

母血、羊水中胰岛素样生长因子测定及羊膜腔内给药早期诊治胎儿生长

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摘要:目的 探讨胰岛素样生长因子(IGFs)与胎儿生长受限(FGR)的关系以及胎儿生长受限早期治疗的方法。**方法** 挑选FGR孕妇44例和正常孕妇36例,抽取中、晚期母血及羊膜腔穿刺术抽取羊水检测IGF-I、IGF-II水平。同时将44名FGR孕妇随机分为治疗组和对照组,FGR治疗组行羊膜腔内输注小儿氨基酸治疗,而FGR对照组采用孕妇静脉滴注复方氨基酸治疗,并运用多参数B超比较其疗效。**结果** (1)FGR孕妇母血中IGF-I水平、羊水中IGF-I、IGF-II水平显著低于同期正常孕妇($P<0.01$),而两组孕妇母血中IGF-II水平无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。(2)经治疗后,FGR治疗组羊水中IGF-I、IGF-II水平显著升高($P<0.01$),母血IGF-I水平也明显升高($P<0.01$);而FGR对照组IGF水平无明显改变($P>0.05$)。(3)FGR治疗组羊水中IGF-I、IGF-II水平,母血IGF-I水平较FGR对照组显著升高($P<0.01$);FGR治疗组孕妇宫高、腹围,胎儿双顶径、股骨长度净增长值及新生儿出生体重均显著高于对照组($P<0.01$),且治疗组胎儿出生体重接近正常水平。**结论** 检测母血IGF-I及羊水中IGF-I、IGF-II水平可早期诊断FGR及监测胎儿宫内生长。羊膜腔内输注小儿氨基酸是治疗FGR的有效方法。

关键词:胰岛素样生长因子;胎儿生长受限;羊膜腔;小儿氨基酸

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Maternal blood and amniotic fluid insulin-like growth factor detection and amniotic cavity drug delivery for early diagnosis and management of fetal growth restriction

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Abstract: **Objective** To explore the relationship between insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) and fetal growth restriction (FGR). **Methods** The levels of IGF-I and IGF-II were detected with radioimmunoassay in maternal blood and amniotic fluid samples of 44 pregnant women with FGR and 36 normal gravidas. The 44 gravidas with FGR were randomized into treatment group with amino acid by a pediatric administration to the amniotic cavity formula and control group with intravenous infusion of compound amino acid. The therapeutic effects were compared between the two groups on the basis of B-type ultrasound findings. **Results** Maternal blood IGF-I and amniotic fluid IGF-I and IGF-II levels in the pregnant women with FGR were significantly lower than those in normal gravidas ($P<0.01$). After therapy, IGF-I and IGF-II levels were significantly increased in the treatment group ($P<0.01$), but no obvious changes in IGF-I and IGF-II levels were observed in the control group ($P>0.05$). Compared with the control group, IGF-I and IGF-II levels increased significantly in the amniotic fluid in the treatment group, with also marked elevation of IGF-I levels in maternal blood ($P<0.01$). Better therapeutic effects were achieved in the treatment group than in the control group ($P<0.01$), and the birth weights of the neonates in the treatment group were basically normal. **Conclusions** Detection of amniotic fluid IGF-I and IGF-II and maternal blood IGF-I can help predict the condition and facilitate early diagnosis of FGR. Injection of pediatric amino acid into the amniotic cavity can be effective for treatment of FGR.

Key words: insulin-like growth factor; fetal growth restriction; amniotic cavity; pediatric amino acid

胎儿生长受限(FGR)的诊断大多数在出生后才能确诊,延误了最佳治疗时机。而FGR的发病机制目前尚不甚清楚,其早期诊治还缺乏确切有效方法。本

研究测定了母血、羊水中IGF-I、IGF-II水平并对羊膜腔内输注小儿氨基酸治疗FGR进行了临床观察,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2002年2月至2004年6月湘雅医院、长沙市第三人民医院门诊及住院FGR孕妇44人,年龄24~30岁,孕周(30~40)±4周;正常孕妇36名,其中包括中、晚妊娠引产者16人(引产组)及足月分娩20

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人(正常组)。FGR诊断按照《妇产科学》第六版标准^[1]。所有孕妇无心脑血管疾病,无肺、肾功能障碍,肝功能正常,无其他妊娠合并症及并发症。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 FGR的治疗 44例FGR孕妇随机均分为治疗组和对照组。治疗组同时羊膜腔内注入小儿氨基酸100 ml,每次间隔3~5 d,一般不超过3次;对照组经孕妇静脉滴注复方氨基酸500 ml,1次/d,共7 d,余治疗用药相同。治疗前后抽孕妇肘静脉血5 ml,行羊膜腔穿刺术抽取羊水5 ml,置-40℃冰箱待测定IGF,并测孕妇宫高、腹围,B超测胎儿双顶径、股骨长、估测胎儿体质量等。

1.2.2 IGF的测定 采用放射免疫法(RIA)测定血清及羊水IGF-I水平(试剂盒由美国DSL公司生产);RIA测定IGF-II水平(试剂盒由北京东亚免疫技术研究所公司生产),严格按说明书操作。

1.3 统计学处理

结果采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示。两成组样本均数比较采用t检验及 t' 检验;多样本均数比较采用方差分析,多样本均数两两之间的比较采用SNK-q检验。

2 结果

2.1 FGR组及正常引产组母血、羊水中IGF水平的比较

结果显示同期FGR组孕妇母血、羊水IGF-I、IGF-II水平较正常引产组显著降低($P<0.01$),而母血中IGF-II水平则无明显改变($P>0.05$,表1)。

表1 FGR组及正常引产组母血、羊水中IGF-I、IGF-II水平

Tab.1 Maternal blood and amniotic fluid IGF levels in FGR group and labor-induced (LI) group (Mean±SD)

Group	n	IGF-I(μg/L)		IGF-II(μg/L)	
		Maternal blood	Ammniotic fluid	Maternal blood	Ammniotic fluid
FGR	23	158.8±31.7	20.1±4.4	2.05±0.49	1.31±0.04
LI	16	279.5±56.8*	63.9±27.3*	2.03±0.24	2.41±0.12*

FGR:Fetal growth restriction; IGF:Insuline-like growth

factor; * $P<0.01$ vs FGR group

2.2 FGR治疗组治疗前后母血、羊水中IGF-I、IGF-II水平的比较

结果显示经羊膜腔内输注小儿氨基酸治疗FGR后,其母血中IGF-I及羊水中IGF-I、IGF-II显著升高($P<0.01$),而母血中IGF-II水平无明显改变($P>0.05$,表2)。而FGR对照组治疗前后母血、羊水中IGF-I、IGF-II水平无明显改变($P>0.05$)。

表2 FGR组治疗前后母血、羊水中IGF-I、IGF-II水平

Tab.2 Maternal blood and amniotic fluid IGF levels FGR group brfore and after treatment (Mean±SD)

Group	n	IGF-I(μg/L)		IGF-II(μg/L)	
		Maternal blood	Ammniotic fluid	Maternal blood	Ammniotic fluid
Pretreatment	22	141.6±31.0	8.7±2.8	1.95±0.51	0.94±0.08
Post-treatment	22	198.6±39.4*	33.7±4.4*	2.11±0.35	1.98±0.07*

* $P<0.01$ vs pretreatment

2.3 分娩时44名FGR治疗组、对照组孕妇与20名正常足月分娩孕妇母血及羊水IGF-I、IGF-II水平检测结果

正常孕妇母血、羊水IGF-I水平明显高于FGR孕妇,而以FGR对照组尤为明显;而母血IGF-II无显著差异,羊水IGF-II也显著高于FGR孕妇。分娩时FGR治疗组孕妇母血、羊水IGF-I水平、羊水IGF-II水平较FGR对照组也显著增高($P<0.01$,表3)。

表3 分娩时FGR孕妇、正常孕妇母血、羊水IGF-I、IGF-II水平比较

Tab.3 Comparison of maternal blood and amniotic fluid IGFs between FGR and healthy gravidas at delivery (μg/L, Mean±SD)

Group	n	IGF-I		IGF-II	
		Maternal blood	Ammniotic fluid	Maternal blood	Ammniotic fluid
FGR-treatment	22	223.4±41.5**	45.9±4.7**	2.14±0.13	2.17±0.01**
FGR-control	22	159.7±32.4*	15.2±4.3*	2.09±0.52	1.30±0.05*
Normal	20	287.4±58.7	65.3±26.4	2.01±0.31	2.40±0.11

* $P<0.01$ vs normal group; ** $P<0.01$ vs FGR control group

2.4 在FGR治疗组与对照组各项指标检查结果

结果显示:与对照组相比,治疗组孕妇宫高和腹围、胎儿双顶径、股骨长度净增长值及新生儿出生体质量均显著增加($P<0.01$,表4)。

3 讨论

FGR的发生可能与母体物质供应不足、胎盘营养转运障碍、激素、细胞因子和生长异常有关^[2]。IGFs有两种类型:IGF-I和IGF-II。母体IGF-I虽然不能通过胎盘,但是对母体中营养物质向胎儿体内的输送起调节作用,进而这些营养物质可促进胎儿IGF-I分泌,影响胎儿生长,因此,母血IGF-I是胎儿生长的调控因子。IGF-I能增加蛋白质和糖代谢的合成作用,加快胎儿自身组织的同化过程,促进胎儿的生长^[3]。Ostlund^[4]等通过羊水穿刺获取的脐血进行了IGFs测定,发现IGF-I随孕周增加而上升。Thakur^[5]等报道FGR患者IGF-I水平降低。IGF-II被称为出生前的主要生长因子,不需要生长激素调节,在多种组织

表 4 FGR 治疗组与对照组各项指标检测比较

Tab.4 Comparison of various parameters between

treatment and control subgroups of FGR group ($Mean \pm SD$)

Group	n	Uterus height (cm)	Abdominal circumference (cm)	BPD (cm)	Femur length (cm)	Birth weight (g)
Treatment	22	32.1±14.2*	83.7±17.4*	7.4±1.5*	5.8±0.9*	2575±780*
Control	22	24.3±15.1	67.1±16.3	5.5±1.1	4.9±1.0	2 080±457

* $P<0.01$ treatment vs control; BPD: Biparietal diameter of the fetus

器官中表达,是胎儿、胎盘生长发育的主要调节因子。

本研究结果表明,FGR 孕妇母血中 IGF- I 和羊水中 IGF- I、IGF- II 水平较正常孕妇有不同程度的降低,但母血中 IGF- II 水平无明显差别。经过治疗后 IGF- I 和 IGF- II 水平显著升高。这一结果提示,母血中 IGF- I 和羊水中 IGF- I、IGF- II 是导致 FGR 的主要原因之一,其水平的动态监测对 FGR 的预防、病情发展及预后判断有重要意义。母血中 IGF- II 水平无明显改变与母体与胎儿的 IGF- II 分泌相对对立,母血中 IGF- II 不能通过胎盘屏障有关。母血中 IGF- II 不能及时有效的监测胎儿生长情况。

本研究结果显示,FGR 孕妇母血、羊水 IGF- I、羊水 IGF- II 水平明显低于正常孕妇。对照组用静脉滴注复方氨基酸治疗羊水中 IGF- I、IGF- II 水平有增加,但不明显,而用羊膜腔内输注小儿氨基酸治疗的 FGR 组 IGF- I、IGF- II 水平逐渐增加,较对照组有显著差异,且治疗组胎儿出生体质量接近正常,对照组低于 2400 g,说明羊膜腔内输注小儿氨基酸治疗 FGR 确切有效。这可能与 FGR 患者常有不同程度胎盘微循环障碍,可降低营养物质经胎盘的传输有关。母体口服或静脉注射氨基酸治疗 FGR 疗效可受此影响^[6,7],而胎盘后途径—羊膜腔内给药可不受胎盘转运障碍的限制,而且通过羊膜腔注射氨基酸可增加羊水容积能使胎儿对羊水的利用增加。故羊膜腔内氨基酸输注后,能被胎儿更快速、有效地吸收增加胎儿体内氨基酸含量,促进胎儿生长发育^[8]。国外研究也表明^[9],经 B 超指引的羊膜腔内给氨基酸后,发现胎儿

肺、胃、空肠、回肠等部位这些物质浓度较胎血高,表明胎儿能吞咽这些物质并通过胃肠道吸收,使胎儿发育加快。此外,小儿氨基酸较成人复方氨基酸更符合胎儿生长发育的需要^[10]。因此,母血中 IGF- I 和羊水中 IGF- I、IGF- II 水平的变化可早期诊断 FGR,羊膜腔内输注小儿氨基酸可分为早期治疗 FGR 提供重要途径。

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