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宫外孕破裂的多普勒超声声像图和血流频谱特征及临床鉴别诊断

符俊娟, 颜雪萍

(海南省妇女儿童医学中心超声科, 海口 570206)

[摘要] 目的: 探讨宫外孕破裂的多普勒超声声像图和血流频谱特征以及超声在临床鉴别诊断中的价值。方法: 收集经手术病理证实的宫外孕破裂患者(62例)和卵巢黄体破裂患者(50例), 分别记为宫外孕破裂组与卵巢黄体破裂组。比较2组阴道超声检查情况, 总结宫外孕破裂的超声声像图和血流频谱特征, 观察阴道超声对宫外孕破裂的鉴别诊断价值。结果: 宫外孕破裂组附件区包块形态、边界、回声和液性暗区等表现与卵巢黄体破裂组相似, 但前者可见胎芽、原始心动和假性妊娠囊, 有助于鉴别诊断。多普勒超声检查显示宫外孕破裂组血流表现以“点状”和“条状”为主, 血流频谱类型多样化, 卵巢黄体破裂组血流表现以“半环状/环状”为主, 血流频谱以极低/低阻力型为主, 2组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 宫外孕破裂组血流参数、卵巢体积和液性暗区深度均低于卵巢黄体破裂组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论: 经阴道多普勒超声检查能提供较丰富的宫外孕破裂声像图表现和血流频谱特征, 为临床鉴别诊断宫外孕破裂提供重要依据。

[关键词] 宫外孕破裂; 阴道多普勒超声; 声像图; 血流频谱; 卵巢黄体破裂; 鉴别诊断

Characteristics of Doppler ultrasound and blood flow spectrum and clinical differential diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy rupture

FU Junjuan, YAN Xueping

(Department of Ultrasound, Hainan Women and Children's Medical Center, Haikou 570206, China)

Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the characteristics of Doppler ultrasonography and blood flow spectrum of ectopic pregnancy rupture and its clinical value in differential diagnosis. **Methods:** The patients with ectopic pregnancy rupture (62 cases) and ovarian corpus luteum rupture (50 cases) confirmed by surgery and pathology were collected and recorded as the ectopic pregnancy rupture group and the ovarian corpus luteum rupture group respectively. Compare the 2 groups of vaginal ultrasound examination, summarize the characteristics of ultrasound and blood flow spectrum of ectopic pregnancy rupture, and observe the value of vaginal ultrasound in the differential diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy rupture. **Results:** The morphology, boundary, echo and fluid dark area of the adnexal mass in the ruptured ectopic pregnancy group were

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通信作者 (Corresponding author): 符俊娟, Email: a36088548@163.com

similar to those in the ruptured corpus luteum group, but the fetal bud, primitive cardiac and pseudocyst of pregnancy could be seen in the former group, which was helpful for the differential diagnosis. Doppler ultrasonography examination showed that the blood flow of ectopic pregnancy rupture group was mainly "dot" and "strip", and the blood flow spectrum types were diversified. The blood flow performance of ovarian corpus luteum rupture group was mainly "semicircular/annular", and the blood flow spectrum was extremely low/low resistance type. There was significant difference between the 2 groups ($P < 0.05$). The blood flow parameters, ovarian volume and depth of liquid dark area in ectopic pregnancy rupture group were lower than those in the ovarian corpus luteum rupture group, and the difference was significant ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Transvaginal Doppler ultrasonography can provide abundant ultrasonographic features and blood flow spectrum characteristics of ectopic pregnancy rupture, and provide important basis for clinical differential diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy rupture.

Keywords ectopic pregnancy rupture; vaginal Doppler ultrasound; ultrasonogram; blood flow spectrum; ovarian corpus luteum rupture; differential diagnosis

宫外孕是指孕卵着床于输卵管、子宫颈甚至腹腔等子宫腔外部位,发病率为0.5%~1.0%,其中输卵管异位妊娠最为常见,占90%~95%^[1],好发于既往宫外孕病史、人流病史和子宫畸形者。随着妊娠时间延长和孕卵发育,宫外孕患者孕6~8周时易引起输卵管破裂,或自输卵管伞端向腹腔流产,若诊治不及时,可引起腹腔大出血等危重后果,严重者可导致死亡。早期准确诊断是指导临床个性化治疗、制订治疗方案和改善患者预后的关键。宫外孕患者临床表现往往缺乏特异性,使得临床诊断和鉴别诊断存在一定偏差,较易与卵巢黄体破裂混淆。阴道超声在妇产科急腹症检查中应用广泛,加上多普勒超声技术的逐渐普及,为临床诊断提供了更多影像学依据^[2-3]。近年海南省妇女儿童医学中心急诊收治的宫外孕破裂患者数量逐年增加,总结此类患者的多普勒超声声像图和血流频谱特征尤为重要。据此,本研究探讨多普勒超声对宫外孕破裂的鉴别诊断价值。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

收集2018年9月至2020年7月海南省妇女儿童医学中心诊治的62例宫外孕破裂患者,记为宫外孕破裂组。纳入标准:1)年龄20~40岁,因急腹症就诊,经手术病理确诊宫外孕破裂;2)同意接受经阴道超声检查。本组患者年龄20~39(28.50±3.09)岁;输卵管妊娠,其中壶腹部妊娠37例(59.68%),峡部妊娠13例(20.97%),伞端妊娠10例(16.13%),间质部妊娠2例(3.23%);

3例出现休克症状;尿妊娠试验均为阳性,血人绒毛膜促腺激素(human chorionic gonadotropin, HCG)强阳性48例,弱阳性14例。另选取同期诊治的50例卵巢黄体破裂患者,记为卵巢黄体破裂组。纳入标准:1)急腹症就诊,年龄20~40岁,经手术病理确诊卵巢黄体破裂;2)首次发病。本组患者年龄21~40(28.39±3.25)岁;2例出现休克;尿妊娠实验43例阴性,7例弱阳性。2组均排除生殖系统先天畸形、合并恶性肿瘤、其他病因所致急腹症、既往盆腔手术放疗史等情形。

1.2 方法

使用美国GE公司ILOGIQ7型彩色多普勒超声诊断仪,阴道探头频率5~9 MHz,均由海南省妇女儿童医学中心同一超声科资深医师进行操作。检查前患者排空膀胱,取截石体位,臀部下适当垫高,充分显露阴部。阴道探头套上一次性避孕套,涂抹耦合剂。将探头伸入阴道,在阴道穹隆部处进行常规二维超声检查,观察子宫大小、形态、位置、子宫内膜厚度和有无宫内妊娠,扫查子宫附件区和宫角。若发现包块,仔细观察包块的大小、形态、边界、位置和回声特征,观察有无继发性病变。利用彩色多普勒血流检测(color Doppler flow imaging, CDFI)技术观察包块周围的血流情况,于血流显像丰富处进行脉冲多普勒检测,记录阻力指数(resistance index, RI)、搏动指数(pulsatility index, PI)和收缩期峰值流速(peak systolic velocity, PSV)。仔细探查盆腔有无积液,测量积液区的深度。上述测量指标均连续测量3次,取平均值进行记录。

1.3 研究指标

观察2组阴道超声声像图表现,对彩色多普勒血流检查结果进行比较分析。多普勒血流表现分类:1)点状。血流长度、宽度接近;2)条状。血流占1/4~1/2圆周长;3)半环状。血流占1/2~3/4圆周长;4)环状。血流占>3/4圆周长,或呈可见相连网形结构。依据测得的血流动力学参数,血流频谱特征分类:1)低阻力型,RI<0.5;2)高阻力型,RI 0.51~0.99;3)无张力期型;4)舒张期型。比较2组超声测量血流参数、卵巢体积和液性暗区深度。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 21.0统计学软件进行统计,计数资料用例(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;血流参数(RI、PI、PSV)、卵巢体积、液性暗区深度等超声测量指标为计量资料,经检验均满足正态分布和方差齐性,用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组超声声像图表现比较

宫外孕破裂组:子宫大小和内膜厚度基本正常,宫内无妊娠囊声像,一侧附件区提示存在包块,包块形态呈类圆形或不规则形,边界混浊不清晰,内部回声杂乱,为不均匀性低回声,其中29例可见胎芽和原始心管搏动,17例可见假性妊娠囊,子宫直肠窝、盆腔见液性暗区,且液性暗区的形态表现多样,深度不一。典型病例见图1,年龄29岁,壶腹部妊娠,血HCG强阳性,声像图提示盆腔内未见包块回声,子宫直肠窝、盆腔内见液性暗区。

卵巢黄体破裂组:子宫大小和内膜厚度基本正常,宫内无妊娠囊声像。卵巢形态不规则,体积增大,一侧附件区检出包块,包块形态不规则,边界模糊,内部回声杂乱,呈不均匀性低回声,包块周围和子宫直肠窝、盆腔内可见液性暗区,液性暗区形态表现多样。典型病例见图2,年龄31岁,声像图提示附件区见包块回声,子宫直肠窝、盆腔见液性暗区。

2.2 2组多普勒超声相关指标比较

多普勒超声血流检查显示:宫外孕破裂组血流表现以“点状”和“条状”为主,分别占

58.06%、37.10%,卵巢黄体破裂组血流表现以“半环状/环状”为主,占92.00%,2组血流表现比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。宫外孕破裂组血流频谱表现多样,卵巢黄体破裂组以极低/低阻力型为主,占90.00%,2组血流频谱特征比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,表1)。

2.3 2组超声相关测量指标比较

超声测结果量显示:宫外孕破裂组血流参数(RI、PI、PSV)、卵巢体积和液性暗区深度均低于卵巢黄体破裂组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,表2)。

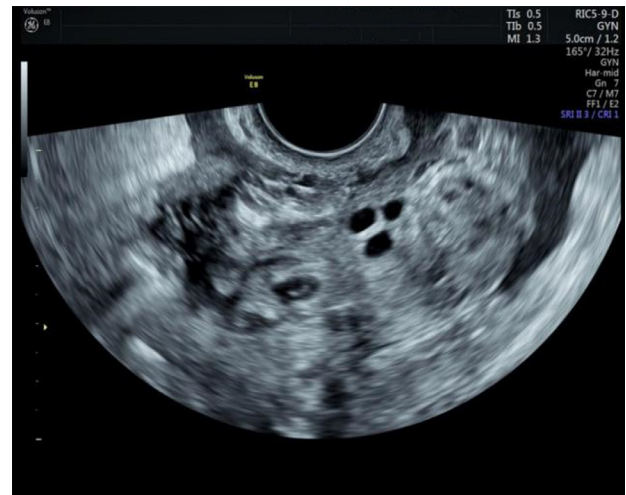


图1 宫外孕破裂声像图

Figure 1 Ultrasonogram of rupture of ectopic pregnancy



图2 卵巢黄体破裂声像图

Figure 2 Ultrasonogram of rupture of corpus luteum

表1 2组多普勒超声相关指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of Doppler ultrasound related indexes between the 2 groups

组别	n	血流表现/[例(%)]			血流频谱特征/[例(%)]			
		点状	条状	半环状/环状	低阻力型	高阻力型	无张力期	舒张期
宫外孕破裂组	62	36 (58.06)	23 (37.10)	3 (4.84)	23 (37.10)	26 (41.94)	7 (11.29)	6 (9.68)
卵巢黄体破裂组	50	0 (0.00)	4 (8.00)	46 (92.00)	45 (90.00)	5 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
χ^2		86.816			33.442			
P		<0.001			<0.001			

表2 2组超声相关测量指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of ultrasound related measurement indexes between the 2 groups

组别	n	RI	PI	PSV/(cm·s ⁻¹)	卵巢体积/cm ³	液性暗区深度/cm
宫外孕破裂组	62	0.56 ± 0.10	0.94 ± 0.23	12.37 ± 2.83	5.46 ± 1.30	4.52 ± 1.43
卵巢黄体破裂组	50	0.44 ± 0.05	0.75 ± 0.16	15.46 ± 3.70	7.84 ± 2.05	6.37 ± 1.79
t		7.737	4.952	5.007	7.471	6.082
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

3 讨论

宫外孕破裂起病急骤, 患者就诊时多表现为剧烈腹痛、面色苍白、脉搏细速甚至休克, 需注意区分其他急腹症。目前临床诊治时, 通过询问病情病史、尿妊娠实验和血HCG水平检查, 能较好鉴别急性胆囊炎、肠梗阻和急性阑尾炎等急腹症类型, 但仍有部分患者出现误诊, 延误最佳诊治时机, 导致病情恶化甚至死亡, 引起医患纠纷^[4]。卵巢黄体破裂也是妇科常见急腹症类型, 黄体缺乏弹性, 血管丰富, 表面张力大, 较为脆弱, 加上黄体发育过程中若破坏卵巢表面的小血管, 引起黄体内部出血和内压升高, 较易发生黄体破裂, 严重者可造成大量腹腔内出血, 需急诊手术止血和输血。宫外孕破裂和卵巢黄体破裂是困扰妇科救治的难题, 二者症状表现相似, 患者个体差异不明显, 询问病史、尿妊娠实验和血HCG水平等常规检查仅作为初步筛查诊断参考, 准确度偏低, 而且对于临床症状表现不明显或月经周期紊乱者, 需结合更全面的影像学依据进行鉴别, 提高诊断效果^[5-6]。

阴道超声是目前诊断宫外孕破裂的有效手

段, 既往有报道^[7-8]比较阴道超声和腹部超声的诊断价值, 发现阴道超声的诊断准确度明显高于腹部超声, 原因是阴道超声探头更接近子宫, 能近距离观察子宫及附件区, 更易判断包块形态、性质和回声特征, 且不受患者腹部肥胖、肠道气体等影响, 图像质量更清晰。本研究阴道超声检查显示: 宫外孕破裂组子宫大小正常或稍有增大, 一侧附件区有包块回声, 包块回声杂乱, 受破裂出血和渗出等影响, 子宫直肠窝、盆腔可见液性暗区, 部分患者可见胚胎存活征象, 表现为胎芽和原始心管搏动。与卵巢黄体破裂组比较, 二维超声存在较多相似, 如子宫形态、包块回声和盆腔液性暗区等方面, 差异在于宫外孕破裂可见妊娠囊和胚胎存活征象, 后者无此征象, 且单侧卵巢有增大表现, 液性暗区深度往往更深, 原因与卵巢黄体血流丰富, 破裂发生时血液在黄体囊肿内积聚有关, 表现为单侧卵巢体积增大和盆腔积液量多^[9-10]。上述差异可为宫外孕诊断及鉴别诊断提供参考, 但不足以作为诊断依据, 尤其是妊娠囊显示欠清晰者需更准确的影像学依据进行诊断。

本研究借助多普勒超声进行诊断, 观察血流

声像图表现, 并利用CDFI技术获取血流参数观察血流频谱特征, 为宫外孕破裂诊断及鉴别诊断提供有力依据。本研究发现宫外孕破裂的血流表现多为“点状”“条状”, 分别占58.06%、37.10%, 而“环状/半环状”仅为4.84%, 表明包块及周围的血运条件较差, 血流量少, 符合着床部位的血供特点, 输卵管妊娠的血供较差, 绒毛血管发育较差, 极少出现环状或半环状血流表现。本研究中宫外孕破裂组均为输卵管妊娠, 着床于壶腹部、峡部和伞端等不同部位的血流频谱表现各异, 但受血供特点影响, 高阻力型比较多见^[11-12]。本研究显示卵巢黄体破裂组的血流表现以“环状/半环状”为主, 占92.00%, 无“点状”血流表现, 血流频谱有明显的低阻力型特征, 占90.00%。原因在于卵巢黄体破裂多发生于卵泡排卵后3 d内, 卵泡膜细胞、颗粒层细胞大量产生以及新生血管生成, 破裂发生时血流量大, 收缩期峰值流速大, 连续性好, 多呈“环状/半环状”, RI值较低, 因此主要表现为低阻力血流频谱特征^[13-14]。本研究受准备仓促影响, 也存在些许不足, 比如为单中心研究, 血流分析的结果受操作者的经验水平影响, 一定程度上影响诊断结果。

综上, 宫外孕破裂与卵巢黄体破裂在临床表现、常规超声表现方面存在较多相似, 易混淆误诊, 影响临床及时准确救治, 在询问病史和停经史、尿妊娠实验和血HCG等基础上, 需积极进行经阴道多普勒超声检查, 仔细观察宫外孕破裂的声像图和血流频谱特征, 与卵巢黄体破裂进行鉴别区分, 这对降低误诊、准确救治和改善患者预后具有显著价值。

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