

• 综 述 •

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胎盘母体血管灌注不良与子痫前期关系的研究进展*

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[摘要] 胎盘母体血管灌注不良(MVM)是涉及胎盘实质和胎盘母体血管异常的一系列病理表现,代表了胎盘母体血管异常的可识别损伤模式。子痫前期(PE)是一种发生在孕 20 周后的常见妊娠并发症,以高血压和/或蛋白尿为特征,是造成孕产妇及围生儿发病和死亡的重要原因之一。MVM 是母体血管异常在胎盘组织上的表现,PE 则是母体血管异常的一种临床表现。该文通过对相关文献的复习,基于阿姆斯特丹胎盘研讨会小组共识,从 MVM 与 PE 的共同病理机制入手,对 PE 患者进行胎盘病理检查的意义及未来研究方向进行综述。

[关键词] 胎盘母体血管灌注不良;子痫前期;胎盘病理学;病理机制;关系
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Research progress on the relationship of placental maternal vascular malperfusion and preeclampsia*

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[Abstract] Placental maternal vascular perfusion defect (MVM) is a series of pathological manifestations involving placental parenchyma and placental maternal vascular abnormalities,representing recognizable injury patterns reflecting placental maternal vascular abnormalities. Preeclampsia (PE) is a common pregnancy complication that occurs after 20 weeks of pregnancy,characterized by hypertension and/or proteinuria. It is one of the important causes of morbidity and mortality in pregnant women and perinatal infants. MVM is the manifestation of maternal vascular abnormalities on placental tissue,while PE is a clinical manifestation of maternal vascular abnormalities. Through a review of relevant literature and based on the consensus of Amsterdam Placenta Symposium Group,this article starts from the common pathological mechanism of MVM and PE,and reviews the significance and future research directions of placental pathological examination for PE patients.

[Key words] maternal vascular malperfusion;preeclampsia;placental pathology;pathological mechanisms;relationship

子痫前期(preeclampsia,PE)是一种妊娠期特有的高血压疾病,在全球的发病率为 2%~8%,是导致孕产妇死亡和不良妊娠结局的重要原因^[1-3]。PE 的发病原因和发病机制的神秘性使得它仍被认为是一种“理论上的疾病”^[4]。多种病理生理机制可能同时影响 PE,并在一定程度上决定其临床表现,PE 的共同病理生理机制包括内皮细胞损伤、血管生成失衡、炎症及滋养层氧化应激等^[5-6]。这些机制相互作用,导致血管功能异常和系统性炎症反应,从而加重病情并影响母婴健康。因此,深入探讨这些机制对于理解 PE 的发病机制及其管理具有重要意义。

目前 PE 的诊断主要依赖于高血压和/或蛋白尿的临床表现,已有研究显示,PE 是一种胎盘源性疾病,其主要特征包括细胞外绒毛的浅着床、子宫螺旋动脉的重塑异常及血管灌注不良等,然而,对于胎盘病因的一致性和具体机制的深入研究仍显不足^[7-8]。此前在胎盘病理研究和临床工作中存在诸多阻碍,其中最大的阻碍是专业术语的不统一,阿姆斯特丹胎盘研讨会小组共识对胎盘病理诊断进行了医学术语的统一^[9-10]。此后学者通过大量研究,揭示了胎盘组织学诊断与 PE 临床表型之间的相关性^[11]。本综述探讨了胎盘病理变化与 PE 之间的相关性,以及 MVM

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在 PE 的病因和发病机制中的作用,MVM 对 PE 诊断和治疗的临床价值。

1 阿姆斯特丹胎盘研讨会小组共识

2016 年阿姆斯特丹胎盘研讨会小组共识对胎盘取样方案和胎盘病理的临床价值作出了统一的诊断标准,解决了临床工作中的重大障碍^[12]。这篇共识通过对胎盘组织学诊断的改进部分进行总结,将胎盘损伤分为 4 个重要部分,包括母体血管灌注不良(maternal vascular malperfusion,MVM)、胎儿血管灌注不良(fetal vascular malperfusion,FVM)、急性绒毛膜羊膜炎(acute chorioamnionitis,ACA)和病因不明的绒毛炎(villitis of unknown etiology,VUE)^[13]。

MVM 是细胞外绒毛浅着床,子宫螺旋动脉重塑失败的组织学结果,它与大部分产科并发症相关^[14]。阿姆斯特丹胎盘研讨会小组共识强调了 MVM 的表现包括蜕膜血管病变、绒毛加速成熟和胎盘早剥,但 MVM 的病因至今未明,可能与遗传基因、免疫反应和环境因素相关。研究表明,子宫血管重塑不足导致了 MVM,进而促进氧化应激,增加了深部胎盘着床失败的风险^[15]。MVM 与 PE、胎儿生长受限(fetal growth restriction,FGR)和早产等不良妊娠结局明显相关,其中与 PE 最为密切,尤其是胎盘中缺氧、炎症及细胞增殖减少相关的通路^[16]。此外,MVM 还与低体重出生儿、脑室出血、呼吸窘迫综合征等新生儿并发症也有明显相关性^[17-18]。MVM 与妊娠期小于 34 周的高早产率有关,其中与胎盘梗死、绒毛加速成熟和蜕膜血管病变最为密切^[19]。MVM 相关不良妊娠结局还包括死胎、胎盘早剥等^[20]。因此,在临床实践中,病理学家对 MVM 的关注有助于解释不良妊娠结局的潜在病因^[21]。

2 MVM 与 PE 的病理机制

MVM 最常见的临床表现是 PE,现有研究认为 PE 是一种胎盘源性疾病。在 20 世纪 90 年代,有学者提出了最为著名的二阶段理论,该理论将 PE 分为两个阶段,包括胎盘异常阶段和母体全身反应阶段^[22-23]。该理论揭示了 MVM 和 PE 的共同病理机制,主要是血管内皮细胞功能障碍、血管收缩、炎症反应和氧化应激等方面^[24]。

在 PE 的第一阶段,滋养细胞对子宫螺旋动脉侵入不完全,子宫螺旋动脉重塑失败,导致血管内皮细胞功能障碍、血管收缩、炎症反应和氧化应激等,使得血管处于高阻状态,最终导致胎盘缺血缺氧^[25-26]。这种缺血缺氧在病理学上往往表现为 MVM,在组织学上表现为胎盘偏小、梗死和发育异常^[27]。在第一阶段中胎盘组织发生的改变就是阿姆斯特丹胎盘研讨会小组共识中 MVM 这个专业术语所描述的,因此 MVM 是 PE 第一阶段的最根本原因。

第二阶段涉及母体对胎盘缺血缺氧的全身反应。

胎盘缺血触发多种因子释放到母体循环中,包括抗血管生成因子,如可溶性 fms 酪氨酸激酶-1(soluble fms-like tyrosine kinase-1,sFlt-1)、可溶性内皮糖蛋白(soluble Endoglin,sEng)、促炎细胞因子和活性氧物质(reactive oxygen species,ROS)^[28]。这些循环因子破坏内皮功能,导致血管收缩、炎症和凝血级联激活的全身内皮功能障碍,从而引起高血压、蛋白尿和器官灌注受损等临床表现^[29]。

然而,MVM 的临床表现并不局限于发生 PE,也并非所有 PE 患者的胎盘部都有 MVM。早发型 PE 患者中 MVM 的发生率高于迟发型 PE,这表明迟发型 PE 可能具有不同的病理机制^[30-31]。MVM 的严重程度与 PE 的临床症状呈正相关,但与分娩孕周呈负相关^[32]。同时胎盘 MVM 可以对 PE 的多危险因素做出解释^[33]。胎盘植入异常解释了 FGR 与 PE 共存的原因^[34],免疫学假设解释了初产妇是 PE 高危人群的原因^[35],胎盘质量的增加可以解释双胎和妊娠滋养细胞疾病是 PE 的高危因素的原因^[36]。

3 PE 孕妇进行胎盘病理检查的意义

胎盘病理检查在临床实践中发挥着重要作用,尤其在解释不良妊娠结局和异常产前检查结果方面^[18,37]。现有的胎盘检查手段主要包括多普勒超声和母体血清标志物(如游离雌三醇、妊娠相关血浆蛋白 A 等),这些方法虽然有助于筛查,但因缺乏足够的特异性,诊断价值有限^[38]。相对而言,胎盘病理检查能为不良妊娠结局提供重要的病因学解释,揭示胎盘病变(如胎盘梗死、胎盘早期剥离、胎盘慢性缺血等),这些病理变化常导致胎盘功能障碍,进而影响胎儿的生长发育,甚至引发 FGR 或死胎等严重结局^[39-40]。美国一项对 500 例死产胎盘的研究显示,胎盘病理检查在确定胎儿死亡原因上比全面尸检更具价值^[41]。虽然胎盘在分娩后才能获得,但它仍然在医学研究和临床诊断中占据基础性地位。通过病理学分析,胎盘组织为不良妊娠结局提供了组织学证据,帮助医生明确诊断,指导治疗决策,进一步缓解医患纠纷并促进医患关系的改善。

MVM 这一病理学术语既代表了妊娠早期绒毛外滋养细胞重塑血管异常引起的血管病理改变,也反映了由于缺氧和氧化应激引起的胎盘绒毛病理改变,对探索 PE 的多种病因具有十分重要的意义^[30,42]。胎盘病理检查结果还可以为患者再次妊娠时可能面临的风险因素提供重要信息^[43]。目前已有一些确定的病变易于再次妊娠时复发,例如大面积的绒毛纤维蛋白沉积、急性绒毛膜羊膜炎和胎盘梗死等^[44]。对这些病理变化的识别有助于临床医生在后续妊娠中制订更为个性化的监测和管理策略。

MVM 可以作为 PE 的一种新型的分类体系,根据是否存在 MVM 对 PE 进行分类,可以更准确地理

解其异质性和临床表现^[45]。伴有 MVM 的 PE 的特征是胎盘血管病变的组织病理学证据,例如胎盘梗死、纤维蛋白沉积和血栓形成,这一类型的 PE 通常会有更严重的特征,包括早发型高血压、蛋白尿、FGR 等^[46]。相反,不伴有 MVM 的 PE 的临床表现较轻,症状出现较晚,发生不良妊娠结局的风险较低^[47]。根据是否伴有 MVM 对 PE 进行分类,可以实现有针对性的监测,制订更有效的治疗策略,对开发针对特定亚型的新型治疗干预措施提供研究理论基础。

4 未来研究方向

目前 PE 诊断依赖于临床诊断,缺乏可靠的诊断标志物,因此需要通过将影像学、生物标志物和基因组学数据与胎盘病理检查结果进行整合,深度应用多模态数据融合和人工智能,构建 PE 诊断预测的新模型,以获得高效、精准的早期诊断和个性化治疗方法。

人工智能通过深度学习算法,将多普勒超声和磁共振成像等影像学数据与胎盘血流灌注、胎盘母体界面等关键异常特征相结合,自动识别和提取潜在的胎盘功能障碍迹象^[48]。同时,整合母体血液中的生物标志物(如 sFlt-1 与胎盘生长因子比值等)动态变化,通过分析这些标志物的变化趋势,自动识别与 PE 相关的高风险信号^[49]。此外,人工智能还可以对胎盘病理切片和免疫组化数据进行高效处理与分析,自动化识别胎盘缺血、绒毛梗死等病理特征,以及免疫反应的异常情况,从而提供有力的组织学证据^[50-51]。

通过整合多种数据,人工智能能够综合考虑影像学、临床生物标志物、遗传信息、病理切片和免疫反应数据,自动计算个体患病风险,并实时进行监控和评估,构建一个全面、个性化的 PE 预测模型。这一模型不仅能够实现 PE 的早期筛查,还可以为孕妇制订个性化的干预措施,如药物治疗、生活方式调整等,从而降低母婴并发症的发生率,推动 PE 的诊疗进入新的精准医学时代。

5 总结

胎盘作为胎儿生长的“宫内日记”,其病理组织学诊断价值长期以来被产科医生和病理科医生所忽视,应重视 MVM 与疾病临床诊断及母婴预后之间的密切关系,逐步形成统一的 MVM 病理学诊断标准和结构性报告,以促进对 MVM 的正确理解,提升 PE 及 MVM 的综合管理策略和治疗方法,最终保障母婴健康。

本文探讨了胎盘病理学的现实意义,它不仅可用于临床工作中,而且对于临床研究和基础研究都具有重要意义。研究者们需要更好地理解胎盘的病理改变和不良妊娠结局的最基本病因,深度研究人工智能和机器学习技术,将胎盘病理与其他检查结合,构建 PE 的综合诊断模型,实现靶向治疗和预防严重并发症的发生。

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