

子宫腺肌病与不孕

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【摘要】子宫腺肌病(AM)是一种雌激素依赖的慢性炎症性疾病,其特征是子宫内腺体、间质侵入子宫肌层,异位子宫内膜会导致周围平滑肌细胞的增生肥大而造成局限性或弥漫性病变^[1]。在分子水平上,异位子宫内膜的存在会扰乱子宫内膜激素、细胞和免疫环境,对胚胎的蜕膜化、胎盘形成和发育过程产生负面影响^[2]。临床上,患者常表现为异常子宫出血、痛经及不孕^[3]。随着影像学检查技术的成熟,AM患者逐步趋向年轻化,一篇系统综述表明有相关临床症状的女性AM患病率为20-88.8%,诊断年龄在32岁至38岁之间^[4]。子宫腺肌病是降低着床率和临床妊娠率以及增加早孕流产风险的危险因素^[5],并且由于目前社会的发展,大多数女性选择延迟妊娠,因此以不孕症为主要症状而就诊的AM患者比例增加^[6]。

【关键词】子宫腺肌; 妊娠; 治疗; 分析

1.子宫腺肌病对妊娠的影响

系统评价发现AM自然妊娠率极低,总体临床妊娠率约为18.2%^[7]。有研究分析了AM与原发性不孕症之间的关联,发现在不合并子宫内异位症的前提下,通过组织病理学确诊为AM的群体与原发性不孕密切相关^[8]。随着超声和磁共振成像(MRI)等影像技术的成熟,目前可仅利用影像技术对AM进行准确诊断^[9]。这使得临床上将AM与不孕症联系起来成为可能。关于不孕妇女的前瞻性多中心及横断面研究中,AM患病率为19.2%-24.4%,其中40%患者能自然妊娠,活产率为78.7%^[10]。研究发现AM患者的流产率显著高于AM合并子宫内异位症组和对照组,并且足月妊娠率显著降低^[11]。荟萃分析统计出AM女性流产率约为31%^[12]。在复发性流产病例中,AM的患病率增加到了38.2%^[13]。这可能是由于异位子宫内膜的炎症反应诱导了细胞和生化改变。另外,AM患者的子宫收缩和子宫内膜蠕动,可能会导致着床障碍和深度胎盘缺陷,进而导致流产和复发性流产^[14]。并且研究发现,AM患者会导致精子蠕动困难,与自然妊娠率降低显著相关^[15]。

2.子宫腺肌病与辅助生殖

前瞻性研究发现,AM患者接受辅助生殖技术(如体外受精和胚胎移植(IVF-ET)和卵胞浆内单精子注射(ICSI))时,胚胎植入和胚胎数量、临床妊娠率及持续妊娠率显著降低。与对照组相比,AM女性的孕早期流

产率也显著增加^[12,16,17]。通过IVF/ICSI后AM女性的临床妊娠率为40.5%,而无AM的女性临床妊娠率为49.8%。与正常对照组相比,患有AM的女性在IVF/ICSI时临床妊娠的可能性降低了28%^[12]。使用微阵列分析接受卵母细胞捐献的AM女性的子宫内膜样本,与健康组的女性进行对照分析发现,AM组和对照组均存在相似的子宫内膜基因表达模式。然而,AM组的流产率明显高于AM合并子宫内异位症组和对照组。并且与两组相比,AM组的足月妊娠率也显著降低^[11]。meta分析也证实了AM对IVF/ICSI结局产生负面影响,AM的临床妊娠率显著降低40%以上,流产率增加40%以上^[12]。AM的植入率、每个周期的临床妊娠率、每个胚胎移植的临床妊娠率、持续妊娠率和活产率显著低于没有AM的女性^[18]。因此建议在开始辅助生殖技术干预之前筛查AM。

3.子宫腺肌病与妊娠结局

AM被认为是一种生殖障碍型疾病,其不仅妊娠早期流产率增高,并且临床妊娠率和持续妊娠率显著降低^[19]。研究发现,AM患者不仅生育能力降低,而且妊娠结局也会受到影响^[20]。荟萃分析表明,AM对体外受精、怀孕和活产率产生负面影响,并增加流产的风险^[17,18]。与对照组相比,此外,AM可能会增加产科并发症的风险,例如流产、早产(PTB)、胎膜早破、胎盘位置不良、子痫前期、剖宫产、胎儿畸形、小于胎龄儿和产后出血的风险增加显著相关^[17,21-24]。

通过病例对照研究发现 AM 患者早产风险与对照组相比增加了近两倍, 并且它与早产之间的联系可能是蜕膜绒毛膜羊膜炎或全身性炎症^[25]。AM 中的高炎症状态会影响妊娠早期的蜕膜-滋养层间的相互作用并且可以在怀孕后期激活 PTB 机制中的绒毛膜-蜕膜之间的相互作用^[26]。关于 AM 患者胎盘相关疾病的发生率增加, 可能是由于子宫肌层螺旋动脉的缺陷重塑而导致子宫内肌层的改变, 并导致血管阻力增加以及深胎盘的风险^[27]。在怀孕期间, 滋养层细胞侵入子宫内膜和子宫肌层的连接区导致蜕膜化, 在蜕膜化的早期阶段, 子宫肌层的改变被怀疑会导致螺旋动脉的缺陷重塑, 从而导致血管阻力改变和胎盘缺陷^[28, 29]。这些改变可能在子宫腺肌病与产科并发症之间发挥重要作用。高炎症状态及胎盘异常都与子痫前期的发生发展有关^[28, 30]。AM 诱导的慢性炎症可能阻碍了深层胎盘形成, 有助于子痫前期的发生^[24]。胎盘定位异常、新血管生成、凝血系统的局部改变致产后凝血级联激活受损以及正常钙循环紊乱正常子宫收缩力改变是 AM 患者产后出血的病理生理^[29]。

4. 子宫腺肌病治疗后对妊娠的影响

AM 患者经过积极治疗后妊娠率和活产率均有所改善^[20]。备孕时使用促性腺激素释放激素激动剂 (GnRH-a) 可以提高 AM 患者的妊娠率^[31]。一项案例研究报告发现, AM 患者使用 GnRH-a 治疗 24 周后继续口服达那唑 12 周, 患者成功妊娠并足月生产^[32], 研究表明术后使用 GnRH-a 治疗 24 周后的妊娠率约为 40.7%^[7]。研究统计了腹腔镜或剖腹手术切除子宫腺肌瘤的患者妊娠率为 60.5%, 部分切除后的妊娠率为 46.9%^[33]。与弥漫性 AM 相比, 局灶性 AM 患者在保守手术后的妊娠率更高, 约为 52.7%^[34]。

对于 AM 患者不孕症的研究要从不孕的分子机制、孕前随访、建立孕时管理指南、生育结果着手以探索新的研究靶点。未来的研究应建立对于不孕症的长期随访及治疗策略, 扩大我们对 AM 及其管理的理解, 并建立循证指南以改善患者的生育要求。

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