

剖宫产同时行新生儿先天性腹裂修复1例报告

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【摘要】患者,女性,21岁,因“停经35⁺⁴周,胎动消失1 d”入院。孕30周在外院胎儿系统彩超提示:胎儿腹裂畸形。孕32⁺¹周在我院腹部针对彩超示:胎儿腹壁回声连续性中断4.5 cm,肠管及部分内脏漂浮于羊膜腔内,考虑胎儿发育异常(腹裂畸形)。此次来我院行胎儿监护示无应激试验(NST)无反应型,以“胎儿宫内窘迫”收入院。入院后孕妇及家属选择行剖宫产及产时即行新生儿先天性腹裂修复手术,术前请麻醉科、新生儿科、小儿外科等相关科室会诊,于全麻下行剖宫产术,娩出一活女婴。胎儿娩出后,由小儿外科同时行产时手术,术后患儿腹壁张力稍高,但未明显影响通气,术后转新生儿科,予禁食、补液、胃肠减压、抗感染等治疗,患儿腹胀逐渐减轻,予肠内营养无不适后出院。随访至今,患儿生长发育尚可,无切口感染、裂开、肠坏死、腹壁疝等并发症。对于先天性腹裂,应完善孕期检查,早期诊断,及时将腹裂胎儿的孕母转诊至有条件的医院,以便对有I期修复条件的腹裂患儿施行产时手术或早期行I期修复手术,改善患儿预后,降低病死率。

【关键词】 剖宫产 腹裂 产时手术 I期修复手术

A Case of Congenital Gastroschisis Repair of a Newborn Following the Cesarean Section SU Liu-li^{1,2}, CHEN Qiao-wei^{1,2}, ZHOU Ying^{1,2}, LIN Wei^{1,2△}. 1. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Key Laboratory of Birth Defects and Related Women and Children Diseases of the Ministry of Education (Sichuan University), Chengdu 610041, China

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【Abstract】 A 21-year-old woman was admitted at 35⁺⁴ weeks due to disappearance of fetal movement for one day. The ultrasound from other hospital indicated fetal gastroschisis. Abdominal ultrasound in our hospital confirmed that the discontinuity of the fetal abdominal wall by 4.5 cm. The stomach and part of the intestine were herniating into the amniotic cavity. Considering the possibility of gastroschisis and fetal distress, electronic fetal monitoring was implemented continuously and consultations of relevant departments were called immediately, including anesthesiology, neonatology and general pediatric surgery. After Cesarean section under general anesthesia, pediatric surgeons performed an intrapartum surgery for the neonate. The tension of abdominal wall was slightly higher after the operation, but had no significant negative effect on ventilation. After surgery, the neonate was transferred to neonatal pediatrics for further treatments. The abdominal distention of the neonate relieved gradually. The patient was discharged after receiving full enteral nutrition without any discomfort. It was found in the follow-up that the patient had no discomforts such as infection, wound dehiscence, intestinal necrosis, abdominal hernia or other complications. The prenatal examinations should be completed and the pregnant mother of gastroschisis fetus should be transferred to the experienced center where the intrapartum surgery or early stage I repair surgery is possible for the neonate.

【Key words】 Cesarean section Gastroschisis Intrapartum surgery Stage I repair surgery

先天性腹裂是一种罕见的发育畸形,其发病率约为2.49/10 000^[1],近年来呈上升趋势。在许多低收入和中收入国家,腹裂死亡率为30%~100%,在高收入国家,死亡率低于5%^[2]。先天性腹裂的治疗方法主要为外科手术修复,包括I期缝合和soli袋分期缝合法。目前我国有报道^[3]先天性腹裂患儿行产房外I期手术者,入院至手术时间为出生后20 min~8 h,对于产前诊断明确、有修复条件的患儿,出生后立即施行产时手术或早期行I期手术修复是改善预后的关键。完善孕期检查、及时将腹裂胎儿孕母转诊至有手术条件的医院,能减少出生后肠管暴露时间,降低感染风险,改善患儿预后。近期我院施行了

1例产时即行新生儿先天性腹裂修复手术,患儿术后一般情况好。现报道如下。

1 病例资料

患者,女性,21岁,G₂P₀⁺¹。因“停经35⁺⁴周,胎动消失1 d”入院。外院建卡,不规律产检,孕期未行胎儿基因检查。孕30周在外院行系统彩超检查提示:胎儿腹裂畸形,建议产前诊断来我院就诊。孕32⁺¹周我院胎儿系统彩超检查提示:胎儿腹部连续性中断约1.8 cm,可见范围约1.2 cm×6.0 cm×6.6 cm肠管样回声漂浮于羊膜腔内,其起始于腹壁缺陷处,肠管样回声周围未见确切膜状回声包裹,疑胎儿腹壁裂。腹部针对彩超示(图1):胎儿腹壁回声连续性中断4.5 cm,肠管及部分内脏漂浮于羊膜腔内,

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图1 彩超提示部分肠管样回声漂浮于羊膜腔内

Fig 1 Ultrasound suggested that part of the bowel herniating into the amniotic cavity

考虑胎儿发育异常(胎儿腹裂畸形)。入院前2+d患者自觉胎动减少,未重视。入院前1d患者自觉胎动消失,伴不规律下腹痛,无阴道流血、流液等不适,遂于我院急诊就诊,胎儿监护检查示无应激试验(NST)无反应型,以“胎儿宫内窘迫”收入院。5年前于外院确诊乙肝大三阳。专科查体:宫高31cm,腹围99cm,头位,胎心率135min⁻¹,宫缩持续约30s,间歇5~6min。阴查:宫颈居前,质软,消退100%,宫口可容一指尖,无阴道流血、流液。辅助检查:血常规示白细胞 $6.3 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$,中性粒细胞比值72.8%,红细胞 $3.49 \times 10^{12} L^{-1}$,血红蛋白67g/L;乙肝表面抗原(+),乙肝e抗原(+),乙肝核心总抗体(+),乙肝前S1抗原(+).余入院检查无异常。入院诊断:①胎儿宫内窘迫;②胎儿腹裂;③妊娠合并中度贫血;④妊娠合并乙型肝炎病毒感染(乙肝大三阳,外院已确诊);⑤G₂P₀₊₁35+4周宫内孕、头位单活胎早产临产。入院后立即予持续胎儿监护,因胎儿腹裂诊断明确,向孕妇和家属交待病情,签字同意行剖宫产及产时即行新生儿先天性腹裂修复手术,术前请麻醉科、新生儿科、小儿外科等相关科室会诊,于全麻下行剖宫产术,娩出一活女婴,身长46cm,体重2400g,Apgar评分(娩出后1-5-10min)为3-6-7分。羊水III°粪染。胎儿娩出后,立即予气管插管、胸外按压、肾上腺素复苏等处理,由小儿外科于产房内同时行全麻下I期腹裂修复术,术中见腹壁缺损长度为8cm,位于脐轮右侧,几乎所有消化道(胃、十二指肠、小肠及结肠)露出腹腔(图2)。消化道呈旋转不良改变,Ladd韧带及系膜根部粘连明显伴肠扭转,适度松解粘连并复位扭转肠管,从胃部开始逐次减压消化道十余次,胎便由肛门顺利排出,排出过程无明显阻力。小肠中份见-5cm×5cm系膜缺损,予以修补。手术顺利,术后患儿腹壁张力稍高,但未明显影响通气(图3)。术后患儿转新生儿科,予禁食、补液、胃



图2 出生后可见几乎所有消化道露出腹腔

Fig 2 Almost all of the gastrointestinal tract is outside of the abdominal cavity



图3 缝合后腹壁张力稍高

Fig 3 The tension of abdominal wall is slightly higher after suturing

肠减压、抗感染等治疗,术后患儿腹胀逐渐减轻。术后第10天,患儿肠鸣音正常,大便排解通畅后予停禁食,逐步增加肠内营养,于术后第18天恢复至全肠内营养,全肠内营养无不适后出院。随访至今,患儿生长发育尚可,无切口感染、裂开、肠坏死、腹壁疝等并发症。产妇术后安返病房,予输血、抗生素预防感染、缩宫素促宫缩等治疗,病情好转后出院。

2 讨论

腹裂是一种罕见的发育畸形,具体病因尚不明确,多数学者认为腹裂是胚胎早期形成腹壁的两个侧壁(以右侧壁多见)发育不全所致,多见于年轻孕妇的胎儿中,年龄小于20岁的孕妇发病率增加^[4]。腹裂胎儿胎死宫内主要发生在妊娠晚期,大多为肠管扭转或肠管与脐带缠绕导致脐带血流受阻所致^[5]。

先天性腹裂患儿的临床表现多为出生时即可见部分肠管由裂口处突出于腹壁外,有时可伴有肠坏死或腹膜炎。单纯型腹裂相对多见,仅少数患儿伴有消化道畸形,

如肠旋转不良、短肠畸形、肠道闭锁等^[6]。本例患儿出生后可见消化道旋转不良,Ladd韧带及系膜根部粘连明显伴肠扭转,较少见。腹裂的产前诊断手段主要包括超声、MRI及孕妇血清蛋白测定等。产前超声诊断先天性腹裂的准确率达93%,敏感性78%~100%,但很多因素会影响B超下腹裂的显示,如孕妇肥胖、胎儿体位不佳、羊水少等^[7]。同时,腹裂还要与其他先天畸形,如脐膨出相鉴别,约14.7%的腹裂被误诊为脐膨出^[8]。MRI可用于观察腹裂胎儿的肠管形态,但并非临床诊断的必要措施^[9]。有研究显示^[10],中孕期母血清蛋白水平是筛查先天腹壁缺损(腹裂、脐膨出)的一个较好标志物。

对腹裂患儿孕母的分娩孕周、分娩方式尚无指南,但无论哪种分娩方式都应尽可能避免胎儿外露肠管和脏器的损伤。腹裂的外科治疗方法有I期缝合和soli袋分期缝合法,能否施行I期手术需要根据肠管的状态、是否感染等进行评估。对于早产低体质量儿、合并其他严重畸形、感染、肠管水肿扩张严重等合并症,或全身情况差无法立即还纳的患儿可给予soli袋保守治疗。待条件允许后,再实施手术修补。对于肠道条件可、无感染,可I期缝合的患儿,及早手术能缩短术后全肠外营养时间及住院时间,改善患儿短期预后。产时胎儿手术是胎儿出生后于产房内同时行手术治疗,能省去患儿转运时间,减少腹腔脏器暴露体外时间,降低外来感染概率,且胃肠道气体少,对关闭腹壁缺损有利。但产时胎儿手术需要以产科为主导,依靠多学科、多领域合作完成。从产前诊断、孕期监测到产时胎儿手术的术前准备、术中配合、围手术期管理及预后的随访,都需要专业的多学科团队合作。目前我国产前诊断尚未普遍开展,特别在偏远地区,部分腹壁缺损患儿未能得到及时的诊断和治疗^[11]。因此,完善孕期检查、三级医疗和及时转诊制度,将改善先天性腹壁缺损患儿的整体预后。在本病例中,孕妇于外院建卡,发现腹裂畸形后及时转诊至我院。由于胎儿腹裂诊断明确,术前予请相关科室会诊,患儿出生后立即实

施了产时手术,手术顺利,新生儿预后较好。

综上,针对腹裂畸形,完善孕期检查、早期诊断、及时转诊、及时手术将改善先天性腹壁缺损患儿的整体预后。

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