

## 多囊卵巢综合征患者的妊娠期特点

### FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF PREGNANCY IN WOMEN WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

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■ 多囊卵巢综合征是妇产科医师执业中最常见的一种疾病。克服特征性不孕症是内分泌、妇科、生殖学界关注的问题。现代治疗和外科治疗方法允许纠正激素和代谢紊乱，进行排卵诱导和实现期待已久的怀孕开始。多囊卵巢综合征患者的早期妊娠期常存在中断的威胁，未来发生妊娠糖尿病、子宫峡功能不全、妊娠动脉高血压、先兆子痫、胎盘功能不全的风险增加。本文介绍了关于多囊卵巢综合征各种致病对妊娠过程的影响的现代观点。

■ **关键词:** 多囊卵巢综合征；胰岛素抵抗；高雄激素血症；肥胖；妊娠期糖尿病；子宫峡功能不全；胎盘机能不全；子痫前期。

■ Polycystic ovary syndrome is one of the most common pathologies in the practice of an obstetrician-gynecologist. Overcoming infertility characteristic of this syndrome is an important problem of endocrinology, gynecology, and reproductive medicine. Innovative therapeutic and surgical methods of treatment can correct hormonal and metabolic disorders, induce ovulation and achieve a long-awaited pregnancy. Early gestation periods in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome often occur with miscarriage, and the risks of developing gestational diabetes mellitus, cervical insufficiency, gestational arterial hypertension, preeclampsia, and placental insufficiency increase. We have analyzed modern ideas about the effect of various pathogenetic links of polycystic ovary syndrome on the course of pregnancy.

■ **Keywords:** polycystic ovary syndrome; insulin resistance; hyperandrogenemia; obesity; gestational diabetes mellitus; cervical insufficiency; placental insufficiency; preeclampsia.

多囊卵巢综合征（PCOS）发生于6-8%的育龄妇女，是无排卵性不孕症的主要原因[1, 2]。这种疾病的特点是破坏了卵泡形成的过程；在保持原始卵泡数量的同时，小和大窦卵泡阶段延迟发育；显性卵泡缺乏起始，因此出现排卵异常，其临床表现为月经延迟、月经不调；多毛症，痤疮；卵巢大小、形状和结构的改变，表现为多囊性转变[3]。PCOS的发生主要有三种发病途径：促黄体生成素（LH）冲动分泌受损、胰岛素抵抗和高胰岛素

血症、卵巢芳香化酶缺乏。卵巢芳香化酶缺乏[4, 5]、抗Muller管激素（AMH）分泌过多[5, 6]在该病的发展中起着重要作用。多囊卵巢综合征的代谢紊乱表现为胰岛素抵抗、高胰岛素血症、糖耐量受损、超重和肥胖。40岁以上的患者中，40%被诊断为糖耐量受损或糖尿病，40-60%为肥胖[7, 8]。脂肪代谢的改变，表现为高脂血症，导致血管内皮受损[9]。PCOS患者血液中血管内皮生长因子含量增高，其水平与囊状卵泡数量及疾病临床

表现的严重程度呈正相关[10]。代谢紊乱会使生活质量和寿命恶化,需要及时纠正[11]。

生殖内分泌技术的迅速发展,不仅使防治PCOS的临床表现成为可能,而且还能有效克服不孕症,这是女性患此症的特点。胰岛素增敏剂、抗雄激素、激素避孕药、促排卵剂、腹腔镜卵巢烧灼术的使用、各种体外受精(IVF)程序的引入都有助于怀孕的发生。然而,从怀孕的最初阶段开始,怀孕的过程与各种产科疾病的形成有关,这些疾病与怀孕的困难有关,其在早期表现为自然流产,后期表现为子宫峡功能不全(ICI)和早产。此外,更容易发展成妊娠糖尿病(GDM)、先兆子痫、胎盘功能不全。本文综述了PCOS相关妊娠并发症的最新资料。

## 早期妊娠丢失

PCOS患者中15.5%—24.7%发生自然流产[12];根据一些作者的说法,在克服不孕症后,不孕症发生的频率超过80.0%,而在体外受精后怀孕期间,不孕症发生的频率达到87.0%[13]。一些研究人员报告说,由克罗米酚柠檬酸盐或来曲唑刺激排卵导致的PCOS前3个月流产率为30.0%,但抗雌激素(31.8%)和芳香酶抑制剂(29.1%)的使用没有显著差异[14]。该综合症的病因机制的多因素性质决定了影响妊娠发展的各种方式。据了解,PCOS是最常见的高雄激素血症形式,约占所有疾病的90%,同时血液中雄激素含量增加[15]。根据我们自己的研究,81.4%的PCOS非孕妇出现多毛症,65.9%的PCOS患者出现高雄激素血症[16]。众所周知,高雄激素血症往往有助于微循环障碍的发展。高雄激素血症引起的微循环变化也可以发生在子宫血管水平,导致子宫血液循环的破坏和肌层血管硬化,导致各种妊娠并发症

的发生,其中36.0%的妇女在早期终止妊娠[17]。

PCOS的慢性无排卵表现为子宫内膜分泌转化的劣势和增生过程的形成,其频率达82.1%,子宫内膜增生为76.9%,子宫内膜息肉为10.3%[16]。子宫内膜增生还伴有胚胎卵着床和胎盘形成过程的破坏,这导致PCOS早期妊娠损失的发生率增加。

## 多胎妊娠

在多胎妊娠中,与单胎妊娠相比,许多生理过程的过程具有许多特征。胎盘组织的面积和质量增加、血管系统长度的明显增加、体内激素的显著变化、过伸的子宫、腹内压升高,比单胎妊娠更大、对腹部和盆腔器官的影响导致怀孕和分娩的各种并发症的频率和严重程度增加。这些并发症包括贫血、ICI、先兆子痫、胎盘功能不全、一个或多个胎儿的生长迟滞综合征和早产。在俄罗斯和欧洲,多胎妊娠的发生率为0.7—1.5%,而且每年都在稳步增加。2017—2019年,在联邦国家预算科研机构“The Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductology named after D.O. Ott”中,该水平为2.6; 2.7; 2.8%,分别。多囊卵巢综合征不是多胎妊娠形成的直接原因,但是作为PCOS的不孕症,与大量使用各种促排卵方法和体外受精有关,这些方法显著增加了多囊卵巢综合征多胎妊娠的发生率。此外,众所周知,在体外受精中,促性腺激素或抗雌激素诱导排卵比单个胚胎移植更容易导致多胎妊娠[18]。因此,PCOS中双胞胎的出现与低体重胎儿的分娩频率相对于胎龄增加10倍和早产的频率增加6倍有关[19]。尽管有证据表明PCOS可能存在并发症,但一些科学家在对孕妇的年龄和是否存在肥胖进行调整后,并没有发现这些并发症的形成在统计学上有显著差异[20]。

## 妊娠期高血压疾病

血管内皮功能障碍是PCOS患者血管病变形成的重要原因。PCOS患者的特点是肱动脉直径异常（基础和反应性热治疗后），血流介导的异常扩张，颈动脉内中膜增厚[21]。调节白细胞粘附、血管张力和血管壁凝血性的各种机制和环节的功能活性的改变常与PCOS有关。因此，这些患者的细胞间粘附分子（ICAMs）、血管内皮黏附分子（VCAM）、内皮素-1、纤溶酶原激活抑制剂（PAI-1）的血液含量明显高于按年龄、体重指数、合并躯体病理随机分组的女性，且无该综合征征象[22, 23]。

高雄激素血症已被证明可促进心血管系统各种疾病的发展，包括高血压和冠心病[24, 25]。有许多研究显示内皮功能障碍在妊娠高血压和先兆子痫形成中的重要作用[26, 27]。据多名研究人员称，子痫前期孕妇血清中总睾酮和游离睾酮含量明显高于非子痫前期孕妇血液中的睾酮含量。在研究组中，血液中类固醇结合球蛋白、DEA-C和雌二醇水平无显著差异[28]。PCOS固有的高雄激素血症是内皮功能障碍形成的重要因素，无论在肥胖背景下还是无肥胖背景下都可以观察到。肥胖是PCOS的常见症状，并高雄激素血症表现为代谢紊乱，以脂肪组织体积增加为特征[29]。

在生理性妊娠期间，与临时内分泌器官胎盘的形成功有关的女性体内发生显著的代谢变化。胎盘产生蛋白质（胎盘催乳素、人绒毛膜促性腺激素）和性类固醇激素（孕酮、雌三醇、雌酮、雌二醇）。生理胰岛素抵抗形成的目的是为胎儿保存葡萄糖，其是胎儿能量的主要来源。在遗传易感的女性中，胰岛素抵抗导致成妊娠糖尿病的发生。PCOS患者中，无论是否伴有肥胖，60—70%的女性都存在高胰岛素血症，而胰岛素抵抗则接近80%[30, 31]。胰岛素抵抗和卵巢芳香化酶缺乏症是PCOS

发病机制中的中心环节[16]。PCOS患者胰岛素抵抗是糖脂代谢紊乱的基础。代偿性高胰岛素血症有助于高血压和动脉粥样硬化的发生。孕妇在孕期的肥胖情况下，应该预期会出现更明显的胰岛素抵抗。肥胖妊娠更容易并发妊娠糖尿病，这一事实证实了这一点[32, 33]。据了解，各种类型的糖尿病多合并内皮功能障碍和先兆子痫的发生[26]。胰岛素抵抗通过减少一氧化氮（NO）的合成、增加内皮素-1的产生和增加PAI-1的表达来实现其作用[34]。

一组研究人员研究了患有PCOS和未患PCOS的足月妊娠妇女胎盘中一些类固醇生成酶的活性。测定PCOS患者胎盘中 $3\beta$ -羟化类固醇脱氢酶、类固醇硫酸酯酶和P450芳香化酶的活性，结果显示P450芳香化酶活性降低， $3\beta$ -羟化类固醇脱氢酶活性升高[35]。在早期的研究中，已证实胎盘芳香化酶活性降低1%可导致雌性胎儿的显著男性化[36]。已知胰岛素和胰岛素样生长因子抑制胎盘芳香化酶的活性，激活 $3\beta$ -羟化类固醇脱氢酶的活性[37, 38]。子痫前期的发生与儿茶酚-O-甲基转移酶的缺乏密切相关，其参与儿茶酚胺的代谢，这有助于在突触传递时儿茶酚胺失活。PCOS、肥胖和糖尿病中都观察到这种酶的缺乏，从而导致交感神经肾上腺系统，血管收缩和动脉高血压[39, 40]。因此，PCOS可引起内皮功能障碍，并在未来发展为妊娠高血压并发症，既由于高雄激素血症，也由于肥胖、胰岛素抵抗和高胰岛素血症。

## 妊娠期糖尿病

大量多中心研究表明成妊娠糖尿病发病率高，其是PCOS患者妊娠最常见的并发症[41]。早期诊断碳水化合物代谢紊乱，及时给予充分的饮食治疗，严格控制血糖，可显著降低孕妇和新生儿并发

症的风险[41, 42]。根据不同研究人员的研究, PCOS时发生妊娠糖尿病的风险差异很大—从对照组的4.9%相对12.1%[43]到对照组的28.8%相对1.0%[44]。2014年的一项大型前瞻性研究显示, PCOS患者的成妊娠糖尿病发生率是普通人群多3倍, 为14.7%[45]。结果中如此显著的差异是由于研究组的选择标准和多囊卵巢综合征的异质性, 这导致在纳入本研究时需要对比型和临床进行澄清。

关于使用胰岛素增敏剂在孕前准备阶段的有效性有很多意见。在一项旨在评估二甲双胍降低多囊卵巢综合征患者妊娠并发症发生率和严重程度的多中心研究中, 二甲双胍组和安慰剂组成妊娠糖尿病发生率分别为17.6和16.9%[46]。根据其他研究人员的研究, 接受二甲双胍治疗的多囊卵巢综合征肥胖患者的成妊娠糖尿病发生率明显低于按体重指数和年龄分层、未接受适当产前训练的孕妇[47]。PCOS患者的糖尿病影响血管壁, 主要是由于高血糖, 导致氧化应激的发展, 形成或加重已有的内皮功能障碍[48]。

## 子宫峡功能不全

在PCOS中, ICI的发生率显著高于人群平均水平, 为2.9%比0.5%, 此外, ICI的分布存在民族异质性, 高加索人种为1.0%, 南亚和非洲裔美国人分别为7.8和17.5%[49]。PCOS的早产原因中, ICI达到28%[50]。多囊卵巢综合征患者妊娠期宫颈功能不全的发病途径多种多样。胰岛素抵抗和高雄激素血症与慢性炎症相关, 这是由于促炎细胞因子的增加, 如 $\alpha$ 肿瘤坏死因子, 白细胞介素-1和白细胞介素-6, 这会导致子宫活动增加, 子宫颈缩短和软化, 从而形成ICI[51]。子宫胎盘循环和高雄激素血症子宫血管硬化的变化与31.0%孕妇在孕中期形成ICI有关[17]。除了激素和代

谢外, ICI形成的另一个机制是机械机制, 它与腹内压力增加, 子宫壁过度伸展, 破坏子宫韧带结构有关。这在多胎妊娠中尤其明显, 常发生于多囊卵巢综合征。

## 胎盘功能不全

克服PCOS相关不孕后发生妊娠的比例为23.1—24.1%, 其背景是慢性胎盘功能不全[13]。其形成的可能原因是高血压疾病, 成妊娠糖尿病, 感染因素, 子宫内膜增生过程。高雄激素血症可引起滋养细胞入侵过程的破坏。雄激素直接影响子宫内膜及其受体对各种因素的敏感性。雄激素通过自身的受体作用, 刺激细胞骨架的组织, 增加细胞的流动性和细胞分裂的速度。二氢睾酮引起细胞质膨胀, 加速脂滴和细胞外基质的形成, 增加了狭缝接触数[52]。高雄激素血症, 反过来, 由于过度刺激, 可导致雄激素受体敏感性下降, 并在加速后, 胎盘形成过程减缓。高雄激素血症随后导致胎盘激素合成和生产的破坏、胎盘代谢过程的破坏以及宫内胎儿脂质代谢的改变。睾酮具有亲脂性, 能穿过胎盘屏障, 影响胎儿的能量和代谢过程。在动物模型中, 高雄激素血症会降低胎盘的重量、胎儿的重量和长度。在胎盘组织受体水平, 雌激素受体 $\alpha$ 含量增加3.2倍, 雌激素受体 $\beta$ —2.5倍, 17 $\beta$ -羟化类固醇脱氢酶—2.3倍[53]。在PCOS背景下, 滋养细胞侵袭和胎盘形成的过程受到许多不利因素的影响, 其包括高雄激素血症、胰岛素抵抗、卵巢功能不全、月经延迟、子宫内膜增生、不孕、排卵诱导剂的使用、多胎妊娠、高脂血症、慢性迟滞炎症、肥胖、成妊娠糖尿病、子痫前期。这种多链接元素的致病网络导致了胎盘功能不全的发生和进展, 增加了PCOS围产期和新生儿并发症的频率和程度。因此, 在PCOS的背

景下，出生体重不足儿童的频率很高，据一些研究人员说，这比人群平均体重值高4.5倍[54]。

目前，通过对PCOS的临床表现和发病机制的研究，建立了多囊卵巢综合征患者应对性无排卵性不孕的机制，并探讨了妊娠的病理性质。打破多囊卵巢综合征患者的妇科护理与产科护理之间的联系，导致从产科的角度来看，通过生殖和妇科内分泌方法发生的怀孕被认为是改过自新的怀孕，这在一开始是错误的。这导致对妊娠严重并发症的低估和延误诊断。一种病理网络，其联系是不同比例、不同严重程度胰岛抵抗、高雄激素血症、酶病、高脂血症、肥胖、内皮功能障碍，对母体和宫内胎儿身体的影响相互加重、互补，并这都成为PCOS患者发生产科和围产期并发症的基石。目前还没有研究表明多囊卵巢综合征表型变异与子痫前期、成妊娠糖尿病、胎盘功能不全等产科并发症之间的关系。PCOS患者体外受精、腹腔镜下电灼治疗及各种方法诱导排卵后的妊娠过程尚未得到充分的研究。孕前培训的算法还没有开发出来，也没有确定多囊卵巢综合征患者的妊娠和分娩管理策略。为了解决这些问题，有必要进行一些研究，旨在阐明多囊卵巢综合征的发病机制和这类患者的某些产科并发症之间的模式。

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