

宫腔粘连相关细胞因子的研究进展

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【摘要】：宫腔粘连（IUA）是指因各种原因致使子宫内膜基层脱落和损伤后，导致宫腔肌壁面和（或）宫颈管的相互粘连形成，从而引起月经过少、闭经、下腹痛（周期性或非周期性）、流产和不孕等一系列临床病变。宫腔粘连的确切发病机制目前尚未完全明确。虽然 IUA 的病因学说众多，并已进入到细胞分子水平，近年来的研究主要集中在纤维细胞增生活跃学说上。不少学者认为，IUA 的形成可能与体内促进或抑制子宫内膜组织纤维化的一些相关细胞因子的表达变化情况有关。现就这些细胞因子的研究进展综述如下。

【关键词】：宫腔粘连；细胞因子；研究进展

Research Progress of Intrauterine Adhesion-related Cytokines

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Abstract: Intrauterine adhesion (IUA) refers to the formation of mutual adhesion between the uterine muscle wall and (or) cervical canal after the endometrial basal layer is shed and damaged due to various reasons, resulting in oligomenorrhea, amenorrhea, lower abdominal Pain (periodic or aperiodic), miscarriage and infertility and a series of clinical lesions. The exact pathogenesis of intrauterine adhesions has not yet been fully elucidated. Although the etiological theories of IUA are numerous and have entered the cellular and molecular level, researches in recent years have mainly focused on the active theory of fibroblast proliferation. Many scholars believe that the formation of IUA may be related to the expression changes of some related cytokines that promote or inhibit endometrial fibrosis in vivo. The research progress of these cytokines is summarized as follows.

Keywords: Intrauterine adhesions; Cytokines; Research progress





