

· 论著 ·

盐酸利托君联合硫酸镁对高龄二胎先兆流产患者免疫调节功能、性激素水平及母婴结局的影响

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摘要 **目的** 探讨盐酸利托君联合硫酸镁对高龄二胎产妇先兆流产的治疗效果, 并分析其可能的作用机制。**方法** 选取2020年3月至2021年12月河北省邯郸市妇幼保健院产三科就诊的100例高龄二胎先兆流产患者, 按照随机数字表法均分为对照组和观察组, 每组50例。对照组在一般干预措施(卧床休息, 给予间歇性吸氧、营养摄入及心理护理等)基础上采用硫酸镁治疗; 观察组在一般干预措施基础上采用盐酸利托君联合硫酸镁治疗。比较2组治疗效果, 治疗前后免疫调节功能指标[血清封闭抗体(BA)和抗心磷脂抗体(ACA)], 性激素[孕酮(P)、雌二醇(E2)、 β -人绒毛膜促性腺激素(β -hCG)], 相关细胞因子[妊娠相关蛋白A(PAPP-A)、人类白细胞抗原G(HLA-G)、白细胞介素-10(IL-10)]水平、母婴结局及不良反应。**结果** 观察组总有效率高于对照组(96% vs. 80%, $P < 0.05$)。与治疗前比较, 2组治疗后血清BA阳性率显著升高, ACA阳性率显著下降(均 $P < 0.05$); 而治疗后观察组血清BA阳性率高于对照组, ACA阳性率低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。与治疗前比较, 2组治疗结束时、治疗后2周血清P、E2、 β -hCG、PAPP-A、HLA-G、IL-10水平均显著升高; 治疗结束和治疗后2周性激素和相关细胞因子水平观察组均高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组保胎成功、足月分娩、自然分娩比例均高于对照组; 而流产、早产、剖宫产、新生儿不良结局发生率均低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。2组不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 盐酸利托君联合硫酸镁治疗高龄二胎产妇先兆流产效果显著, 能改善母体免疫调节功能, 调节性激素及PAPP-A、HLA-G、IL-10水平, 减少不良母婴结局且不增加不良反应。

关键词 高龄产妇; 二胎; 先兆流产; 盐酸利托君; 硫酸镁

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Effect of ritodrine hydrochloride combined with magnesium sulfate on immune regulation function, sex hormone levels, and maternal-fetal outcomes in older second-child patients with threatened abortion

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Abstract Objective To explore the effect of ritodrine hydrochloride combined with magnesium sulfate in the treatment of threatened abortion in older patients with a second child and to analyze its possible mechanism of action. **Methods** From March 2020 to December 2021, 100 older second-child patients with threatened abortion at Handan Maternal and Child Health Hospital were selected and divided into control and observation groups using a random number table method, with 50 cases in each group. The control group was treated with magnesium sulfate based on general intervention measures (bed rest, intermittent oxygen inhalation, nutrition intake, and psychological nursing), while the observation group was treated with ritodrine hydrochloride combined with magnesium sulfate based on general intervention measures. The treatment effects, immunoregulatory function indicators [serum blocking antibody (BA) and anticardiolipin antibody (ACA)], sex hormone levels [progesterone (P), estradiol (E2), β -human chorionic gonadotropin (β -hCG)] and related cytokines [pregnancy-associated plasma protein A (PAPP-A), human leukocyte antigen G (HLA-G), and interleukin-10 (IL-10)] before and after treatment, as well as maternal and infant outcomes and adverse reactions were compared. **Results** The total efficacy rate was higher in the observation group than in the control group (96% vs. 80%, $P < 0.05$). Compared with before treatment, the serum BA-positivity rate significantly increased and the ACA-positivity rate significantly decreased in both groups after treatment (both $P < 0.05$). However, after treatment the

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serum BA-positivity rate was higher in the observation group than in the control group, and the ACA-positivity rate was lower than that in the control group (both $P < 0.05$). Compared with before treatment, the serum P, E2, β -hCG, PAPP-A, HLA-G, and IL-10 levels significantly increased at the end of treatment and 2 weeks after treatment in both groups. The levels of sex hormones and related cytokines in the observation group were higher than those in the control group at the end of treatment and two weeks after treatment (both $P < 0.05$). The success rates of pregnancy maintenance, full-term delivery, and natural labor were higher in the observation group than in the control group; however, the incidences of abortion, premature delivery, cesarean section, and adverse neonatal outcomes were lower than those in the control group (all $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion The combination of ritodrine hydrochloride and magnesium sulfate has significant therapeutic effects in the treatment of threatened abortion in older women with a second pregnancy. It can improve maternal immune regulation, regulate sex hormone levels and PAPP-A, HLA-G, and IL-10 levels, reduce adverse maternal and fetal outcomes, and does not increase adverse reactions.

Keywords older pregnant woman; second-child; threatened abortion; ritodrine hydrochloride; magnesium sulfate

研究^[1-2]表明,高龄产妇占孕产妇总数的3.68%~10.07%。目前,高龄二胎产妇明显增多。高龄妇女卵巢功能相对下降,妊娠过程中极易发生先兆流产^[3]。硫酸镁可抑制宫缩,保护胎儿神经系统,进而达到保胎的目的^[4]。但临床实践发现,低剂量硫酸镁难以取得理想疗效,大剂量硫酸镁又可能引起镁中毒、抑制中枢神经系统^[5]。盐酸利托君是一种肾上腺素能 β 受体激动剂,可作用于子宫平滑肌细胞膜上的 β_2 受体,发挥良好的抑制宫缩作用,有效延长妊娠期^[6]。同时,有研究^[7]表明,除了性激素水平低下之外,母体免疫功能障碍也是导致孕妇发生先兆流产的重要原因之一。目前关于盐酸利托君对高龄二胎先兆流产患者母体免疫功能及相关细胞因子指标调节作用的研究鲜有报道。本研究探讨盐酸利托君联合硫酸镁对高龄二胎产妇先兆流产的治疗效果,并分析其可能的作用机制,旨在为临床选择更优的治疗策略提供数据支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料及分组

选取2020年3月至2021年12月邯郸市妇幼保健院产三科就诊的100例高龄二胎先兆流产患者。纳入标准:(1)年龄>35岁;(2)二胎产妇;(3)符合先兆

流产诊断标准^[8];(4)患者阴道少量流血、血性白带等症状均发生于妊娠28周前,且伴随下腹疼痛;(5)宫颈口未开且无妊娠产物排出;(6)患者均知情同意并签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)有习惯性流产、复发性流产、不明原因性流产史;(2)患有妊娠糖尿病、高血压等妊娠期并发症;(3)对本研究所用药物过敏或存在药物禁忌;(4)患有心、肝、肾、脑等重要器官严重疾病;(5)子宫、卵巢、阴道等生殖器官发育畸形。本研究获得邯郸市妇幼保健院医学伦理委员会批准(伦理批号L2021-01005)。按照随机数字表法将患者分为对照组和观察组,每组50例。2组年龄、孕前体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、孕周、阴道出血时间、既往流产史等比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性,见表1。

1.2 治疗方法

2组均卧床休息,采用间歇性吸氧、营养摄入及心理护理等一般干预措施。

1.2.1 对照组:在一般干预措施基础上采用硫酸镁治疗。治疗方法:首先静脉滴注15 mL硫酸镁注射液(河北天成药业股份有限公司,浓度25%)+50 mL葡萄糖溶液,然后静脉滴注60 mL硫酸镁注射液(河北天成药业股份有限公司,浓度25%)+1 000 mL葡萄糖溶液,1次/d。

表1 2组一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of general data between two groups

Group	n	Age (year)	Pre-pregnancy BMI (kg/m ²)	Gestational age (week)	Vaginal bleeding time (d)	Previous history of miscarriage [n (%)]	
						Yes	No
Observation	50	38.91 ± 1.44	21.59 ± 1.25	21.75 ± 1.20	3.43 ± 0.39	20 (40)	30 (60)
Control	50	39.02 ± 1.52	21.37 ± 1.08	21.66 ± 1.13	3.35 ± 0.45	17 (34)	33 (66)
t/χ ²		0.372	0.942	0.386	0.950	0.386	
P		0.711	0.349	0.700	0.345	0.534	

1.2.2 观察组:硫酸镁治疗方法同对照组。在此基础上联合盐酸利托君治疗。盐酸利托君使用方法:静脉滴注100 mg盐酸利托君(信东生技股份有限公司,国药准字HC20160012,规格5 mL : 50 mg)+500 mL葡萄糖溶液,初始输注设置为5滴/min,根据患者宫缩强度调整滴速,10 min内最大增加剂量 \leq 5滴,待宫缩停止后,继续输注12~18 h,1次/d。

2组药物治疗均至患者阴道不出血及完全抑制住宫缩为止。同时用药期间叮嘱患者摄入适当营养饮食、养成良好的生活卫生习惯,并告知患者需定期复查胎儿发育情况。

1.3 观察指标

记录2组患者疗效,治疗前、治疗结束时、治疗后2周免疫调节功能指标[血清封闭抗体(blocked antibody, BA)和抗心磷脂抗体(anticardiolipin antibody, ACA)]、性激素[孕酮(progesterone, P)、雌二醇(estradiol, E2)、 β -人绒毛膜促性腺激素(β -human chorionic gonadotropin, β -hCG)]、相关细胞因子[妊娠相关蛋白A (pregnancy-associated plasma protein A, PAPP-A)、人类白细胞抗原G (human leukocyte antigen G, HLA-G)、白细胞介素-10 (interleukin-10, IL-10)]水平,母婴结局(保胎成功、足月分娩、自然分娩,流产、早产、剖宫产)和不良反应(胃肠道不适、血糖升

高、心悸、心动过速、肝功能异常)。

疗效判定标准:(1)显效,治疗12 h后患者子宫不规则收缩、下腹胀感、阴道出血基本消失,阴道仅少量出血;(2)有效,用药24 h后患者子宫不规则收缩、下腹胀感、阴道出血基本消失;(3)无效,用药后48 h患者子宫不规则收缩、下腹胀感、阴道出血尚未改善。总有效率(%)=(显效+有效)人数/总人数 \times 100。采用酶联免疫吸附法和金标免疫斑点法检测血清BA、ACA水平,采用电化学发光法检测血清P、E2、 β -hCG水平,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清PAPP-A、HLA-G、IL-10水平。

1.4 统计学分析

采用EpiData 3.1软件建立数据库,使用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据统计分析。计量资料进行Kolmogorov-Smirnov正态性检验和Levene法方差齐性检验,正态分布且方差齐性时采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;计数资料采用率(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。双侧 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组疗效比较

结果显示,观察组总有效率高高于对照组($\chi^2 = 6.06, P = 0.014$),见表2。

表2 2组疗效比较[n (%)]

Tab.2 Comparison of therapeutic effects between the two groups [n (%)]

Group	n	Significant effective	Effective	Ineffective	Total effective
Observation	50	31 (62)	17 (34)	2 (4)	48 (96)
Control	50	22 (44)	18 (36)	10 (20)	40 (80)

2.2 2组治疗前后血清BA、ACA阳性率比较

结果显示,治疗结束时2组血清BA、ACA阳性率较治疗前无明显改变($P > 0.05$);而治疗后2周2组血清BA阳性率较治疗前升高,ACA阳性率较治疗前下降(均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗前2组血清BA、ACA阳性率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);而治疗后2周时观察组血清BA阳性率高于对照组,ACA阳性率低于对照组($P < 0.05$),见表3。

2.3 2组治疗前后性激素水平比较

结果显示,2组治疗结束时、治疗后2周血清P、E2、 β -hCG水平较治疗前均显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。2组

治疗前血清P、E2、 β -hCG水平比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);而治疗结束时、治疗后2周观察组P、E2、 β -hCG水平均高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),见表4。

2.4 2组治疗前后相关细胞因子水平比较

结果显示,2组治疗结束时、治疗后2周血清PAPP-A、HLA-G、IL-10水平较治疗前均显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。2组治疗前血清PAPP-A、HLA-G、IL-10水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);而治疗结束时、治疗后2周观察组PAPP-A、HLA-G、IL-10水平高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),见表5。

2.5 2组母婴结局比较

表3 2组治疗前后血清BA、ACA阳性率比较[n (%)]

Tab.3 Comparison of serum BA and ACA positive rates before and after treatment between the two groups [n (%)]

Group	n	BA positive rate			ACA positive rate		
		Before treatment	At the end of treatment	2 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	At the end of treatment	2 weeks after treatment
Observation	50	11 (22)	17 (34)	32 (64) ¹⁾	18 (36)	10 (20)	0 (0) ¹⁾
Control	50	10 (20)	14 (28)	21 (42) ¹⁾	16 (32)	13 (26)	7 (14) ¹⁾
χ^2		0.060	0.421	4.858	0.178	0.508	5.530
P		0.806	0.517	0.028	0.673	0.476	0.019

1) P < 0.05 vs. before treatment in the same group.

表4 2组治疗前后性激素水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.4 Comparison of sex hormone levels before and after treatment between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	P (ng/mL)			E2 (ng/mL)		
		Before treatment	At the end of treatment	2 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	At the end of treatment	2 weeks after treatment
Observation	50	23.10 ± 5.24	40.53 ± 6.12 ¹⁾	52.47 ± 8.05 ¹⁾	310.26 ± 42.38	509.34 ± 53.77 ¹⁾	618.59 ± 70.43 ¹⁾
Control	50	22.35 ± 4.17	35.28 ± 4.85 ¹⁾	44.51 ± 6.22 ¹⁾	305.64 ± 37.92	451.20 ± 44.53 ¹⁾	547.26 ± 51.78 ¹⁾
t		0.792	4.754	5.533	0.575	5.889	5.770
P		0.430	<0.001	<0.001	0.567	<0.001	<0.001

1) P < 0.05 vs. before treatment in the same group.

表5 2组治疗前后相关细胞因子水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.5 Comparison of cytokine levels before and after treatment between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	PAPP-A (ng/L)			HLA-G (μg/mL)		
		Before treatment	At the end of treatment	2 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	At the end of treatment	2 weeks after treatment
Observation	50	7.20 ± 1.32	9.81 ± 1.50 ¹⁾	12.44 ± 2.03 ¹⁾	18.62 ± 3.36	22.59 ± 2.60 ¹⁾	26.10 ± 3.02 ¹⁾
Control	50	7.08 ± 1.17	8.42 ± 1.34 ¹⁾	10.13 ± 1.75 ¹⁾	18.04 ± 2.95	20.17 ± 2.33 ¹⁾	23.28 ± 2.41 ¹⁾
t		0.481	4.887	6.094	0.917	4.901	5.161
P		0.632	<0.001	<0.001	0.361	<0.001	<0.001

1) P < 0.05 vs. before treatment in the same group.

Group	IL-10 (pg/mL)		
	Before treatment	At the end of treatment	2 weeks after treatment
Observation	11.87 ± 2.74	20.24 ± 3.37 ¹⁾	26.12 ± 4.26 ¹⁾
Control	12.05 ± 2.28	16.61 ± 2.80 ¹⁾	22.08 ± 3.19 ¹⁾
t	0.357	5.858	5.381
P	0.722	<0.001	<0.001

结果显示,观察组保胎成功、足月分娩、自然分娩比例均高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),而流产、早产、剖宫产、新生儿不良结局发生率均低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),见表6。

2.6 2组不良反应情况比较

结果显示,2组不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.191, P=0.275$),见表7。

表6 2组母婴结局比较(%)

Tab.6 Comparison of maternal and infant outcomes between two groups (%)

Group	Successfully protected the fetus	Abort	Full-term delivery	Premature birth	Natural childbirth	Cesarean section
Observation	92.00 (46/50)	4.00 (2/50)	90.00 (45/50)	10.00 (5/50)	88.00 (44/50)	12.00 (6/50)
Control	88.00 (44/50)	12.00 (6/50)	72.72 (32/44)	27.27 (12/44)	70.45 (31/44)	29.55 (13/44)
χ^2	4.433		4.713		4.468	
P	0.035		0.030		0.035	

表7 2组不良反应比较[n (%)]

Tab.7 Comparison of the adverse reactions between two groups[n (%)]

Group	n	Gastrointestinal discomfort	Hyperglycemia	Palpitate	Tachycardia	Abnormal liver function	Total incidence
Observation	50	2 (4)	2 (4)	0 (0)	2 (4)	0 (0)	6 (12)
Control	50	7 (14)	0 (0)	1 (2)	1 (2)	1 (2)	10 (20)

3 讨论

硫酸镁是临床常见的保胎药,其作用机制主要是经静脉滴注进入机体后能直接抑制运动神经末梢,减少乙酰胆碱释放,阻断神经肌肉之间的信息传递,还可有效缓解机体内血管痉挛状态,扩张血管,最终发挥较好的抑制宫缩作用^[9-10]。但有研究^[11]证实,硫酸镁在机体内的作用时间较长,若长时间大剂量应用会显著增加胎儿骨骼脱钙、神经系统损伤风险。另外,也有研究^[12]指出,低剂量硫酸镁治疗先兆流产的效果并不理想。因此,应用硫酸镁时需严格控制剂量,或通过联合其他药物共同治疗达到增效减毒的目的。

研究^[13]显示,盐酸利托君对子宫平滑肌具有较强的抑制作用。张美^[14]研究发现,对未足月胎膜早破患者在硫酸镁基础上给予盐酸利托君治疗,能够有效延长孕周,改善妊娠结局。本研究结果显示,盐酸利托君联合硫酸镁应用于高龄二胎先兆流产患者的总有效率(96%)较高,分析原因可能是盐酸利托君对子宫平滑肌上的 β_2 受体有显著的刺激作用,

可激活并提高其活性,促使腺苷酸环化酶激活,环磷酸腺苷含量随之增加,肌浆蛋白轻链分子活性随之降低,钙离子浓度下降加快,在短时间内达到抑制肌肉收缩的目的^[15]。性激素是保障母体正常妊娠的关键物质,其中, β -HCG是维持早期胚泡生长发育重要的激素,也是维持正常妊娠必需的激素; P 可为受精卵的正常发育提供有利条件,且具有抑制子宫收缩作用; E_2 可通过维持子宫内膜雌孕激素受体水平来确保胚胎发育正常,三者水平下降均会导致胚胎发育异常甚至胎停^[16-17]。本研究结果显示,观察组治疗结束时、治疗后2周血清 P 、 E_2 、 β -hCG水平均高于对照组,可见盐酸利托君具有调节性激素作用,可能与其具有扩张血管、松弛血管平滑肌、改善子宫内部供氧环境作用有关。盐酸利托君不仅能抑制子宫收缩,还可保障胎儿生长发育。因此,提高性激素水平可以发挥较好的保胎效果,降低胚胎发育异常风险^[18]。

既往研究^[19-20]发现,免疫功能紊乱是先兆流产发生的机制之一,此过程包括抗体分泌不足或过多、辅助性T细胞网络失衡、免疫相关因子表达异常

等现象。BA是特异性IgG抗体,能阻断母体淋巴细胞,保障胚胎滋养细胞的正常发育,维持正常妊娠。ACA是自身抗体,可结合磷脂受体激活血小板,加快血小板聚集,ACA水平升高会显著增加先兆流产风险^[21]。PAPP-A是反映滋养细胞状态的大分子糖蛋白,正常情况下,其血清水平在母体妊娠过程中呈增高趋势,可保护胎儿免受母体免疫排斥,促进胎盘和胎儿正常发育。HLA-G是非经典HLA-1分子,主要在胎盘组织中表达,具有维持母胎免疫耐受、保护胎儿正常发育的作用。IL-10是具有代表性的Th2细胞因子,可介导体液免疫,能加快抗体产生,从而维持正常妊娠^[22-24]。本研究结果显示,治疗后2周观察组血清BA阳性率高于对照组,ACA阳性率低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$);治疗结束时、治疗后2周观察组血清PAPP-A、HLA-G、IL-10水平高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),说明盐酸利托君具有一定调节抗体及免疫相关因子表达的作用,能改善母体免疫功能,这可能是盐酸利托君发挥良好保胎作用的重要作用机制之一^[25]。

此外,有研究^[26]显示,盐酸利托君应用于先兆流产患者具有起效迅速、延长妊娠时间、增加新生儿体重作用,是一种有效的保胎药。本研究结果也表明,盐酸利托君治疗高龄二胎先兆流产患者能延长妊娠时间,提高正常分娩率,改善新生儿结局,与以往研究结果一致。但临床实践已经发现,由于盐酸利托君对 β_1 、 β_2 受体不具有选择特异性,可能增加产妇和胎儿心肌耗氧量,导致心率加快,从而增加不良母婴结局风险^[27]。本研究结果显示,观察组新生儿不良结局风险较低,分析其原因可能是联合硫酸镁治疗能明显减少盐酸利托君使用剂量,缩短治疗时间,从而有效减少了相关不良结局。临床实践中,盐酸利托君会导致母体出现心动过速、心悸、血糖升高等不良反应。本研究结果显示,观察组仅有2例患者心动过速,2例患者血糖升高,2组间不良反应比较无统计学差异,这可能是样本量较少所致,今后需扩大样本量进一步论证。

综上所述,盐酸利托君联合硫酸镁治疗高龄二胎产妇先兆流产疗效显著,可改善母体免疫调节功能,调节性激素及PAPP-A、HLA-G、IL-10水平,还能减少不良母婴结局,本研究可为高龄二胎先兆流产患者制定合理的治疗方案提供参考。本研究样本

量偏少,可能存在一定偏倚,今后需收集更多病例,进行多中心大样本研究,以获取更为可靠的数据支持。

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