严重基础性疾患者;(3)并发凝血功能障碍者;(4)正在进行其他未结题临床调研者;(5)药物或酒精依赖者。

### 1.2 干预方法

对所有入组产妇均开展超声心动图检测,重点开展 NT 检查和左右心室 Tei 指数测量;NT 检测具体如下:孕 11~13+6 周

时利用超声多普勒仪对入组产妇开展 NT 检测,检测时产妇取仰卧位,NT 值均连续检测 3 次,取平均值为最终结果;左右心室 Tei 指数的检测具体如下:于心尖四腔切面上将取样容积置于二尖瓣口以及左室流出道,测定一个心动周期中二尖瓣口血流 A 峰终止至下一个心动周期二尖瓣口血流 E 峰开始处的时间间隔,记为 a1,主动脉瓣口血流开始至终止处的时间间隔为 b1,左心室 Tei 指数 = (a1-b1)/b1,采用上述相同方式就三尖瓣和肺动脉瓣口血流频谱进行检测,右心室 Tei 指数 = (a2-b2)/b2<sup>[12]</sup>。

### 1.3 观察指标及评测标准

本研究中以 NT 厚度  $\geq 2.5$  mm 定义为存在 NT 增厚<sup>[13,14]</sup>,同时根据产妇具体情况开展介入性产前诊断及染色体分析,介入性诊断主要包括绒毛活检取样(适用于孕 11~14 周产妇)、羊膜腔穿刺术(适用于孕 16~24 周产妇)或脐静脉穿刺术(适用于孕 24~30 周产妇),对采集的活检样本实施染色体异常分析。对比研究组与对照组产妇的 NT 值、左心室 Tei 值、右心室 Tei 值的组间差异,并采用 Spearman 相关性分析探究上述指标的相关性,最后分别绘制上述指标对胎儿染色体异常的诊断 ROC 曲线图,并计算 AUC 值。

### 1.4 统计学方法

选择 SPSS 22.0 统计软件对研究采集数据开展分析,其中计量资料采用(均数  $\pm$  标准差)的方式表示,开展正态分布以及方差齐性检验,对满足正态分布或方差齐性的数据组间差异使用 t 检验,方差不齐数据应用非参数检验中的 Mann-Whitney U 检验进行统计推断,对组间的计数资料差异性使用卡方检验,多组间差异性比较采用 F 检验,取  $P < 0.05$  为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组产妇一般临床资料差异性比较

本次研究合计纳入研究产妇 980 例,年龄 22~38 岁,平均年龄  $(30.29 \pm 2.33)$  岁,经染色体检测显示有 80 例产妇存在染色体异常,异常率 8.16 %,将两组产妇的一般临床资料诸如年龄、平均产次、平均孕次、平均孕周、平均产次等进行统计并开展组间差异性比较,结果显示,两组产妇在上述资料方面组间差异并不明显( $P > 0.05$ ),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差异性比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of general clinical data between two groups of parturients ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

General clinical data	Research group(n=80)	Control group(n=900)
Age(year)	$33.29 \pm 3.22$	$33.31 \pm 3.11$
Weight(kg)	$70.29 \pm 3.22$	$70.33 \pm 3.01$
Gestational week (week)	$23.81 \pm 2.11$	$23.79 \pm 2.08$
Parity (time)	$1.28 \pm 0.43$	$1.31 \pm 0.39$
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	$24.98 \pm 2.11$	$25.01 \pm 2.09$
Pregnancy times (times)	$1.19 \pm 0.24$	$1.21 \pm 0.23$

### 2.2 两组胎儿 Tei 指数及 NT 值差异性比较

将研究组胎儿与对照组胎儿的超声心动图指标开展组间

差异性比较,结果显示研究组胎儿的左心室 Tei 指数、右心室 Tei 指数以及 NT 值均明显的高于对照组胎儿,组间差异具有

统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),具体数据如表 2 所示。

表 2 两组胎儿 Tei 指数及 NT 值差异性比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of Tei index and NT value between two groups of fetuses( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n	Left ventricular Tei index	Right ventricular Tei index	NT value (cm)
Research group	80	0.49± 0.07*	0.51± 0.07*	2.83± 0.12*
Control group	900	0.31± 0.06	0.34± 0.05	2.23± 0.13

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

### 2.3 染色体异常胎儿 Tei 指数同其 NT 值相关性分析

将染色体异常胎儿的左心室 Tei 指数、右心室 Tei 指数与其 NT 值开展 Spearman 相关性分析,结果显示染色体异常胎

儿的 NT 值同其左心室 Tei 指数、右心室 Tei 指数存在明显的正相关联系( $r=0.8927, r=0.9315, P<0.0001$ ),具体数据如表 3、图 1 所示。

表 3 染色体异常胎儿 Tei 指数同其 NT 值相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis between Tei index of fetuses with chromosomal abnormalities and their NT value

	Left ventricular Tei index	Right ventricular Tei index	NT value (cm)
Left ventricular Tei index	-	0.9901	0.8927
Right ventricular Tei index	0.9901	-	0.9315
NT value (cm)	0.8927	0.9315	-

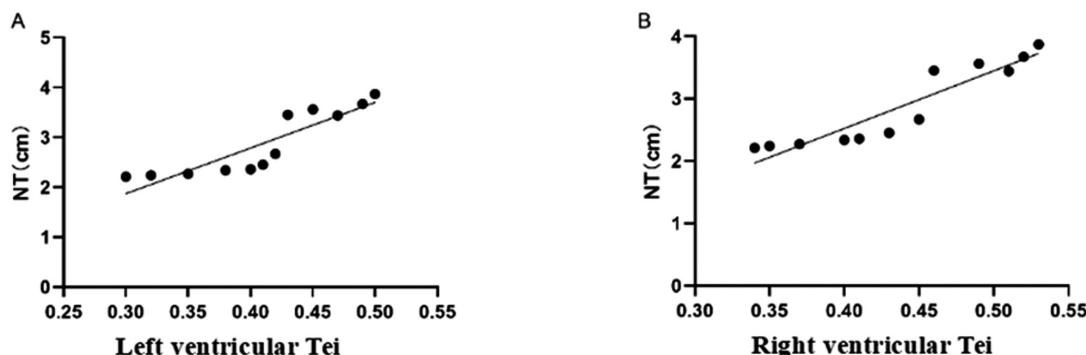


图 1 染色体异常胎儿 Tei 指数同其 NT 值相关性分析

Fig.1 Correlation analysis between Tei index and NT value of fetuses with chromosomal abnormalities

### 2.4 超声心动图指标对胎儿染色体异常诊断价值分析

以 NT=2.5 cm 为截断点,以左心室 Tei 指数=0.41,以右心室 Tei 指数=0.45 为截断点,分别绘制超声心动图上述指标对胎儿染色体异常的诊断 ROC 曲线,计算可得 NT 值、左心室 Tei、右心室 Tei 对胎儿染色体异常的诊断 AUC 分别为 0.9889、0.7574、0.7959( $P<0.05$ ),具体数据如图 2 所示。

## 3 讨论

胎儿畸形是指胎儿受遗传因素、环境因素或综合作用下于孕前或孕期,出现胚胎或发育过程中出现的解剖结构和(或)功能上的异常<sup>[15,16]</sup>,胎儿畸形尤其是染色体异常是危害新生儿智力与生长发育的严重疾患,目前已成为全球密切关注的重要公共卫生问题<sup>[17,18]</sup>。数据显示,我国是出生缺陷高发国家之一,每年约有 80-120 万名缺陷儿出生,给社会、国家及其家庭都带来了较严重的负担,我国一项出生缺陷监测数据显示,国内每年出生的先天性缺陷儿比率约占新生儿的 4%~6% 左右<sup>[19,20]</sup>。随着近些年我国二胎政策的开放以及优生优育理念的推广,如何

有效减少缺陷儿的出生已经成为临幊上亟待解决的问题<sup>[21]</sup>。超声检测目前以作为重要的产前检测手段推广于临幊中,常规的产科检查主要对胎儿的肢体发育、身体构造等进行检测,随着超声影像技术以及相关设备的发展进步,对胎儿各组织结构之间的比例关系也成为了产前超声重要观测指标之一<sup>[22,23]</sup>。已有

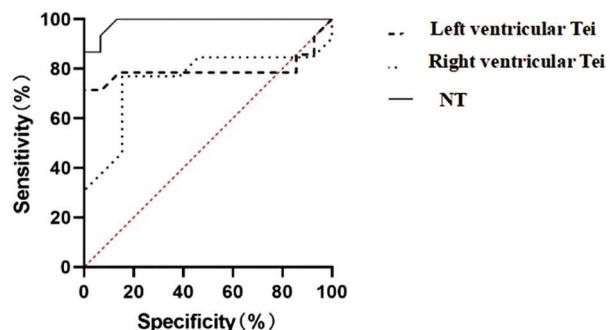


图 2 超声心动图指标对胎儿染色体异常诊断价值分析

Fig.2 Analysis of the diagnostic value of echocardiographic indicators for fetal chromosomal abnormalities

的研究指出,超声心动图检测在胎儿缺陷评估,例如染色体异常筛查中也具有较好的应用价值,这为胎儿产前健康筛查提供了新的思路和方向<sup>[24,25]</sup>。

本研究通过设立不同分组的方式,就超声心动图指标在胎儿染色体异常诊断中的应用价值进行了分析,结果显示,将980例受检产妇按照介入性检查结果区分为研究组和对照组后开展组间比较,研究组胎儿的左心室Tei、右心室Tei以及NT值均明显的高于对照组,组间差异明显。与学者Liu L<sup>[26]</sup>等的研究类似,该学者将500例行孕早期筛查的孕妇纳入研究,并就所有胎儿进行了NT检测并实施了彩色多普勒超声心动图检查,并根据胎儿心脏情况区分为了心脏异常组和心脏正常组,开展组间比较显示心脏异常组胎儿左心室Tei、右心室Tei以及NT值均高于心脏正常组,该学者认为NT检测与心脏Tei指数联合检测有助于更为准确的评估胎儿心脏异常情况。同时学者Ma H L<sup>[27]</sup>等则通过将96例健康胎儿与96例先天性心脏病胎儿实施回顾性比较发现,健康胎儿与先天性心脏病胎儿产前超声心动图指标存在明显的差异,该学者认为对胎儿实施产前超声心动图诊断对其染色体异常情况具有积极意义。本文作者分析认为,正常情况下胎儿颈部淋巴管与颈静脉窦在产妇孕10~14周会相同,少量的淋巴液会在胎儿颈部聚集,出现短暂的回流障碍,形成暂时性的颈部透明带,一般14周后胎儿淋巴系统发育完善,其颈部聚集的淋巴液会迅速引流,导致颈部透明带难以被超声发现。而对染色体异常胎儿来讲,其颈部淋巴会出现回流障碍,进而导致淋巴液过多聚集于颈部,导致NT值升高。而心脏Tei指数的变化则直接体现了胎儿心脏结构的改变,已有的研究指出心脏功能异常是染色体异常的重要体现<sup>[28]</sup>,一般出现心脏结构异常的胎儿出现染色体异常的几率会明显增加,这一论点在文中染色体异常胎儿左右心室Tei值与其NT值明显相关可以体现<sup>[29]</sup>。

文中还就NT、左右心室Tei值对胎儿染色体异常的诊断价值进行了分析,结果显示,选取截断点后,NT值、左心室Tei、右心室Tei对胎儿染色体异常的诊断AUC分别为0.9889、0.7574、0.7959,提示上述指标均对胎儿染色体异常具有较好的诊断价值。与欧红萍<sup>[30]</sup>的研究类似,分析不同超声异常指标与胎儿染色体异常的关系,研究超声检查在胎儿染色体异常筛查中的临床价值,胎儿超声异常指标的137例孕妇,发现染色体异常数为59例,超声异常指标数的比例为43.07%,其中NT增厚的例数最多,占28.47%,颅内结构异常的例数最少,占1.46%。染色体检出率最高的为心脏畸形,占超声异常指标数的比例为83.33%,染色体检出率最低的为十二指肠狭窄或闭锁,占超声异常指标数的比例为25.00%。学者CHE<sup>[31]</sup>等通过对2621例产妇开展筛查和超声检测发现,有153例产妇出现超声软指标阳性胎儿,经介入性检测发现,8例为无创基因高风险,29例为唐筛高风险,21例为染色异常,该学者认为染色体异常率会随着超声软指标异常数量的增多而升高,可以考虑将超声作为染色体异常筛查的初筛手段。但是目前还没有专门研究左心室Tei、右心室Tei对胎儿染色体异常的诊断价值,因此,本研究创新性的探究了左心室Tei、右心室Tei对胎儿染色体异常的诊断价值,说明Tei指数能够灵敏的反映胎儿心脏结构变化情况,能够体现左心室和右心室的整体状态,NT值也是

当前临幊上常用的染色体异常筛查重要指标,当胎儿出现染色体异常后,常常会体现在NT值以及心脏功能的变化上,因而可以考虑将上述指标作为评估胎儿染色体异常的参考指标。

综上所述,超声心动图检查指标同胎儿的染色体异常之间存在明显的关联性,可以考虑将超声心动图作为胎儿染色体异常的初筛手段,推广于临幊应用。

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