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## 组织多普勒与脉冲多普勒超声评估妊娠期高血压状态下胎儿右心室功能

### Evaluation of fetuses right ventricular function with Doppler tissue imaging and pulsed Doppler echocardiography in the gestational hypertension condition

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中文关键词: [超声检查](#), [多普勒](#), [脉冲](#), [胎儿](#), [心室功能](#), [右](#), [高血压](#), [妊娠性](#)

英文关键词: [Ultrasonography](#), [Doppler](#), [pulsed](#), [Fetus](#), [Ventricular function](#), [right](#), [Hypertension](#), [pregnancy-induced](#)

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中文摘要:

目的 对比观察组织多普勒成像(DTI)与传统脉冲多普勒(PD)测量胎儿右心室Tei指数(TI)的相关性及一致性,并探讨TI评价妊娠期高血压疾病(HDCP)状态下胎儿右心室功能的临床价值。方法 分别应用DTI和PD测量57胎妊娠期高血压疾病孕妇的胎儿(HDCP组)和60胎正常孕妇的胎儿(对照组)右心室相应的时间间期,同时测量该时刻的胎心率,用平均胎心率对各时间间期进行校正,再利用校正后的时间间期计算胎儿右心室TI。以线性相关分析和配对t检验比较两法所测TI的相关性及一致性,独立样本t检验比较两种方法所测TI的差异。结果 DTI测量HDCP组胎儿右心室TI为 $0.56 \pm 0.11$ ,对照组为 $0.47 \pm 0.10$ ;PD测量HDCP组胎儿右心室TI为 $0.52 \pm 0.09$ ,对照组为 $0.45 \pm 0.09$ 。两种方法测得的胎儿右心室TI显著相关,但DTI法所测TI高于PD法;两种方法所测HDCP组胎儿右心室TI均显著高于对照组。结论 DTI、PD法均可简单快速地测定胎儿右心室TI,两种方法所测TI尽管显著相关,但并不一致;HDCP可影响胎儿右心室功能。

英文摘要:

**Objective** To compare and analyze whether fetuses right ventricular (RV) Tei index (TI) obtained with Doppler tissue imaging (DTI) would consist and correlate with that obtained with traditional pulsed Doppler (PD), and to observe clinical value of TI in assessment on fetuses RV function in hypertensive disorder complicating pregnancy (HDCP) condition. **Methods** Fifty-seven fetuses of pregnant women with HDCP (HDCP group) and 60 fetuses of normal pregnant women (control group) underwent DTI and PD. The corresponding time intervals of fetuses RV were measured and modified by fetal heart rates, then TI was calculated. Linear correlation and paired t test were respectively used to analyze the correlation and consistency of fetuses RV TI obtained by the two methods. Independent samples t test was used to compare the difference of fetuses RV TI between HDCP group and control group. **Results** Fetuses RV DTI-TI in HDCP group and control group was  $0.56 \pm 0.11$  and  $0.47 \pm 0.10$ , and PD-TI was  $0.52 \pm 0.09$  and  $0.45 \pm 0.09$ , respectively. There was significant correlation between DTI-TI and PD-TI, but DTI-TI was obviously higher than PD-TI in the objects. DTI-TI and PD-TI in HDCP group were both higher than those of the control group. **Conclusion** Both DTI and PD can simply and rapidly measure fetuses RV TI. Results got by these two methods have better correlation, but not the same. HDCP can impact fetuses RV function.

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