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经皮穴位仿生物电刺激调控炎症因子表达对人流术后子宫内膜修复的作用研究*

汤洁 邹丽莎 张伶俐 谭艳姣[△] 黄群

(湖南中医药高等专科学校附属第一医院(湖南省直中医医院)妇科 湖南 株洲 412000)

摘要目的:探讨经皮穴位仿生物电刺激调控炎症因子表达对人流术后子宫内膜修复的作用研究。**方法:**120例行人工流产术患者分为空白组($n=40$,术后给予常规抗感染治疗)、对照组($n=40$,空白组基础上采用仿生物电刺激治疗)和观察组($n=40$,空白组基础上采用经皮穴位仿生物电刺激治疗)。对比三组子宫内膜厚度、阴道流血量、炎症因子[肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素(IL)-8、IL-4、IL-10]、月经复潮时间、再次清宫发生率及盆腔炎性疾病发病率。**结果:**治疗后,观察组阴道流血量、TNF- α 、IL-8水平均低于对照组和空白组,子宫内膜厚度大于空白组、对照组,IL-4、IL-10水平均高于对照组和空白组($P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组再次清宫发生率、盆腔炎性疾病发病率均低于空白组、对照组,月经复潮时间短于空白组、对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**人流术后患者接受经皮穴位仿生物电刺激后,可通过调控炎症因子表达促进子宫内膜修复并改善临床症状。

关键词:经皮穴位仿生物电刺激;子宫内膜;炎症因子;人工流产术

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Study on the Effect of Transcutaneous Acupoint Bioelectric Stimulation Regulating the Expression of Inflammatory Factors on Endometrial Repair after Artificial Abortion*

TANG Jie, ZOU Li-sha, ZHANG Ling-li, TAN Yan-jiao[△], HUANG Qun

(Department of Gynecology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Hunan Traditional Chinese Medicine College

(Hunan Provincial Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital), Zhuzhou, Hunan, 412000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of transcutaneous acupoint bioelectric stimulation on regulating the expression of inflammatory factors on endometrial repair after artificial abortion. **Methods:** 120 patients who underwent artificial abortion were divided into blank group ($n=40$, routine anti-infection treatment after operation), control group ($n=40$, bioelectric stimulation treatment on the basis of blank group) and observation group ($n=40$, transcutaneous acupoint bioelectric stimulation treatment on the basis of blank group). The endometrial thickness, vaginal bleeding volume, inflammatory factors [tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin (IL)-8, IL-4, IL-10], menstrual recovery time, incidence of uterine curettage again and incidence of pelvic inflammatory disease were compared among three groups. **Results:** After treatment, the vaginal bleeding volume, TNF- α and IL-8 in observation group were lower than those in control group and blank group, and the endometrial thickness was greater than that in blank group and control group ($P<0.05$). And the levels of IL-4 and IL-10 were higher than those in control group and blank group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the incidence of uterine curettage again and the incidence of pelvic inflammatory disease in observation group were lower than those in blank group and control group, and the time of menstruation recovery was shorter than that in blank group and control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Patients after artificial abortion receiving transcutaneous acupoint bioelectric stimulation, which can promote endometrial repair and improve clinical symptoms by regulating the expression of inflammatory factors.

Key words: Transcutaneous acupoint bioelectric stimulation; Endometrial; Inflammatory factors; Artificial abortion

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前言

人工流产术具有侵入性,会导致子宫受损,并可能引发女性体内的炎症反应,而过度的炎症反应会对子宫内膜修复产生

不利影响^[1]。现临床针对人流术后子宫内膜修复尚无统一方案,常规治疗通常采取药物保守治疗,见效较慢且易产生耐药性。仿生物电刺激通过模仿人体生物电模式,可有效改善靶器官局部微环境状态,但仿生物电刺激频繁操作易出现肌肉神经敏感

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作者简介:汤洁(1989-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:中医妇科,E-mail: tj220317@163.com

△ 通讯作者:谭艳姣(1988-),女,硕士,副主任医师,研究方向:中医适宜技术在妇科临床的应用,E-mail: 775478798@qq.com

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度降低、皮肤黏膜受损等不良反应。经皮穴位仿生物电刺激是将仿生物电刺激与中医经络学相结合,通过在人体特定的穴位上施加电刺激,来达到治疗目的,可有效改善人流术后患者的子宫内膜血供^[2]。本研究拟探讨经皮穴位仿生物电刺激对人流术后子宫内膜修复的作用研究,整理如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

采用随机数字表法将2023年7月~2024年3月期间我院收治的120例行人工流产术患者分为空白组、对照组和观察组,均40例。纳入标准:(1)患者均行人工流产术;(2)签署同意书;(3)临床资料完整;(4)孕周≤10周且无生育需求需终止妊娠。排除标准:(1)合并精神疾病,无法配合治疗者;(2)合并生殖道急性炎症;(3)合并严重心、肝、肾等器质性病变或恶性肿瘤;(4)合并先天性生殖器官畸形、子宫内膜恶性病变、子宫内膜结核等;(5)存在仿生物电刺激禁忌证者;(6)治疗穴位处皮肤存在严重皮疹、溃烂或其他损伤者。空白组平均年龄(29.68±2.37)岁;平均妊娠次数(1.54±0.20)次;平均终止妊娠天数(51.66±3.58)d。对照组平均年龄(29.41±2.16)岁;平均妊娠次数(1.58±0.22)次;平均终止妊娠天数(51.75±3.98)d。观察组平均年龄(29.32±1.98)岁;平均妊娠次数(1.59±0.24)次;平均终止妊娠天数(52.19±3.96)d。三组患者一般资料对比未见差异($P>0.05$)。本研究方案已获得我院医学伦理委员会审批。

1.2 方法

空白组接受常规抗感染治疗,从人流术后第1天开始口服头孢呋辛酯片[深圳信立泰药业股份有限公司,国药准字H20193368],每日两次,一次0.25g,到下次月经复潮结束治疗。在空白组基础上,观察组采用经皮穴位仿生物电刺激治疗,治疗时间:从人流术后第8天开始到下次月经复潮结束治疗,

30 min/次,2次/周。患者取仰卧位,选取单侧:关元穴、中极穴、八髎穴和双侧:归来穴、子宫穴。电极位置:50 mm×90 mm电极片2片,分别贴于八髎穴;50 mm×50 mm电极片4片,分别贴于中极穴、关元穴、归来穴及子宫穴。同侧组成回路,刺激参数:频率40~100 Hz,脉宽250 μs,电流强度据个体情况在10~100 mA之间调节。神经肌肉刺激治疗仪购自法国杉山公司,型号为PHENIX USB4。在空白组基础上,对照组采用仿生物电刺激治疗。患者取仰卧位,电极位置:腰骶部(后)、脐耻之间(前),贴50 mm×90 mm电极片,前后各2片,治疗仪器、刺激参数、治疗时间同观察组。

1.3 观察指标

(1)治疗前后采用ACUSON S2000彩色多普勒超声诊断仪(德国西门子公司)测量患者的阴道流血量、子宫内膜厚度。(2)治疗前后采集患者外周静脉血5 mL,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测白细胞介素(IL)-8、IL-10、IL-4及肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α),试剂盒购自杭州联科生物技术股份有限公司。(3)观察三组治疗后月经复潮时间、术后宫腔残留需再次清宫发生率、术后月经恢复前的盆腔炎性疾病发病率。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS28.0统计学软件处理数据。计数资料以“n(%)”表示,行 χ^2 检验。符合正态分布的计量资料以“ $\bar{x}\pm s$ ”表示,两组间比较行t检验,多组间比较行F检验。检验标准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 阴道流血量、子宫内膜厚度

治疗后,三组子宫内膜厚度均增加,且观察组大于空白组、对照组;三组阴道流血量均下降,且观察组低于空白组、对照组($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 阴道流血量、子宫内膜厚度比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 1 Comparison of vaginal bleeding volume, endometrial thickness ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Vaginal bleeding volume(mL)		Endometrial thickness(mm)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Blank group(n=40)	103.87±17.46	85.68±10.41*	4.30±0.28	6.79±0.18*
Control group(n=40)	104.86±15.36	69.60±7.36**	4.28±0.23	7.52±0.22 ^a
Observation group(n=40)	104.62±13.25	53.89±6.73 ^{ab}	4.26±0.17	10.37±0.57 ^{ab}
F	0.045	145.886	0.300	1058.506
P	0.956	<0.001	0.742	<0.001

Note: Compared with same group before treatment,* $P<0.05$; Compared with blank group after treatment,^a $P<0.05$; Compared with control group after treatment,^b $P<0.05$.

2.2 炎症因子

治疗后,三组TNF-α、IL-8下降,且观察组低于对照组和空白组,IL-4、IL-10水平上升,且观察组高于对照组和空白组($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 再次清宫发生率、月经复潮时间、盆腔炎性疾病发病率

治疗后,观察组月经复潮时间短于空白组、对照组,再次清宫发生率、盆腔炎性疾病发病率均低于空白组、对照组($P<0.05$),见表3。

3 讨论

在进行人工流产手术时,医生通常在盲视条件下进行宫腔搔刮,这一操作可能对子宫内膜的功能层造成损伤,严重时甚至波及基底层。此外,手术期间易并发子宫内膜水肿、充血、炎性渗出,形成内膜溃疡面,导致子宫内膜修复困难^[3]。目前临床修复子宫内膜方案多样,主要措施包括术后激素治疗、常规抗感染治疗、外源性雌激素,但均具有一定的局限性^[4]。人体细胞

表 2 炎症因子比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of inflammatory factors($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	TNF- α (pg/mL)		IL-8(pg/mL)		IL-4(pg/mL)		IL-10(pg/mL)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Blank group (n=40)	70.12±6.86	58.48±7.09*	41.68±5.31	35.25±4.37*	51.65±5.24	63.61±4.46*	25.61±3.72	30.72±2.69*
Control group (n=40)	69.90±5.31	49.83±6.41**	41.81±4.36	30.39±3.34**	52.39±4.38	77.94±4.37**	26.08±4.60	35.63±2.71**
Observation group(n=40)	70.24±7.68	42.79±6.17**	40.78±5.07	22.46±4.68**	51.31±4.54	88.06±2.49**	25.32±2.94	41.83±2.26**
F	0.027	57.263	0.518	95.902	0.544	400.794	0.405	188.929
P	0.974	<0.001	0.597	<0.001	0.582	<0.001	0.668	<0.001

Note: Same as table 1.

表 3 再次清宫发生率、月经复潮时间、盆腔炎性疾病发病率比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, n(%))

Table 3 Comparison of incidence of uterine curettage again, menstrual recovery time, incidence of pelvic inflammatory disease [$\bar{x} \pm s$, n(%)]

Groups	Menstrual recovery time(d)	Incidence of uterine curettage again	Incidence of pelvic inflammatory disease
Blank group(n=40)	36.42±3.15	10(25.00)	9(22.50)
Control group(n=40)	30.28±2.97*	5(12.50)	4(10.00)
Observation group(n=40)	25.72±2.05**	1(2.50)	1(2.50)
F/ χ^2	150.775	8.798	7.925
P	<0.001	0.012	0.019

Note: Compared with blank group, *P<0.05; Compared with control group, **P<0.05.

具备兴奋性,这一特性源于细胞膜内外的电位差。仿生物电刺激技术正是通过模拟肌电信号,利用外部的神经肌肉刺激治疗设备产生电刺激,作用于人体,进而促进器官功能的改善或恢复^[5]。中医学治疗子宫内膜受损,通常采取恢复“肾 - 天癸 - 冲任 - 胞宫”轴的正常调节功能,优化内分泌环境的治疗原则,从而促进子宫内膜的修复和再生^[6]。经皮穴位仿生物电刺激技术进一步将仿生物电刺激技术与传统中医经络理论相结合,通过精确选取关元穴、中极穴以及两侧归来穴和子宫穴等关键穴位,应用电刺激促进器官功能的改善或恢复。

本次研究结果显示,与空白组、对照组比较,观察组人流术后子宫内膜修复效果最佳。分析其原因,仿生物电刺激可唤醒机体浅层及深层肌群收缩本能,刺激子宫血管平滑肌收缩或舒张,从而改善子宫局部血流灌注^[7]。中极穴主治生殖器疾病;关元穴功效为培补元气;归来穴可使胃气归原,化生精微气血;子宫穴可调补胞宫。以上诸穴共奏调畅冲任和胞宫气血之功,有助于“肾 - 天癸 - 冲任 - 胞宫”轴恢复对机体的正常调节^[8,9]。

本次研究结果显示,与空白组、对照组比较,观察组炎症因子水平变化最为显著,提示经皮穴位仿生物电刺激可有效改善人流术后患者炎症反应。分析其原因,一方面,经皮穴位仿生物电刺激可刺激肌肉的支配神经和感觉纤维,可促进血液循环,有利于减轻机体的炎症反应^[10,11];另一方面,经皮穴位仿生物电刺激可促进细胞新陈代谢,增加组织营养并促进受损细胞、组织结构和功能的恢复,也可在一定程度上减轻机体的炎症反应^[12,13]。本次研究结果显示,与空白组、对照组比较,观察组月

经复潮时间、再次清宫发生率、盆腔炎性疾病发病率均得到有效改善。分析其原因,经皮穴位仿生物电刺激可刺激患者子宫周围组织,有利于改善患者人流术后创伤修复,加速清理炎性细胞。

综上所述,经皮穴位仿生物电刺激可通过调节人流术后患者的炎性因子水平、阴道流血量、子宫内膜厚度促进子宫内膜修复,同时可有效改善患者的月经复潮时间、再次清宫发生率及盆腔炎性疾病发病率。

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