

熊去氧胆酸治疗不同绒毛膜性双胎合并ICP的围产结局分析*

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【摘要】目的 比较熊去氧胆酸治疗不同绒毛膜性双胎合并妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症(ICP)的效果以及围产结局。**方法** 收集四川大学华西第二医院2015年1月1日-2018年11月1日双胎妊娠合并ICP孕产妇406例,分析单绒毛膜双羊膜囊(monochorionic diamniotic, MCDA)和双绒毛膜双羊膜囊(dichorionic diamniotic, DCDA)双胎ICP的临床资料,比较单用熊去氧胆酸或联合用药降低胆汁酸的效果及围产结局。**结果** 对比MCDA双胎与DCDA双胎孕产妇的胆汁酸水平、早发型ICP、单用熊去氧胆酸或联合用药方案相似,且新生儿Apgar评分、出生体质量及住院率、剖宫产率、围产儿死亡差异均无统计学意义。分析MCDA双胎和DCDA双胎妊娠的孕产妇年龄、体质量指数、瘢痕子宫、试管婴儿、子痫前期、复杂性双胎比例差异具有统计学意义,进一步对比胆汁酸轻度和重度升高的双胎之间新生儿早产率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 单用熊去氧胆酸或联合用药对不同绒毛膜性双胎ICP的治疗效果相同,单绒毛膜性及复杂性双胎、妊娠合并症仍是影响双胎ICP妊娠结局的主要因素,血清总胆汁酸轻度升高的双胎ICP按照重度管理可能与治疗性早产有关。

【关键词】 妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症 双胎妊娠 熊去氧胆酸 治疗

Perinatal Outcomes of Using Ursodeoxycholic Acid to Treat Monochorionic and Dichorionic Twin Pregnancy Complicated by Intrahepatic Cholestasis of Pregnancy ZHANG Qian-wen^{1,2}, HUANG Miao^{1,2}, GONG Yun-hui^{1,2}, LI Tao^{1,2}, LIU Xing-hui^{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 Diseases of Women and Children of the Ministry of Education, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of using ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA) to treat monochorionic and dichorionic twin pregnancies complicated by intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) and to examine the differences in perinatal outcomes. **Methods** A total of 406 twin-carrying pregnant women who had ICP and received care at West China Second Hospital, Sichuan University between January 1, 2015 and November 1, 2018 were included in the study. The clinical data of monochorionic diamniotic (MCDA) and dichorionic diamniotic (DCDA) twins with ICP were analyzed. Analysis was done to compare the treatment effect for lowering serum total bile acid (TBA) and the perinatal outcomes with simple UDCA medication or combination medication. **Results** There were no statistically significant differences in TBA levels, early-onset ICP, simple UDCA medication or combination medication, neonatal Apgar score, birth weight, length of hospital stay, C-section rate, and perinatal mortality between the MCDA and the DCDA twin groups with ICP. However, maternal age, BMI, scarred uterus, in vitro fertilization-embryo transfer, preeclampsia, twin comorbidity rate of the two groups showed statistical differences. Further comparison between twin pregnancies with mildly-elevated TBA and those with severely-elevated TBA showed significant difference in preterm birth rate ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Simple UDCA medication or combination medication may have the same therapeutic effect on MCDA and DCDA twin pregnancies with ICP. Monochorionic twin pregnancy, twin comorbidities and pregnancy complications were still important factors affecting pregnancy outcomes of twin pregnancies with ICP. Twin pregnancies with slightly elevated TBA have been managed as severe ICP, which may be associated with increased iatrogenic preterm births.

【Key words】 Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy Twin pregnancy Ursodeoxycholic acid Treatment

妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症(intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy, ICP)是一种特发于妊娠中晚期的常见合并症,以不同程度的皮肤瘙痒、黄疸、血清总胆汁酸升高为主要临床表现,产后可迅速恢复正常。尽管ICP的发病机理尚未明确,但胆汁酸对胎儿的毒性作用与不良围产结

局,尤其与不可预测的胎死宫内相关,因此,识别孕妇高危因素,早期筛查并及时治疗是改善ICP患者围产结局的关键^[1]。一方面,目前指南虽然推荐熊去氧胆酸(ursodeoxycholic acid, UDCA)作为降胆汁酸的一线药物,但单用或联合用药方案能否改善妊娠结局尚存争议;另一方面,血清总胆汁酸(total serum bile acid, TBA)轻度升高的双胎妊娠是否纳入重度ICP管理,国内外指南并不一致^[1-2]。

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为此,本研究回顾性分析了四川大学华西第二医院单绒毛膜双羊膜囊(monochorionic diamniotic, MCDA)双胎与双绒毛膜双羊膜囊(dichorionic diamniotic, DCDA)双胎合并ICP患者围产期的临床资料,以及在绒毛膜性、用药方案对比相同情况下,不同TBA水平的双胎ICP患者围产结局差异,同时分析TBA轻度升高的双胎按照重度ICP终止妊娠是否与双胎的治疗性早产相关。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性纳入2015年1月1日-2018年11月1日于四川大学华西第二医院接受规律产检并住院分娩的不同绒毛膜性双羊膜囊双胎孕妇临床资料(医学科研伦理编号:2020067),根据我国妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症诊疗指南(2015年版),最终纳入符合ICP诊断的双羊膜囊双胎妊娠共计406例,其中孕期服用UDCA治疗的比例高达94%(382/406)。按照绒毛膜性分为MCDA组($n=198$)、DCDA组($n=208$),对比两组之间的基本临床资料包括年龄、文化程度、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、孕期增重、瘢痕子宫、试管婴儿(*in vitro* fertilization-embryo transfer, IVF-ET)、胎膜早破(premature rupture of membrane, PROM)、前置胎盘、复杂性双胎。根据双胎妊娠诊断ICP时孕周分为早发型(<32 周)和晚发型(≥ 32 周),TBA水平划分为轻度($<40 \mu\text{mol/L}$)、重度($40 \sim 100 \mu\text{mol/L}$)、极重度($\geq 100 \mu\text{mol/L}$)^[3]。为比较两组患者药物治疗效果,依据用药前后的胆汁酸变化分为无效(TBA升高)、缓解(TBA降低,但未降至正常)、痊愈(TBA降至正常),孕期TBA最高值时的丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)同样纳入对比。用药方案包括单用UDCA,或加用腺苷蛋氨酸(S-adenosyl methionine, SAM)、多烯磷脂酰胆碱(polyene phosphatidylcholine capsules, PPC)。

为进一步分析不同绒毛膜性双胎ICP围产结局与胆汁酸轻度升高的关系,将纳入的孕产妇按照确诊ICP时TBA是否高于 $40 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 分为轻度升高组($n=329$)、重度升高组($n=77$),主要对比两组双胎绒毛性、分娩方式、出血量、羊水粪染、新生儿Apgar评分(出生后5 min)及平均出生体质量、转新生儿重症监护室(neonatal intensive care unite, NICU)率、死胎、分娩孕周以及早产率。

1.2 统计学方法

连续变量采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,分类变量采用百分率(%)表示。两组资料对比根据变量类型采用 t 检验、 χ^2 检验或秩和检验,两等级分类变量之间关系采用秩相关分析,

$P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般临床资料

MCDA组和DCDA组患者的文化程度、孕期增重、PROM或前置胎盘的比例差异无统计学意义,但MCDA组患者的平均BMI、高龄比例低于DCDA组($P < 0.05$),而IVF、瘢痕子宫、子痫前期、复杂性双胎比例高于DCDA组($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 药物治疗情况对比

结果显示MCDA组与DCDA组的早发型ICP比例、平

表 1 MCDA双胎与DCDA双胎的基本临床资料对比

Table 1 The comparison of baseline clinical data of MCDA and DCDA groups

Baseline characteristic	MCDA group ($n=198$)	DCDA group ($n=208$)	P
Age/case (%)			0.001
≥ 35 yr.	23 (11.6)	52 (25.0)	
<35 yr.	175 (88.4)	156 (75.0)	
Educational level/case (%)			0.266
Junior college degree and below	114 (57.6)	131 (63.0)	
Bachelor degree and above	84 (42.4)	77 (37.0)	
BMI/(kg/m^2)	21.2 $\pm$ 2.9	22.0 $\pm$ 3.0	0.006
Increased weight/kg	15.2 $\pm$ 5.3	16.2 $\pm$ 4.5	0.053
Scarred uterus/case (%)	20 (10.6)	7 (3.4)	0.004
IVF-ET/case (%)	177 (89.4)	148 (71.2)	0.000
PROM/case (%)	38 (19.2)	27 (13.0)	0.088
Placental abnormality/case (%)			0.785
Placenta previa	4 (44.4)	9 (50.0)	
Lower placenta	5 (55.6)	9 (50.0)	
Preeclampsia/case (%)	25 (13.3)	14 (6.7)	0.029
Twin comorbidities/case (%)	52 (26.3)	29 (13.9)	0.002
Fetal growth discordance/case	—	26	
SIUGR/case	40	—	
TTTS/case	7	—	
TAPS/case	—	—	
Fetal malformation/case	2	2	
Stillbirth/case	3	1	

BMI: Body mass index; IVF-ET: *In vitro* fertilization-embryo transfer; PROM: Premature rupture of membranes; SIUGR: Selective intrauterine growth restriction; TTTS: Twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome; TAPS: Twin anemia polycythemia sequence.

均用药时间、用药方案及治疗前后TBA变化的差异均无统计学意义,但MCDA组用药期间的肝酶平均值高于DCDA组($P=0.02$)。见表2。

表 2 MCDA组与DCDA组治疗情况对比			
Table 2 The comparison of treatment for MCDA and DCDA groups			
Variable	MCDA group (n=198)	DCDA group (n=208)	P
Diagnosis of GA/case (%)			0.307
<32 weeks	87 (43.9)	81 (38.9)	
≥32 weeks	111 (56.1)	127 (61.1)	
TBA at diagnosis/case (%)			0.815
<40 μmol/L	160 (80.8)	169 (81.3)	
≥40 μmol/L, <100 μmol/L	33 (16.7)	39 (18.7)	
≥100 μmol/L	5 (2.5)	0 (0)	
Maximum TBA/case (%)			0.482
<40 μmol/L	134 (67.7)	134 (64.4)	
≥40 μmol/L, <100 μmol/L	52 (26.3)	70 (33.7)	
≥100 μmol/L	8 (6.0)	3 (1.9)	
ALT/(U/L)	212.4±173.8	175.9±141.2	0.020
AST/(U/L)	153.4±121.6	141.2±9.8	0.020
Medication/case (%)			0.165
None	15 (7.6)	9 (4.3)	
UDCA usage	183 (92.4)	199 (95.7)	
UDCA plus SAM/PPC	150 (81.9)	147 (73.9)	0.075
UDCA plus SAM, PPC	127 (69.4)	128 (64.3)	0.588
Treatment duration/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$	22.7±22.9	25.8±22.1	0.172
Changing TBA/case (%)			0.496
Invalid	87 (47.5)	85 (42.7)	
Improvement	63 (34.4)	79 (39.7)	
Recovery	33 (18.1)	35 (17.6)	

GA: Gestational age; TBA: Total serum bile acid; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase; UDCA: Ursodeoxycholic acid; SAM: S-adenosyl methionine; PPC: Polyene phosphatidylcholine capsules.

2.3 围产结局的对比

轻度TBA组和重度TBA组不同绒毛膜性双胎所占比例差异无统计学意义,表示两组的双胎ICP绒毛膜性具有可比性。轻度TBA组和重度TBA组纳入主要围产结局包括剖宫产率、分娩出血量、羊水污染、新生儿平均出生体质量、Apgar评分≤7、NICU住院率的差异均无统计学意义,但平均住院天数($P=0.021$),不明死胎发生率($P=0.004$),足月分娩及<34周、≥34周早产率($P=0.001$)的组间差异有统计学意义。见表3。此外,秩相关分析结果示

表 3 不同TBA水平的双胎ICP围产结局比较
Table 3 The comparison of perinatal outcomes in groups with different TBA levels

Outcomes	Mild TBA group (n=329)	Severe TBA group (n=77)	P
Chorionic/case (%)			0.910
MCDA	160 (48.6)	38 (49.4)	
DCDA	169 (51.4)	39 (50.6)	
Hospital stay/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$	12.5±10.8	14.8±9.3	0.021
Delivery way/case (%)			0.646
CS	317 (96.3)	75 (97.4)	
VD	12 (3.7)	2 (2.6)	
Blood loss/mL	484.4±276.4	493.4±273.2	0.743
Neonatal body mass/g	2 154.3±430.1	2 059.3±436.4	0.489
Apgar score (5 min)/case (%)			0.811
≤7 score	11 (3.3)	3 (3.9)	
>7 score	318 (96.7)	74 (96.1)	
MSAF/case (%)	55 (16.7)	19 (24.7)	0.103
NICU/case (%)	135 (41.0)	38 (49.4)	0.184
Unexplained stillbirth/case (%)	1 (0.3)	3 (3.9)	0.004
Delivery/case (%)			0.001
≥37 weeks	46 (14.0)	5 (6.5)	
≥34 weeks, <37 weeks	238 (72.3)	48 (62.3)	
<34 weeks	45 (13.7)	24 (31.2)	

TBA: Total serum bile acid; CS: Caesarean section; VD: Vaginal delivery; MSAF: Meconium-stained amniotic fluid; NICU: neonatal intensive care unit.

轻重度TBA与早产之间的Spearman相关系数为0.182, $P=0.000$ 。

3 讨论

ICP的发病原因至今未能明确,目前认为是雌激素、环境及遗传基因等多因素的共同作用,且存在明显种族和地区差异,加强ICP高发地区及高危孕妇的筛查,其早期发现有助于减少重度ICP、降低新生儿不良结局^[4-5]。ICP在妊娠孕妇中整体发病率约0.3%~0.5%,随着辅助生殖技术的广泛开展,双胎妊娠中ICP发病率逐渐升高,我院近五年双胎妊娠中ICP患病率高达21.5%,与文献报道的20%~22%相同^[6-7]。早产是双胎妊娠最常见的并发症,包括自发性早产和治疗性早产,后者主要原因一是单绒毛性双胎易进展为选择性胎儿宫内生长受限(selective intrauterine growth restriction, sIUGR)、双胎输血综合征(twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome, TTTS)、双胎贫血-多

血序列征(twin anemia polycythemia sequence, TAPS)等复杂性双胎,二是双胎妊娠较单胎更易发生子痫前期等严重妊娠合并症,因此,国内指南明确即使TBA水平轻度升高的双胎妊娠需按照重度ICP管理,宜34~37周终止妊娠^[1,8-10]。本文回顾性分析我院近几年MCDA和DCDA双胎ICP的临床资料,虽然DCDA双胎孕妇的基本特征包括高龄、BMI、瘢痕子宫及IVF-ET比例高于MCDA双胎,但影响妊娠终止时机的主要因素中,MCDA双胎合并子痫前期、双胎特殊合并症的比例明显高于DCDA双胎,以上均符合不同绒毛性双胎的临床特点。此外,MCDA双胎和DCDA双胎诊断ICP时的孕周、初次TBA以及孕期最高TBA水平均相似,表明单绒毛性可能不是增加双胎ICP发生的高危因素。

目前指南统一推荐对胎儿安全性高的UDCA作为治疗ICP的首选药物,我国指南还建议对于重度、进展性、难治性ICP患者,联合使用SAM可能有效,必要时还能加用护肝药物,但药物治疗能否改善ICP患者的母儿结局尚不明确^[11-13]。一项纳入13个随机对照试验的荟萃分析发现,单用UDCA或SAM,或联合用药均不能显著改善单胎或双胎ICP患者的瘙痒症状或结局^[14]。另一项英国进行的多中心前瞻性随机对照试验发现,与安慰剂相比,UDCA并不能改善ICP患者发生死胎、早产、新生儿住院率等不良结局,认为应重新评估常规使用UDCA治疗ICP的必要性^[15]。本文中双胎ICP使用UDCA治疗比例高达94%,双联用药的比例近80%,三联用药的比例约60%,少数孕妇未服药治疗因TBA升高时孕周已足月或存在其他需直接终止妊娠的合并症。单用或联合用药治疗后对比MCDA和DCDA双胎中近一半的患者TBA水平并无明显改善,仅18%降至正常,部分达到缓解,且两组患者用药期间的肝酶均远高于正常范围,不排除与联合用药增加肝脏负荷有关。以上表明,尽管对双胎ICP的临床用药十分积极,但不论单用或联合用药,不同绒毛膜性双胎患者的TBA降低效果并不理想。

TBA $\geq 40\text{ }\mu\text{mol/L}$ 与早产、羊水粪染、胎死宫内等不良围产结局密切相关,这是单胎妊娠诊断重度ICP时积极终止妊娠的原因^[8]。双胎妊娠属于高危妊娠,国内指南将TBA轻度升高的双胎妊娠按照重度ICP积极处理目的是减少不良结局,但近两年对TBA升高程度与死胎风险的关系有了新认识,逐渐开始重视积极管理ICP所致的治疗性相关风险。有学者在单胎妊娠中将ICP与死胎、不良妊娠结局的关系进行荟萃分析,同正常孕妇相比,发现ICP患者的死胎风险并未增加,但因积极管理ICP所致的早产、剖宫产、引产风险却明显增加^[16]。另一篇关于单胎

妊娠合并ICP的大型系统评价结果显示,只有血清胆汁酸浓度 $\geq 100\text{ }\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时,死胎风险才会增加,但大多数ICP孕妇的胆汁酸浓度远低于此,因而认为重复监测胆汁酸水平低于 $100\text{ }\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时,死胎风险与正常孕妇相似^[17]。本文将纳入的双胎ICP按照TBA水平分为轻度和重度升高组,两组不同绒毛膜性双胎分布相似,剖宫产率及新生儿结局并无差异。然而,轻度TBA组患者孕34~37周期间早产率明显高于重度TBA组,可能的解释是,无复杂性双胎或子痫前期等其他严重合并症的双胎妊娠患者,不论其TBA升高程度均作为重度ICP进行临床管理,孕34~37周期间积极终止妊娠即发生治疗性早产。此外,排除严重TTTS、胎儿畸形或脐带因素等直接原因,本文纳入的双胎ICP患者中有4例发生不明原因死胎,与文献报道发生率约1%一致^[18],其中3例ICP的TBA升高水平平均超过 $40\text{ }\mu\text{mol/L}$,和单胎妊娠相同,双胎妊娠患者的TBA水平达到重度时死胎风险可能增加,但尚需扩大TBA重度升高的双胎妊娠样本量进一步证实^[19]。

本回顾性研究认为TBA高于 $40\text{ }\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、单绒毛膜性及妊娠合并症仍是影响双胎合并ICP患者围产结局的主要因素,TBA轻度升高的双胎妊娠按照重度ICP管理可能增加治疗性早产。早产在我国双胎妊娠中发病率约60%,其中1/3系妊娠合并症或并发症导致的治疗性早产^[20],TBA轻度升高的双胎ICP管理更需要临床医生结合其绒毛膜性及妊娠合并症评估妊娠终止时机,这对于减少双胎ICP患者的早产有重要临床意义。

* * *

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