

## 二维斑点追踪技术评价小于胎龄儿心脏形态重塑的临床价值

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**【摘要】** 目的 利用二维斑点追踪技术获得胎儿四腔心和左、右心室形态的测量指标,并探讨小于胎龄(small for gestational age, SGA)胎儿心脏形态重塑的临床量化指标。方法 前瞻性收集2020年5月至2021年7月在复旦大学附属妇产科医院建卡的28~39周单胎妊娠数据。符合纳入标准的胎儿按照估计胎儿体重(estimated fetal weight, EFW)≥第十百分位数(10th percentile, P10):EFW<P10=3:1的比例随机匹配,再经过排除标准筛选,最后获得的病例进行研究分组(低风险胎儿和SGA胎儿)。测量胎儿心脏形态的指标,整体球形指数(global sphericity index, GSI)=(四腔心长径/宽径)和左、右心室的24节段球形指数(sphericity index, SI)=[(心室长径/24)/每个节段宽径]。结果 2476例单胎妊娠符合本研究纳入标准,经过随机匹配和排除标准筛选后,最终获得453例低风险胎儿[脐动脉波动指数(umbilical artery pulsatility index, UAPI)全部正常]和210例SGA胎儿(其中157例UAPI正常)。UAPI正常的SGA胎儿GSI<P5的比例大于低风险胎儿(7.6% vs. 3.3%,  $P=0.023$ );UAPI正常的SGA胎儿左心室心尖段SI>P90的比例大于低风险胎儿(24.2% vs. 14.3%,  $P=0.005$ );UAPI正常的SGA胎儿左心室SI的S1~S22节段大于右心室,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。而S23和S24节段左、右心室的SI对比差异无统计学意义。结论 约1/4的UAPI正常的SGA胎儿出现左心室心尖段SI异常增大,说明以左心室心尖段“狭长”为主要表型的的心脏形态重塑早于多普勒异常。

**【关键词】** 小于胎龄(SGA); 二维斑点追踪; 心脏形态; 重塑; 胎儿

**【中图分类号】** R714, R445.1 **【文献标志码】** A **doi:**10.3969/j.issn.1672-8467.2025.02.006

## Clinical value of the two-dimensional speckle tracking technique for evaluating cardiac shape remodeling in small for gestational age fetuses

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To obtain measurements of fetal four-chamber view and left and right ventricular shapes using two-dimensional speckle tracking, and to explore the clinical quantification of cardiac shape remodeling in small for gestational age (SGA) fetuses. **Methods** In this study, we prospectively collected data on singleton pregnancies from 28 to 39 weeks that were established in the archives of Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital, Fudan University from May 2020 to Jul 2021. Fetuses eligible for inclusion criteria were randomly matched according to the ratio of estimated fetal weight (EFW) ≥ 10th percentile (P10):EFW<P10=3:1, and then screened by exclusion criteria, and the final

国家重点研发计划(2023YFC2705700);上海市卫健委卫生行业临床研究专项(202140217);中国超声医师“科技新星”项目(KJXX2020004);复旦大学附属妇产科医院临床研究项目(FC2023CR010)

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网络首发时间:2025-03-05 17:24:17 网络首发地址:https://link.cnki.net/urlid/31.1885.R.20250304.0826.002

cases obtained were grouped for the study (low-risk fetuses and SGA fetuses). Measures of fetal cardiac shape included: global sphericity index (GSI) = (four-chamber view length/width) and 24-segment sphericity index (SI) = [(ventricular length/24)/width of each segment] for the left and right ventricles.

**Results** A total of 2 476 singleton pregnancies met the inclusion criteria, and after screening by random matching and exclusion criteria, 453 low-risk fetuses (all with normal umbilical artery pulsatility index (UAPI)) and 210 SGA fetuses (157 with normal UAPI) were obtained. The proportion of SGA fetuses with  $GSI < P5$  was greater in normal UAPI fetuses than that in low-risk fetuses (7.6% vs. 3.3%,  $P = 0.023$ ); the proportion of SGA fetuses with  $SI > P90$  in the apical segments of the left ventricle was greater in normal UAPI fetuses than that in low-risk fetuses (24.2% vs. 14.3%,  $P = 0.005$ ); the SI of left ventricle in UAPI-normal SGA fetuses was greater in segments S1 to S22 than that of right ventricle with statistically significant difference (all  $P < 0.05$ ), while no significant difference was found between the SI of left and right ventricles in segments S23 and S24. **Conclusion** About one-fourth of SGA fetuses with normal UAPI have abnormally increased apical segments of the left ventricular SI, suggesting that cardiac remodeling with a predominantly “elongated” apical segments of the left ventricle precedes Doppler anomalies.

**【Key words】** small for gestational age (SGA); two-dimensional speckle tracking; cardiac shape; remodeling; fetus

\* This work was supported by the National Key Research and Development Program of China (2023YFC2705700), the Special Fund for Clinical Research in Health Industry of Shanghai Municipal Health Commission (202140217), the Chinese Ultrasound Doctor “Science and Technology Rising Star” Program (KJXX2020004) and the Clinical Research Program of Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital, Fudan University (FC2023CR010).

小于胎龄 (small for gestational age, SGA) 是指测胎儿体重 (estimated fetal weight, EFW) 小于同胎龄的第十百分位数 (10th percentile,  $P10$ )<sup>[1]</sup>。国外文献报道, 使用新兴的二维斑点追踪胎心定量分析技术 (fetal heart quantitative analysis technique, fetalHQ) 测量分析发现 SGA 胎儿大小和形态的异常<sup>[2]</sup>, 但样本量较小 (30 例)<sup>[3-4]</sup>。目前尚未见使用 fetal 技术分析中国 SGA 胎儿左、右心室形态具体变化情况的前瞻性队列研究。因此, 本研究采用前瞻性队列研究设计, 旨在探讨 fetal 技术评价 SGA 胎儿心脏形态重塑的临床量化指标, 从四腔心整体球形指数 (global sphericity index, GSI) 到左、右心室的 24 节段球形指数 (sphericity index, SI) 的变化轨迹, 以期评估心脏形态重塑提供依据。

## 资料和方法

**研究对象** 本研究前瞻性收集 2020 年 5 月至 2021 年 7 月在复旦大学附属妇产科医院常规建卡的单胎妊娠数据。同一队列的研究流程在本团队以往文献中已有报道<sup>[5]</sup>。纳入标准: 妊娠  $28^{+0}$  周至  $39^{+6}$

周的单胎; 末次月经明确、且有超声早孕期测量头臀长记录; 产前超声测量数据完整。排除标准: 胎儿染色体异常或产前超声检查发现胎儿结构畸形, 其中低风险胎儿还需要进一步排除心血管重塑相关的风险, 如通过辅助生殖技术受孕、孕妇糖尿病、妊娠并发高血压疾病, 或超声检查发现 SGA。

**研究分组:** 符合纳入标准的胎儿, 以  $EFW \geq P10$ :  $EFW < P10$  为 3:1 的比例随机匹配, 匹配孕周相差在 2 周以内, 完成匹配的胎儿进行超声心动图检查, 再经过排除标准筛选之后, 最终获得低风险胎儿 ( $EFW \geq P10$ ) 和 SGA 胎儿 ( $EFW < P10$ )。所有符合纳排标准的研究对象均签署知情同意书, 并获得复旦大学附属妇产科医院伦理委员会的批准 (2020-52、2021-167)。

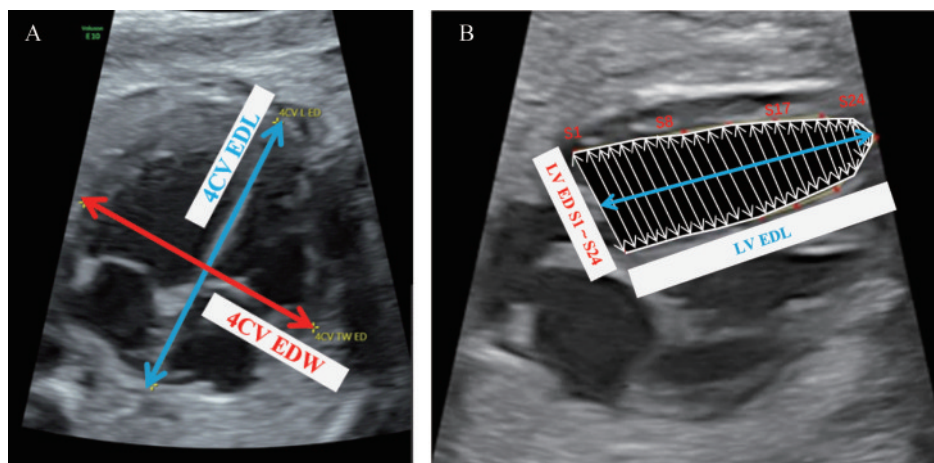
### 仪器与方法

**测量胎儿常规指标** 使用 GE Voluson E10 彩色多普勒超声诊断仪 (内置 fetalHQ 软件), 采用 C2-9 或 C1-6 经腹部探头, 频率分别为 2~9 MHz 和 1~6 MHz。按照 ISUOG 指南标准<sup>[6]</sup> 测量胎儿生长径线, 包括双顶径、头围、腹围和股骨长度。采用 Hadlock 公式计算 EFW, INTERGROWTH-21st 标

准<sup>[1]</sup>计算EFW百分位数。脐动脉频谱测量遵照ISUOG多普勒指南,脐动脉搏动指数(umbilical artery pulsatility index,UAPI) $>P_{90}$ 为异常<sup>[7]</sup>。

**测量胎儿心脏形态指标** 获取标准四腔心切面(除外心尖指向6点),严格按照操作流程,依次测量四腔心的长径、宽径以及描记左、右心室的心内膜轮廓<sup>[8]</sup>。描记结束后,采用fetalHQ软件计算GSI(四腔心长径/四腔心宽径)(图1)。fetalHQ软件将心室长径平均分为24段,分别测量对应24个节段

的宽径,并计算两心室24节段SI[(心室长径/24)/每个节段宽径],从心室基底段至心尖段依次标记为S1~S24。S1~S8为基底段,S9~S16为中间段,S17~S24为心尖段(图2)。使用本研究团队以往报道<sup>[9]</sup>的GSI和心室24节段SI的百分位数参考标准,判断GSI和心室24节段SI是否异常。GSI $<P_5$ <sup>[10]</sup>定义为异常,24节段SI $>P_{90}$ 或 $<P_{10}$ <sup>[3]</sup>定义为异常。



A: Measurement of global sphericity index; B: Measurement of 24-segment sphericity index of the ventricles (eg. left ventricle). 4CV EDL: Four-chamber view end-diastolic length; 4CV EDW: Four-chamber view end-diastolic width; LV: Left ventricle; RV: Right ventricle; ED: End-diastolic; EDL: End-diastolic length; S: Segment.

图1 心脏形态的测量方法示意图

Fig 1 Schematic diagram of cardiac shape measurement methods

**统计学方法** 采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析。正态性检验采用S-W检验,符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组数据对比采用独立样本 $t$ 检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料以M(Q1, Q3)表示,两组数据对比采用Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验。分类变量采用 $n(\%)$ 表示,两组分类变量差异对比采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher精确概率法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

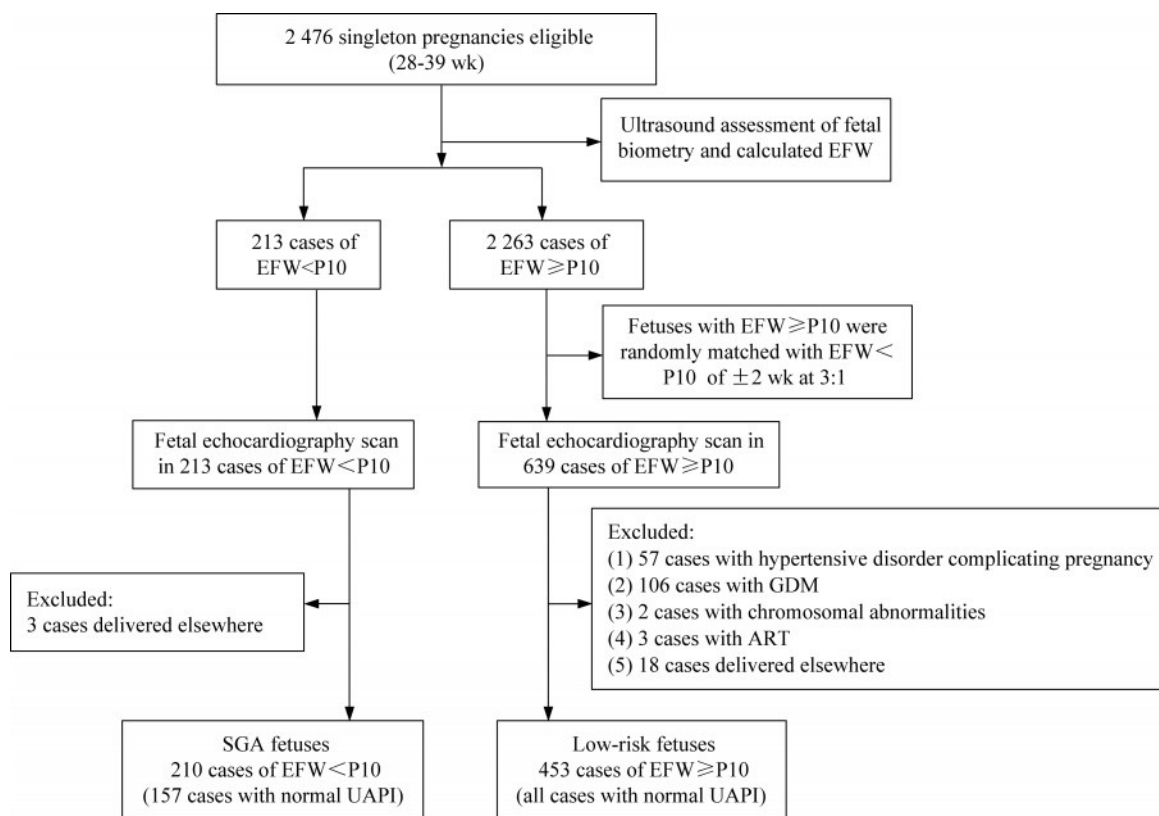
## 结 果

**研究人群特征** 共有2 476例单胎妊娠符合本研究纳入标准,其中EFW $\geq P_{10}$ 胎儿2 263例,EFW $< P_{10}$ 胎儿213例。按照3:1比例匹配后(孕周 $\pm 2$ 周之内)的胎儿进行超声心动图检查。再经过排除标准筛选,EFW $\geq P_{10}$ 胎儿中排除186例(孕妇患有高血压57例、糖尿病106例、人工辅助受孕3例、胎

儿染色体异常2例、外院分娩18例);EFW $< P_{10}$ 胎儿中排除失访3例。获得低风险胎儿(EFW $\geq P_{10}$ )453例(UAPI全部正常),SGA胎儿(EFW $< P_{10}$ )210例(其中157例UAPI正常,53例UAPI异常),研究流程见图2。研究人群基线特征和围产期结局见表1。

**对比SGA胎儿和低风险胎儿的整体心脏形态重塑** UAPI正常的SGA胎儿GSI小于低风险胎儿( $1.18 \pm 0.10$  vs.  $1.16 \pm 0.09$ ),差异有统计学意义( $P=0.032$ )。UAPI正常的SGA胎儿GSI $< P_5$ 的比例大于低风险胎儿(7.6% vs. 3.3%),差异有统计学意义( $P=0.023$ );而GSI $< P_{10}$ 的比例与低风险胎儿的差异无统计学意义,详见表2。

**对比SGA胎儿和低风险胎儿的心室形态重塑的比例** UAPI正常的SGA胎儿左心室心尖段SI(S17~S24) $> P_{90}$ 的比例大于低风险胎儿(24.2% vs. 14.3%),差异有统计学意义( $P=0.005$ );左心室



EFW: Estimated fetal weight; SGA: Small for gestational age; UAPI: Umbilical artery pulsatility index; ART: Assisted reproductive techniques; GDM: Gestational diabetes mellitus.

图2 研究流程图

Fig 2 Flow chart of the study

表1 低风险胎儿与SGA胎儿的研究人群基线特征和围产期结局

Tab 1 Baseline characteristics of maternal and perinatal outcomes between low-risk fetuses and SGA fetuses [n(%) or M(Q1, Q3)]

Parameters	Low-risk fetuses (n=453)	SGA fetuses (n=210)	P	SGA fetuses with normal UAPI (n=157)	P <sup>a</sup>
Maternal age (y)	30 (28-33)	31 (28-33)	0.605	31 (28-32)	0.704
Parity					
Nulliparous	353 (77.9)	170 (81.6)	0.374	126 (80.3)	0.540
Parous	100 (22.1)	40 (19.0)		31 (19.7)	
GA at time of the scan (wk)	32.5 (31.2-36.1)	34.1 (31.3-36.1)	0.154	34.3 (31.6-36.2)	<b>0.040</b>
EFW (g)	2 028 (1 685-2 517)	1 663 (1 257-2 065)	< <b>0.001</b>	1 722 (1 354-2 134)	< <b>0.001</b>
EFW percentile	52.4 (30.1-75.0)	4.1 (1.6-6.6)	< <b>0.001</b>	4.5 (2.3-7.1)	< <b>0.001</b>
Mode of delivery					
Vaginal	297 (65.6)	80 (38.1)	< <b>0.001</b>	61 (38.9)	< <b>0.001</b>
Cesarean	156 (34.4)	130 (61.9)		96 (61.1)	
GA at delivery (wk)	39 (38-40)	37 (36-39)	< <b>0.001</b>	38 (37-39)	< <b>0.001</b>
Birth weight (g)	3 230 (2 980-3 480)	2 415 (1 813-2 820)	< <b>0.001</b>	2 470 (2 180-2 830)	< <b>0.001</b>
Birth weight percentile	46.7 (24.0-74.9)	6.0 (2.3-15.2)	< <b>0.001</b>	7.7 (3.3-15.9)	< <b>0.001</b>
Neonatal gender					
Male	217 (47.9)	74 (35.2)	<b>0.002</b>	52 (33.1)	<b>0.001</b>
Female	236 (52.1)	136 (64.8)		105 (66.9)	
Neonatal SGA	38 (8.4)	134 (63.8)	< <b>0.001</b>	90 (57.3)	< <b>0.001</b>

GA: Gestational age; EFW: Estimated fetal weight; SGA: Small for gestational age; UAPI: Umbilical artery pulsatility index. <sup>a</sup>Comparison of the low-risk fetuses and SGA fetuses with normal UAPI using Mann-Whitney U-test or Chi-Square test.

表2 对比UAPI正常的SGA胎儿和低风险胎儿的整体心脏形态重塑的比例

Tab 2 Comparison of the proportion of abnormal GSIs in SGA fetuses and low-risk fetuses with normal UAPI [n(%)]

Parameters	Low-risk fetuses with normal UAPI (n=453)	SGA fetuses with normal UAPI (n=157)	P
GSI<P5	15 (3.3)	12 (7.6)	<b>0.023</b>
GSI<P10	41 (9.1)	18 (11.5)	0.378

UAPI: Umbilical artery pulsatility index; SGA: Small for gestational age; GSI: Global spherical index; P5: 5th percentile; P10: 10th percentile.

其余节段SI>P90的比例与低风险胎儿相比差异无统计学意义,详见表3。UAPI正常的SGA胎儿左、右心室24个节段的SI<P10的比例与低风险胎儿的差异无统计学意义,详见表4。

表3 对比UAPI正常的SGA胎儿和低风险胎儿的心室S24SI>P90的比例

Tab 3 Comparison of the proportion of S24 SI>P90 in SGA fetuses and low-risk fetuses with normal UAPI [n(%)]

Parameters	Low-risk fetuses with normal UAPI (n=453)	SGA fetuses with normal UAPI (n=157)	P
LV 24-segment SI > P90			
Basel S1-S8	62 (13.7)	22 (14.0)	0.919
Mid S9-S16	64 (14.1)	30 (19.1)	0.136
Apical S17-S24	65 (14.3)	38 (24.2)	<b>0.005</b>
RV 24-segment SI > P90			
Basel S1-S8	61 (13.5)	15 (9.6)	0.201
Mid S9-S16	61 (13.5)	19 (12.1)	0.663
Apex S17-S24	70 (15.5)	22 (14.0)	0.664

UAPI: Umbilical artery pulsatility index; SGA: Small for gestational age; RV: Right ventricle; LV: Left ventricle; SI: Spherical index; P90: 90th percentile; S: Segment.

对比SGA胎儿的左、右心室的形态 左心室S1~S22的SI大于右心室,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),而左、右心室S23、S24的SI差异无统计学意义,详见表5。

## 讨 论

心脏重塑定义为心脏以结构、形态或功能的变化来适应缺氧损伤<sup>[11]</sup>。有研究报道晚发型胎儿生长受限(fetal growth restriction, FGR)胎儿心脏变化的主要表现为心室几何形态的重塑,比如狭长、球形和肥大<sup>[12]</sup>。本研究发现:(1)7.6%的UAPI正常

表4 对比UAPI正常的SGA胎儿和低风险胎儿的左、右心室24个节段SI<P10的比例

Tab 4 Comparison of the proportion of SI<P10 in the 24 segments of left and right ventricle in SGA fetuses and low-risk fetuses with normal UAPI [n(%)]

Parameters	Low-risk fetuses with normal UAPI (n=453)	SGA fetuses with normal UAPI (n=157)	P
LV SI < P10			
Basel S1-S8	52 (22.5)	24 (15.3)	0.213
Mid S9-S16	50 (11.0)	22 (14.0)	0.319
Apex S17-S24	50 (11.0)	20 (12.7)	0.564
RV SI < P10			
Basel S1-S8	43 (9.5)	13 (8.3)	0.650
Mid S9-S16	43 (9.5)	15 (9.6)	0.982
Apex S17-S24	37 (8.2)	18 (11.5)	0.214

UAPI: Umbilical artery pulsatility index; SGA: Small for gestational age; RV: Right ventricle; LV: Left ventricle; SI: Spherical index; P10: 10th percentile; S: Segment.

表5 UAPI正常的SGA胎儿左、右心室的S24的SI比较

Tab 5 Comparison of S24 SI of the left and right ventricles in SGA fetuses with normal UAPI ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Location	Left ventricle	Right ventricle	P
SI (basal)			
S1	1.76 ± 0.32	1.47 ± 0.28	<0.001
S2	1.78 ± 0.32	1.47 ± 0.28	<0.001
S3	1.79 ± 0.33	1.46 ± 0.28	<0.001
S4	1.81 ± 0.34	1.46 ± 0.28	<0.001
S5	1.83 ± 0.35	1.46 ± 0.28	<0.001
S6	1.86 ± 0.35	1.47 ± 0.28	<0.001
S7	1.90 ± 0.36	1.48 ± 0.29	<0.001
S8	1.94 ± 0.37	1.50 ± 0.29	<0.001
SI (mid)			
S9	1.98 ± 0.38	1.53 ± 0.30	<0.001
S10	2.03 ± 0.40	1.56 ± 0.32	<0.001
S11	2.08 ± 0.41	1.61 ± 0.33	<0.001
S12	2.14 ± 0.43	1.67 ± 0.35	<0.001
S13	2.21 ± 0.45	1.73 ± 0.38	<0.001
S14	2.29 ± 0.48	1.81 ± 0.41	<0.001
S15	2.38 ± 0.51	1.91 ± 0.45	<0.001
S16	2.47 ± 0.55	2.02 ± 0.49	<0.001
SI (apical)			
S17	2.57 ± 0.59	2.14 ± 0.53	<0.001
S18	2.66 ± 0.62	2.28 ± 0.55	<0.001
S19	2.79 ± 0.67	2.46 ± 0.57	<0.001
S20	3.01 ± 0.74	2.73 ± 0.61	<0.001
S21	3.41 ± 0.87	3.18 ± 0.71	<b>0.003</b>
S22	4.23 ± 1.11	4.02 ± 0.92	<b>0.037</b>
S23	6.04 ± 1.63	5.81 ± 1.36	0.127
S24	11.73 ± 3.20	11.38 ± 2.71	0.223

SI: Spherical index; S: Segment.

的SGA胎儿四腔心GSI<P5,高于低风险胎儿;(2)24.2%的UAPI正常的SGA胎儿左心室心尖段SI>P95,高于低风险胎儿;(3)SGA胎儿右心室S1~S22的SI均小于左心室,而左、右心室S23、S24的SI无显著差异。

以往研究<sup>[13]</sup>认为GSI和SI是一个常数,不随孕周和胎儿生长径线(双顶径、头围、腹围、股骨长度)的变化而变化。因此推测GSI和SI异常可能是胎儿病理状态或缺氧损伤造成的<sup>[13]</sup>,比如心脏畸形<sup>[10]</sup>、非整倍体异常<sup>[10]</sup>、通过辅助生育技术受孕<sup>[14]</sup>、胎儿生长受限<sup>[2,15]</sup>等。文献报道55例GSI<P5中有20%是SGA<sup>[10]</sup>,而32%(8/25)的SGA胎儿在出现UAPI异常之前已经发生GSI<P10<sup>[2]</sup>。本研究发现157例UAPI正常的SGA胎儿中GSI<P10和GSI<P5的比例分别为11.5%和7.6%,低于以往研究<sup>[2,10]</sup>的报道。文献<sup>[3]</sup>报道30例SGA胎儿中36.7%出现左心室SI异常(SI<P10与SI>P90的总和),但未与正常胎儿SI异常的比例做差异性对比。文献<sup>[12]</sup>报道FGR病例中最常见的心脏重塑表型是“球形”(54%)和“狭长”(29%)。本研究中SGA胎儿整体心脏偏球形(GSI较小),而SGA胎儿左心室心尖部比右心室狭长(SI较大),与本团队前期研究<sup>[16]</sup>结果一致,即SGA胎儿四腔心宽径异常增大的比例大于低风险胎儿,而四腔心长径无显著变化,则GSI(长径与宽径比值)更小;SGA胎儿右心室心尖段宽径异常增大的比例大于左心室(12.7% vs. 3.8%),而左、右心室长径无显著差异,则SGA左心室SI(长径与心尖段宽径比值)比右心室大。本研究中SGA胎儿左心室的心尖段SI>P90的比例(24.2%)高于低风险胎儿,差异有统计学意义。本研究结果与以往文献报道的差异,可能是由于样本量和样本特征不同,低风险胎儿例数、SGA胎儿例数以及总样本量均大于以往文献。另外,本研究分别统计左、右心室SI<P10和SI>P90的例数,以便分析心室形态重塑的表型是趋向球形(SI<P10)或者狭长(SI>P90)。

分析UAPI正常的SGA胎儿左、右心室SI的差异,与本团队以往研究报道的低风险胎儿左、右心室SI对比发现<sup>[9]</sup>,低风险胎儿两心室S20、S21的SI无显著差异,而SGA胎儿右心室S20、S21的SI小于左心室;低风险胎儿右心室S22的SI大于左心室,而SGA胎儿右心室S22的SI小于左心室;低风

险胎儿右心室S23、S24的SI大于左心室,而SGA胎儿两心室S23、S24的SI无显著差异。说明SGA胎儿右心室的心尖段更圆钝,而左心室的心尖段更狭长。造成这一现象的原因尚未明确,文献<sup>[12]</sup>报道这些变化可能是轻度胎盘功能不全导致胎儿缺氧,使得右心室压力负荷轻度升高。为适应这种压力变化,右心室心尖段变球形以减少壁应力<sup>[12]</sup>,同时推挤室间隔,使得左心室心尖段相对狭长<sup>[12]</sup>。

本团队的前期研究<sup>[5]</sup>表明UAPI正常的SGA胎儿存在心室长轴应变异常的风险。本研究进一步发现,UAPI正常的SGA胎儿也同时存在心脏形态重塑的风险。研究<sup>[17]</sup>发现胎盘功能受损不仅发生在UAPI异常的SGA胎儿,也可能发生在UAPI正常的SGA胎儿。胎盘功能受损导致UA阻力升高、胎儿缺氧,而SGA胎儿通过改变四腔心和心室的大小、形态来维持心输出量<sup>[18]</sup>,以保障心脏和大脑等重要器官的优先血氧供应。本研究发现,SGA心脏形态异常以左心室心尖段变狭长为主,也是心脏形态重塑的主要表现,为评价SGA心脏重塑增加证据。

本研究存在一定的局限性。由于出现GSI和SI异常的SGA胎儿表现为UAPI正常,可能需要出生后随访新生儿的心血管状态和胎盘病理结果,进行对比验证。本研究为单中心研究,研究人群特征有限,还需要进一步在其他医疗中心进行外部验证。

本研究发现约1/4的SGA胎儿在脐动脉正常时出现左心室心尖段SI异常增大,说明心脏形态重塑比多普勒异常提前出现,并且以左心室心尖段形态更“狭长”为主要表型,为进一步评估SGA胎儿心脏重塑提供了参考。

**作者贡献声明** 朱晨 课题设计,数据收集,统计分析,论文撰写和修订。蔡琪 数据收集和整理,图表制作,论文修订。任芸芸 课题设计,研究指导,数据质控,论文修订。刘芮 数据查阅和整理,论文修订。李嫒 数据收集,论文修订。项金莲 数据查阅,论文修订。

**利益冲突声明** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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(收稿日期:2024-04-12; 编辑:王蔚)