

【临床研究】

通信作者:涂 皎(1975-),女,贵州湄潭人,硕士,主任医师,研究方向:生殖器官损伤修复、子宫腺肌症、宫内缓释系统;E-mail:tj228887@126.com。

adhesions after transcervical resection of adhesions (TCRA). **Methods** A total of 200 patients with moderate and severe intrauterine adhesions in the Affiliated Maternal and Children Hospital of Zunyi Medical University from April 2018 to April 2019 were selected as the research subjects, and they were randomly divided into observation group and control group, with 100 cases in each group. All patients underwent TCRA and then were given amniotic membrane implantation to prevent re-adhesion. Based on this, the patients in the observation group were treated with estrogen and human growth hormone, while the patients in the control group were only treated with estrogen. The thickness of endometrium of all patients was observed by ultrasonography before treatment and on the 10th - 15th day of the third menstrual cycle after operation. The patients whose menstruation did not recover at three months after operation underwent hysteroscopy to observe the recovery of uterine cavity, and the patients with re-adhesion underwent TCRA again. The improvement of endometrium of patients in the two groups was observed at three months after operation. The range, nature and menstrual type of intrauterine adhesion were evaluated by using American Fertility Society (AFS) score and the total score was calculated before operation and three months after operation. The levels of serum interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) were measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay before and two weeks after operation. All patients were followed up for 1 year to observe the clinical treatment effect and pregnancy rate. **Results** There was no significant difference in endometrial thickness of patients between the two groups before operation ($P > 0.05$); the endometrial thickness of patients after treatment was significantly higher than that before operation in the two groups ($P < 0.05$); the endometrial thickness and the increase of endometrial thickness of patients after treatment in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of intrauterine adhesion of patients in the control group and the observation group was 38.0% (38/100), 18.0% (18/100), respectively at three months after operation; the incidence of intrauterine adhesion of patients in the observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group ($\chi^2 = 9.921$, $P < 0.05$). The menstrual improvement rate of patients in the control group and the observation group was 70.0% (70/100), 96.0% (96/100), respectively at three months after operation; the menstrual improvement rate of patients in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($\chi^2 = 23.955$, $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in intrauterine adhesion range, adhesion nature, menstrual type, AFS score and overall score of patients between the two groups before operation ($P > 0.05$). Three months after operation, the range, nature, menstrual type, AFS score and overall score of intrauterine adhesion of patients in the two groups were significantly lower than those before operation ($P < 0.05$); the range, nature, menstrual type, AFS score and overall score of intrauterine adhesion of patients in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the serum levels of IL-6, TNF- α , TGF- β , VEGF of patients between the two groups before operation ($P > 0.05$). Two weeks after operation, the serum levels of IL-6, TNF- α , TGF- β , VEGF of patients in the two groups were significantly lower than those before operation ($P < 0.05$); and the serum levels of IL-6, TNF- α , TGF- β , VEGF of patients in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). One year after operation, in the control group, 42 cases were cured, 46 cases were markedly effective, 12 cases were ineffective, and the effective rate was 88.0% (88/100); in the observation group, 64 cases were cured, 34 cases were markedly effective, 2 cases were ineffective, and the effective rate was 98.0% (98/100). The pregnancy rate of patients in the control group and the observation group was 12.0% (12/100), 34.0% (34/100), respectively. The effective rate and pregnancy rate of patients in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($\chi^2 = 7.680, 13.665$; $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Amniotic placement combined with estrogen and human growth hormone after TCRA can effectively improve the occurrence of re-adhesion and menstruation of patients with moderate and severe intrauterine adhesion after TCRA, improve their clinical effective rate and pregnancy rate, and have better clinical therapeutic effect.

Key words: intrauterine adhesions; amniotic membrane; estrogen; recombinant human growth hormone; transcervical resection of adhesions

宫腔粘连是由于各种因素造成子宫内膜基底层损伤、在宫腔内形成不规则粘连带而导致的疾病,其会引起患者月经量减少甚至闭经、不孕等^[1-2]。宫腔粘连分离术(transcervical resection of adhesions, TCRA)是在宫腔镜直视下对粘连组织进行分离,从而恢复宫腔的正常形态;但TCRA后宫腔易再次复发粘连,其中中重度宫腔粘连患者的术后复发率高达21.6%~62.5%,如何降低术后宫腔再次粘连的

发生率是当前临床面临的难题^[3-4]。羊膜的基底膜中含有丰富的有益于促进组织愈合的胶原、整合素、板层体等成分,这些成分存在于上皮细胞,通过基底膜的附着对上皮细胞的移行、增殖和分化产生有益作用,其可用于开腹手术后盆腔粘连的预防,作为一个载体对被移植组织起到生物脚手架作用^[5]。目前,临床上采用的预防术后宫腔再次粘连的方法有宫腔放置节育环和宫腔放置羊膜,患者术后均需口

服雌激素以促进内膜生长,但临床观察发现,术后再粘连的发生率仍较高^[6]。有研究发现,重组人生长激素可以提高子宫内膜厚度,提高妊娠率,可用于预防 TCRA 后宫腔再次粘连^[7]。基于此,本研究观察了中重度宫腔粘连患者 TCRA 后采用羊膜植入联合雌激素及重组人生长激素预防宫腔再次粘连的效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择 2018 年 4 月至 2019 年 4 月遵义医科大学附属妇女儿童医院收治的中重度宫腔粘连患者 180 例为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)患者均符合中重度宫腔粘连诊断标准^[8];(2)年龄 20~40 岁;(3)术前 3 个月未使用激素类药物;(4)无子宫肌瘤、子宫内膜息肉等疾病;(5)病程 3~36 个月。排除标准:(1)心、肝、肺、肾严重疾病患者;(2)既往有 TCRA 史;(3)合并严重内科疾病、全身性疾病、恶性肿瘤、内分泌异常;(4)严重子宫发育畸形;(5)术中发现子宫穿孔者。按随机数字表法将患者分为观察组和对照组,每组 100 例。观察组:年龄 22~36(4.2±30.7)岁,流产次数 0~2(1.9±0.6)次,清宫次数 0~1(0.6±0.8)次;其中闭经 27 例,经量减少 71 例,继发不孕 45 例;粘连分级:中度 61 例,重度 39 例。对照组:年龄 21~35(29.5±4.1)岁,流产次数 0~2(1.8±0.4)次,清宫次数 0~1(0.7±0.5)次;其中闭经 21 例,经量减少 58 例,继发不孕 34 例;粘连分级:中度 62 例,重度 38 例。2 组患者的年龄、闭经、经量减少、继发不孕、流产次数、清宫次数、粘连程度等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究通过医院伦理委员会审核批准,患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 羊膜组织材料的制备 选择择期剖宫产术前各项传染病相关抗原检查阴性、羊水清亮、足月妊娠者的羊膜,将剥离出的羊膜用生理盐水充分冲洗后置于无菌盒内,加入含 $5 \times 10^5 \text{ U} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 青霉素(石药集团中诺药业有限公司,国药准字 H13021634)、 $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 甲硝唑(四川科伦药业,国药准字 H20041011)的生理盐水混合液,浸泡 4 h,修剪为与宫腔大小合适的羊膜,覆盖 Foley 导尿管,用注射器针头在羊膜上扎 5~6 个小孔,备用。

1.3 治疗方法 2 组患者均于月经干净后 3~7 d 进行手术,术前阴道擦洗 3 d,术前 1 d 阴道内放置米索前列醇 $400 \mu\text{g}$ 以软化宫颈,在静脉麻醉及 B 超监护下使用奥林巴斯 TCRis 宫腔镜行 TCRA,2 组患者均于术中分离至镜下宫腔形态基本正常(双侧宫角及双侧输卵管开口可见),术后均于宫腔放置新鲜羊膜组织,然后放置宫腔球囊作为支架用于机械

预防粘连。术后 2 组患者均给予 $5 \times 10^5 \text{ U} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 青霉素 + $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 甲硝唑静脉滴注 3~5 d。1 周后取出宫腔球囊。观察组患者术后即开始口服戊酸雌二醇(拜耳医药保健有限公司,国药准字 J20171038),每日 1 次,每次 1 mg;皮下注射重组人生长激素[安徽安科生物工程(集团)股份有限公司,国药准字 S20063010]4.5 U,每日 1 次;共 2 周。对照组患者术后即开始口服戊酸雌二醇 1 mg,每日 1 次,共治疗 2 周。

1.4 观察指标 (1)子宫内膜厚度:治疗前及术后第 3 个月经周期第 10~15 天,行超声检查观察子宫内膜厚度,取均值。(2)宫腔再粘连情况:术后 3 个月月经未恢复者行宫腔镜检查了解宫腔恢复情况,对再粘连患者再次行 TCRA。(3)术后月经改善情况:记录 2 组患者术后 3 个月时月经恢复情况,月经量基本恢复正常为月经恢复,月经由无到有、较术前增多但仍少于之前正常经量的 3/4 为月经改善,月经量无明显变化为月经无变化。(4)术后妊娠情况:术后随访 1 a,观察成功受孕的患者例数,计算妊娠率,妊娠率 = 1 a 内成功受孕例数/患者总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.5 宫腔粘连情况评估 术前及术后 3 个月,采用美国生育学会(American Fertility Society, AFS)评分标准评估宫腔粘连情况,包括粘连范围、粘连性质、月经类型,根据各项具体内容进行量化评分,每项最高 4 分,各项得分相加为总分,总分 ≤ 4 分为轻度粘连,5~8 分为中度粘连,9~12 分为重度粘连。

1.6 血清白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、转化生长因子- β (Transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β)、血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)水平测定 术前及术后 2 周,采集 2 组患者空腹静脉血 5 mL, $3\ 000 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 离心 10 min,取血清 -80°C 保存,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)检测血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、TGF- β 、VEGF 水平,试剂盒购自美国 R&D Systems 公司,严格按试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.7 临床疗效评估 术后 1 a 进行临床治疗效果评估。(1)治愈:月经量恢复正常,宫腔镜检查显示宫腔形态正常,两侧宫角及输卵管开口可见;(2)显效:月经量较术前增多,宫腔形态基本正常,宫腔镜检查显示有一侧或双侧宫角不可见;(3)无效:月经量无改变,宫腔仍呈筒状狭窄。有效率 = (治愈例数 + 显效例数)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.8 统计学处理 应用 SPSS 19.0 软件进行统计

分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;计数资料以例数和百分率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2 组患者治疗前后子宫内膜厚度比较 结果见表 1。2 组患者术前子宫内膜厚度比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。2 组患者治疗后子宫内膜厚度均较术前增加,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。观察组患者治疗后子宫内膜厚度及内膜增厚值均显著大于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

表 1 2 组患者治疗前后子宫内膜厚度比较

Tab.1 Comparison of endometrium thickness of patients before and after operation between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | <i>n</i> | 术前子宫 内膜厚度/mm | 治疗后子宫 内膜厚度/mm | 子宫内膜 增厚值/mm |
|----------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 对照组 | 100 | 4.68 ± 1.34 | 5.98 ± 1.61 ^a | 1.14 ± 0.58 |
| 观察组 | 100 | 4.55 ± 1.49 | 6.72 ± 1.68 ^{ab} | 1.85 ± 0.72 ^b |
| <i>t</i> | | 0.842 | 2.981 | 7.153 |
| <i>P</i> | | 0.401 | 0.003 | 0.000 |

注:与术前子宫内膜厚度比较^a $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较^b $P < 0.05$ 。

2.2 2 组患者术后宫腔再粘连情况比较 术后 3 个月,对照组患者发生宫腔再粘连 38 例(38.0%),

表 2 2 组患者手术前后宫腔粘连范围、粘连性质、月经类型 AFS 评分比较

Tab.2 Comparison of AFS scores of intrauterine adhesion range,adhesion nature and menstrual type of patients between the two groups before and after operation ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | <i>n</i> | AFS 评分 | | | |
|---------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | 宫腔粘连范围评分 | 粘连性质评分 | 月经类型评分 | 总分 |
| 对照组 | 100 | | | | |
| 术前 | | 2.84 ± 1.53 | 3.08 ± 1.39 | 2.94 ± 1.21 | 8.04 ± 1.24 |
| 术后 3 个月 | | 2.19 ± 0.55 ^a | 1.48 ± 1.39 ^a | 1.84 ± 0.68 ^a | 4.64 ± 0.96 ^a |
| 观察组 | 100 | | | | |
| 术前 | | 2.76 ± 1.57 | 3.15 ± 1.47 | 2.84 ± 1.25 | 7.95 ± 1.27 |
| 术后 3 个月 | | 1.51 ± 0.56 ^{ab} | 1.35 ± 1.47 ^{ab} | 1.24 ± 0.63 ^{ab} | 3.25 ± 0.84 ^{ab} |

注:与术前比较^a $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较^b $P < 0.05$ 。

2.6 2 组患者手术前后血清 IL-6、TNF-α、TGF-β、VEGF 水平比较 结果见表 3。2 组患者术前血清 IL-6、TNF-α、TGF-β、VEGF 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。术后 2 周,2 组患者血清 IL-6、

表 3 2 组患者手术前后血清 IL-6、TNF-α、TGF-β、VEGF 水平比较

Tab.3 Comparison of serum levels of IL-6,TNF-α,TGF-β and VEGF of patients between the two groups before and after operation ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | <i>n</i> | IL-6/(ng · L ⁻¹) | TNF-α/(μg · L ⁻¹) | TGF-β/(μg · L ⁻¹) | VEGF/(ng · L ⁻¹) |
|--------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 对照组 | 100 | | | | |
| 术前 | | 113.62 ± 21.82 | 105.04 ± 12.56 | 1.86 ± 0.25 | 136.37 ± 22.38 |
| 术后 2 周 | | 78.54 ± 14.66 ^a | 84.29 ± 8.31 ^a | 1.46 ± 0.21 ^a | 114.85 ± 18.46 ^a |
| 观察组 | 100 | | | | |
| 术前 | | 118.82 ± 22.41 | 103.73 ± 12.84 | 1.82 ± 0.28 | 134.36 ± 21.42 |
| 术后 2 周 | | 96.35 ± 15.65 ^{ab} | 70.51 ± 8.52 ^{ab} | 1.15 ± 0.16 ^{ab} | 95.77 ± 18.61 ^{ab} |

注:与术前比较^a $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较^b $P < 0.05$ 。

2.7 2 组患者临床疗效比较 术后 1 a,对照组患者治愈 42 例,显效 46 例,无效 12 例,有效率为

观察组患者发生宫腔再粘连 18 例(18.0%);观察组患者术后宫腔再粘连发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 9.921, P < 0.05$)。

2.3 2 组患者术后月经改善情况比较 术后 3 个月,对照组患者月经改善 70 例(70.0%),观察组患者月经改善 96 例(96.0%);观察组患者月经改善率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 23.955, P < 0.05$)。

2.4 2 组患者术后妊娠情况比较 术后 1 a,对照组患者妊娠 12 例(12.0%),观察组患者妊娠 34 例(34.0%);观察组患者妊娠率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 13.665, P < 0.05$)。

2.5 2 组患者手术前后宫腔粘连范围、粘连性质、月经类型 AFS 评分比较 结果见表 2。2 组患者术前宫腔粘连范围、粘连性质、月经类型 AFS 评分及总分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。术后 3 个月,2 组患者的宫腔粘连范围、粘连性质、月经类型 AFS 评分及总分与术前比较均显著降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。术后 3 个月,观察组患者的宫腔粘连范围、粘连性质、月经类型 AFS 评分及总分均显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

TNF-α、TGF-β、VEGF 水平较术前显著下降,且观察组患者血清 IL-6、TNF-α、TGF-β、VEGF 水平显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

88.0%(88/100);观察组患者治愈 64 例,显效 34 例,无效 2 例,有效率为 98.0%(98/100)。观察组

患者有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.680, P < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

宫腔粘连引发的子宫壁粘连和宫腔变形严重影响患者的生理健康和妊娠结局。TCRA 是在直视下有针对性地分离或切除宫腔粘连,使患者恢复正常月经周期,提高妊娠率,目前其已成为治疗宫腔粘连的标准方法^[9]。对于重度宫腔粘连患者来说,由于手术创面较大,术后再粘连的发生率较高^[10]。有研究报道,TCRA 后 7~10 d 探查宫腔可发现有新的粘连形成,术后及早采取措施防治粘连显得尤为重要^[11]。但目前尚无理想的预防 TCRA 后宫腔再粘连的方法,临床通常以雌激素促进子宫内膜生长,或以防粘连材料在创面形成屏障,直至创面形成瘢痕^[12]。宫腔粘连治疗的最终目的是恢复宫腔正常形态,恢复正常的子宫内膜功能,最终达到生育目的。中重度宫腔粘连患者 TCRA 后子宫内膜受损严重,纤维细胞增生活跃,导致子宫内膜生长速度缓慢^[13];此时子宫内膜还未完全修复,宫腔仍有可能再次粘连,因此,需要进行物理屏障分隔子宫各壁,以避免再次粘连,为雌激素修复子宫内膜提供充足的时间^[14]。宫腔内放置节育器、球囊进行支撑适用于轻度宫腔粘连患者,中重度宫腔粘连患者以羊膜移植和雌激素治疗为主,术后使用人羊膜和雌激素治疗防止再粘连是目前中重度宫腔粘连临床常用的治疗方案^[15-16]。

羊膜是一种非免疫源性物质,移植不会出现排斥反应,新鲜的人羊膜可以分泌一些活性生物分子,促进组织细胞的再生修复,能减轻炎症反应,抗瘢痕形成,促进新生血管形成,其在阴道成形术中的应用已得到临床认可^[17-18]。雌激素可以促进子宫内膜和间质细胞有丝分裂,促进子宫内膜基底层再生,有效地刺激子宫内膜生长,加速子宫内膜覆盖宫腔粘连纤维瘢痕处,从而预防宫腔分离疤痕处的再次粘连^[19],在宫腔分离术后使用雌激素防止术后新的粘连形成已得到很多临床医生的推荐。研究显示,使用机械屏障抑制宫腔再粘连的同时配合使用雌激素类药物促进子宫内膜修复,对于重症宫腔粘连患者具有良好的治愈率^[20]。本研究结果显示,术后 3 个月时 2 组患者的子宫内膜均显著增厚,观察组患者的内膜增厚程度较对照组更加明显,说明 2 种治疗方法均有助于子宫内膜的恢复,且观察组治疗效果更好。

研究显示,生长激素可增强卵巢颗粒细胞分泌雌激素的功能,使体内雌激素浓度增加进而刺激子

宫内膜的发育^[21]。本研究结果显示,2 组患者术后 3 个月的宫腔粘连范围、粘连性质、月经类型 AFS 评分及总分与术前比较均显著降低,观察组患者的宫腔粘连范围、粘连性质、月经类型 AFS 评分及总分均显著低于对照组,且观察组患者术后 3 个月宫腔再粘连发生率显著低于对照组,术后 3 个月月经改善率、术后 1 a 的临床有效率及妊娠率显著高于对照组,提示采用雌激素和生长激素共同治疗效果更好,推测生长激素促进机体产生雌激素,更有利于子宫内膜的修复。IL-6、TNF- α 是典型的炎症因子;TGF- β 是一种较强的致纤维化因子,对各种组织器官纤维化的形成起重要作用;VEGF 是促进血管生长的典型因子。研究显示,VEGF 和 TNF- α 在宫腔粘连患者血清中含量增加^[22]。本研究结果显示,2 组患者术前血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、TGF- β 、VEGF 水平比较差异无统计学意义;术后 2 周,2 组患者血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、TGF- β 及 VEGF 水平均较术前显著降低,且观察组患者血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、TGF- β 、VEGF 水平均显著低于对照组,提示观察组患者术后再粘连发生率低、临床有效率及妊娠率高的原因可能与其血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、TGF- β 、VEGF 水平降低有关。

综上所述,TCRA 后使用羊膜植入联合雌激素和重组人生长激素治疗,能更有效地改善中重度宫腔粘连患者 TCRA 后再粘连的发生和月经情况,提高其临床治疗有效率和妊娠率,具有更好的临床治疗效果。

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