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降低辅助生殖技术中多胎妊娠的对策

徐 蓓,魏莎蔓,靳 镭

摘要: 随着辅助生殖技术(assisted reproductive technology, ART)的迅速发展,众多不孕家庭借助体外受精-胚胎移植(in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer, IVF-ET)技术获得后代,但是多胚胎移植导致医源性多胎妊娠率显著增加,严重威胁母体和子代的生命健康。降低医源性多胎妊娠的根本性防范措施是降低IVF移植胚胎个数,实施单胚移植。目前,单胚移植被公认是改善母儿围产结局、减少卵巢过度刺激综合征(ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, OHSS)并发症、提高ART安全性的最佳策略和抉择,已成为全球ART治疗的趋势和目标。鉴于单胚移植降低IVF单周期妊娠率,其全面推行有赖于临床医生和胚胎学家的合作,通过促排方案的优化、提高胚胎发育潜能、优选高质量胚胎等多环节的技术改良,提高生殖中心整体的单胚移植妊娠结局。

关键词: 体外受精-胚胎移植;多胎妊娠;单胚移植;单卵双胎;辅助生殖技术

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Strategies to reduce multiple pregnancies in assisted reproductive technology. XU Bei, WEI Sha-man, JIN Lei. *Reproductive Medicine Center, Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medicine College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, China*

Corresponding author: JIN Lei, E-mail: ljin@tjh.tjmu.edu.cn

Abstract: With the development of assisted reproductive technology, in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer (IVF-ET) has successfully solved the problem of infertility for numerous families. However, the transfer of multiple embryos can result in iatrogenic multiple pregnancy, which seriously threatens the health of both the mother and offspring. The primary

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作者单位:华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院生殖医学中心,湖北 武汉 430030

通讯作者:靳镭,电子邮箱:ljin@tjh.tjmu.edu.cn

measure to reduce the risk is to reduce the number of embryos transferred during IVF procedures—implementing single embryo transfer (SET). At present, SET is widely recognized as an optimal strategy to improve maternal and perinatal outcomes, reduce complications of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS), and improve the safety of assisted reproductive technology (ART), and thus it has become a global trend and target of ART treatment. However, SET reduces the pregnancy rate of single embryo transfer cycles, so its implementation depends on the cooperation between clinicians and embryologists to enhance the overall SET pregnancy outcomes through various technical improvements, such as optimization of the ovulation protocol, improvement of embryo developmental potential, and selection of high-quality embryos.

Keywords: in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer; multiple pregnancies; single embryo transfer; monozygous twins; assisted reproductive technology

随着全球体外受精-胚胎移植(in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer, IVF-ET)技术水平的全面提高和质的飞跃,辅助生殖技术(assisted reproductive technology, ART)的目标已由过去一味追求妊娠率的提高演变到追求单胎、健康、活产的新时代。欧洲人类生殖与胚胎学会(European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology, ESHRE)将ART治疗成功的标准定义为“获得无卵巢过度刺激综合征(ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, OHSS)的临床妊娠、获得单胎妊娠和足月健康婴儿^[1]”。但长期以来,提高IVF-ET的临床妊娠率和降低多胎率是困扰医患双方的矛盾,如何在不影响IVF妊娠率的同时降低多胎率所致的产科并发症、保障母婴健康是目前辅助生殖领域关注的热点。本文将就多胎妊娠的风险、ART中多胎妊娠的影响因素、降低多胎妊娠的策略以及如何全面推行单胚移植进行阐述。

1 多胎妊娠的风险与危害

多胎妊娠率在正常人群中的发生率不到2%,但通过IVF-ET技术助孕的患者多胎妊娠率为25%~35%^[2]。多胎妊娠严重威胁母体和子代的生命健康。母体方面,多胎妊娠显著增加妊娠期糖尿病、妊娠期高血压疾病、胎膜早破、前置胎盘、胎盘早剥、产后出血等围产期并发症和合并症风险,增加孕产妇死亡率和剖宫产率。胎儿方面,多胎妊娠显著增加流产、早产及出生缺陷的发病率、增加围产儿患病率和死亡率。据统计,多胎妊娠早产风险增加6倍,32周前早产的风险增加13倍^[3]。早产增加新生儿脑瘫、慢性肺病、发育迟缓和死亡风险^[4],其中早产并发症致死产的风险增加约5倍,新生儿死亡的风险增加6倍^[5]。早产儿出

生第1年的平均医疗费用是足月儿的10倍^[6],加重国家卫生资源的负担以及家庭的经济负担。

2 辅助生殖技术中多胎妊娠的影响因素

2.1 单胚移植(single embryo transfer, SET) vs. 双胎移植(double-embryo transfer, DET) 随着IVF胚胎移植个数的增加,多胎率显著增加。一项纳入45项研究Meta分析结果提示,SET的多胎妊娠率显著低于DET($OR\ 0.05; 95\% CI\ 0.04 \sim 0.06$)^[7]。与SET相比,DET显著增加妊娠期高血压疾病、妊娠期糖尿病、未足月胎膜早破、剖宫产率、产后出血和围产期死亡率在内的多种产科和新生儿并发症和合并症的发病风险^[8]。此外,一项纳入了85项研究的Meta分析提示,与SET相比,DET显著增高早产率(31% vs. 9.9%)、低出生体重儿发生率(28.9% vs. 7.6%),以及新生儿重症监护病房(NICU)入住率(23.8% vs. 8.1%)^[7]。目前SET被公认是降低多胎妊娠、改善母儿围产结局、提高ART安全性的最佳抉择和重要举措。根据美国生殖医学学会(American Society for Reproductive Medicine, ASRM) 2000年至2017年的数据提示,SET的比例从5.7%增加到64.2%,多胎率的比例从53.1%下降到26.4%,且早产率[29.9% (2016年) vs. 27.8% (2017年)]和低出生体重率[23.6% (2016年) vs. 20.2% (2017年)]也得到下降^[9-10]。

2.2 单卵双胎(monozygous twins, MZT)的影响因素 在辅助生殖技术中,对配子或胚胎的操作如辅助孵化(assisted hatching, AH)、卵胞浆内单精子注射(intracytoplasmic sperm injection, ICSI)、胚胎活检或延长体外培养时间(囊胚培养)、胚胎冷冻等,是否诱导受精卵分裂,引发单卵双胎,是备受关注的问题^[11]。

AH是利用物理或化学的方法,在胚胎透明带上制造缺损或裂隙,从而帮助胚胎孵化,促进植入。虽然多项Meta分析结果提示,使用AH与MZT相关,但纳入的研究具有一定的局限性,比如没有限制AH的方法(机械法、化学法、激光法等)^[12]、缺乏MZT的临床证据(超声或胎盘病理学检查)^[11]、未明确双胎的类型(同卵双胎或异卵双胎)^[13]、研究纳入的数据不足^[14]等。一项纳入16项研究的Meta分析结果表明^[15],AH和MZT之间存在关联($OR\ 1.17; 95\% CI\ 1.09 \sim 1.27$),但如仅纳入高质量的研究(NOS评分 >7),则未发现AH与MZT之间的关联($OR\ 1.00; 95\% CI\ 0.81 \sim 1.24$)。来自美国辅助生殖技术协会(Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology, SART)和美国国家辅助生殖技术监测系统(National ART surveillance system, NASS)的大样本分析提示,AH导致卵裂期胚胎移植后MZT风险增加,但对囊胚移植无明显影响^[16-17];另一篇纳入了8项研究的Meta分析结果提示,AH并不会增加MZT风险($RR\ 0.89; 95\% CI\ 0.31 \sim 2.52$)^[18]。因此,目前AH是否增加MZT发生率尚存争议。

ICSI比传统IVF更具有侵入性,有研究支持ICSI可能增加单卵双胎的风险^[19-20]。一项回顾性研究发现,ICSI诱

发单卵双胞胎的风险是传统IVF的2.42倍^[19]。另一项纳入了10项研究的Meta分析结果显示,与ICSI相比,IVF后单卵双胞胎的风险略增加($OR\ 1.13; 95\% CI\ 1.02 \sim 1.26$)^[15]。然而另一项纳入42项研究的Meta分析提示,ICSI与单卵双胞胎的发生无明显关联^[21],但囊胚移植则为MZT发生的风险因素,其可能的机制是:延长体外培养时间诱导透明带硬化,刺激早期胚胎内细胞团(ICM)分裂,影响ICM细胞之间的黏附,诱发单卵双胞胎的形成;此外,囊胚序贯培养液的高糖浓度和钙失衡也可能为诱发ICM分裂的原因之一。

近年来随着胚胎植入前遗传学检测(preimplantation genetic testing, PGT)的普及,胚胎活检操作是否增加MZT的风险引发关注。一项纳入4项观察性研究的Meta分析结果显示,没有明确证据表明活检增加MZT率($OR\ 1.52; 95\% CI\ 0.76 \sim 3.02$)^[15],但该分析纳入的进行胚胎活检的夫妇总数有限($n=2144$);一项来自英国更大样本量($n=4544$)的Meta分析提示,在胚胎活检致单卵分裂的发病风险增加($aOR\ 1.51; 95\% CI\ 1.06 \sim 2.15$),并未增加单卵双胞胎出生的风险($aOR\ 1.43; 95\% CI\ 0.97 \sim 2.12$)^[22]。

鉴于全胚冷冻可避免超促排卵对子宫内膜的不利影响、降低OHSS的风险,全胚冷冻在全球范围的应用越来越广泛^[23-25]。根据大样本Meta分析统计,与新鲜周期相比,冻胚移植(frozen-thawed embryo transfer, FET)降低产前出血、早产、低孕龄儿、围产儿死亡、胎盘早剥及前置胎盘的风险,但增加妊娠期高血压疾病、大孕龄儿、巨大胎儿风险以及剖宫产率^[26-27]。一项纳入了10项研究的Meta分析未发现FET应用与MZT风险之间的明确关联($OR\ 1.18; 95\% CI\ 0.91 \sim 1.52$)^[15]。

此外,母体的年龄可能与MZT的发生相关,年轻女性IVF后MZT的风险显著增加($OR\ 1.29; 95\% CI\ 1.03 \sim 1.62$)^[15]。

3 降低多胎妊娠的策略

3.1 诱发排卵(ovulation induction, OI)周期 据ESHRE报道,2015年欧洲人工授精的双胎分娩率为8.9%,三胎分娩率为0.5%^[28];2016年中国人工授精双胞胎分娩率为6%^[29]。国际辅助生殖技术监测委员会的数据显示,2011年全球人工授精后的整体多胎分娩率为10.6%^[30]。OI周期降低多胎妊娠的关键在于控制1~2个主导卵泡发育,具体策略如下:(1)严格掌握促排药物的应用指征,限制促排卵药物剂量,尽量选择口服药物进行诱发排卵。(2)需严密检测卵泡的大小和数量,及时调整用药剂量。

对于多囊卵巢综合征(polycystic ovary syndrome, PCOS)患者,最新的Cochrane综述显示,与氯米芬(CC)相比,来曲唑(LE)增加活产率($OR\ 1.68; 95\% CI\ 1.42 \sim 1.99$),并未增加多胎妊娠率($OR\ 0.69; 95\% CI\ 0.41 \sim 1.16$)^[31]。一项针对世界卫生组织(WHO)II型无排卵女性的Meta分析纳入了57项随机对照试验(RCT)研究,比较不同的OI策略,结果提示LE显著提高活产率,多胎妊娠发生率低;而应

用促性腺激素(Gn)则更容易诱发多卵泡发育,增加多胎妊娠风险^[32]。与CC相比,LE活产率($OR\ 1.72; 95\% CI\ 1.40 \sim 2.11$)和妊娠率($OR\ 1.69; 95\% CI\ 1.45 \sim 1.98$)显著增高,而多胎妊娠率无明显差异($OR\ 0.74; 95\% CI\ 0.42 \sim 1.32$)^[33]。与单用CC相比,CC与二甲双胍联用妊娠率和活产率更高,多胎妊娠率更低^[32]。重组卵泡刺激素与尿源性促性腺激素相比,活产率($RR\ 1.21; 95\% CI\ 0.83 \sim 1.78$)和多胎妊娠率($RR\ 0.86; 95\% CI\ 0.46 \sim 1.61$)无明显差异^[34]。根据国际PCOS评估与管理指南推荐,LE为OI的一线用药,Gn可在严密超声下作为二线用药^[35-36]。

对于接受人工授精的不明原因不孕患者,一项Meta分析比较了不同OI方案的妊娠结局,发现与CC相比,Gn周期活产率增加($RR\ 1.39; 95\% CI\ 1.09 \sim 1.76$),但Gn的应用增加取消率及多胎妊娠率;如在严格的取消标准下(超过3个 $\geq 14mm$ 的卵泡则取消周期),Gn与CC相比活产率($RR\ 1.20; 95\% CI\ 0.95 \sim 1.51$)和多胎妊娠率($RR\ 0.80; 95\% CI\ 0.38 \sim 1.68$)则无明显差异^[37]。另一项纳入8项RCT(2989名妇女)的Meta分析提示,与口服药物(CC和LE)相比,低剂量Gn(起始剂量为75 U/d)并未提高活产率($RR\ 1.08; 95\% CI\ 0.95 \sim 1.24$)或多胎妊娠率($RR\ 0.97; 95\% CI\ 0.91 \sim 1.02$);但如Gn使用剂量 $> 75\ U/d$,临床妊娠率增加($RR\ 1.09; 95\% CI\ 1.02 \sim 1.18$),也增加多胎妊娠率($RR\ 1.19; 95\% CI\ 1.10 \sim 1.29$)^[38]。目前无足够证据支持原因不明不孕患者使用LE和CC在活产率($RR\ 0.94; 95\% CI\ 0.83 \sim 1.08$)或双胎妊娠率($RR\ 0.81; 95\% CI\ 0.39 \sim 1.68$)上有差异^[39]。根据ASRM2020年指南,不建议对不明原因或男性因素不孕的夫妇在子宫腔内人工授精(IUI)周期常规采用Gn治疗,推荐使用口服药物作为IUI周期诱发排卵的第一选择^[40]。

3.2 超促排卵周期 对于IVF超促排卵周期,降低多胎率的最重要砝码就是减低IVF移植胚胎个数,实施SET。目前,SET已成为全球ART治疗的趋势和目标^[41]。2017年中华医学会生殖医学分会在辅助生殖技术行业规范指南和专家共识中指出,对于年龄 < 35 岁,首次移植的患者和有SET指征的患者,推荐使用SET^[42];对于预后良好的35~37岁的患者,建议选择SET^[42-43]。

但整体而言,SET的全面推行尚存阻力,具体原因如下:(1)与DET相比,SET降低IVF胚胎着床率及临床妊娠率,单周期活产率下降10%~15%^[44],难以被医患接受。(2)从患者层面而言,担忧SET妊娠率下降从而增加移植次数,增加经济、时间成本和心理压力^[45]。因此,能否全面推行SET技术取决于该技术妊娠结局的改善。面对这一世界级难题,迫切需要影响SET体系各个环节的理论与技术进行深入挖和创新,突破技术瓶颈。

4 如何推行SET

SET的实施关键在于其妊娠率的优化,需要临床医生和胚胎学家共同的努力,通过优化临床促排方案、筛选最

佳发育潜能胚胎以提高SET的种植率。

临床层面:生殖临床专家们致力于促排方案的优选和改良,根据不同人群制定不同的促排目标,以期提高SET的成功率:对于正常反应人群,促排目标为提高新鲜周期SET妊娠率,缩短妊娠等待(TTP)时间;高反应人群则为追求IVF效率与安全性的平衡,降低OHSS发生率;对于低反应人群而言,旨在提高IVF获卵数,增加获得一个整倍体胚胎的概率。近年来多种促排方案如GnRH-a长方案、卵泡期长方案、拮抗剂方案、黄体期促排方案被尝试,从目前的证据来看,不同促排方案对获卵质量无明显影响,卵泡期长方案对于提高新鲜周期SET妊娠率有一定优势,可能与其对子宫内膜容受性的改善相关^[46]。而拮抗剂方案作为一种新兴方案,因具有有效、便捷、安全等诸多优势而备受青睐,在国际范围内,拮抗剂方案已取代经典的GnRH-a长方案成为全球一线的主流方案。在我国,GnRH拮抗剂于2014年上市,经过8年的摸索,拮抗剂方案占比逐年上升。近年来由于疫情的原因,拮抗剂应用占比显著增加。2020年ESHRE共识^[47]和国内2022年最新专家共识^[48]推荐拮抗剂方案适用于IVF各类人群。遗憾的是,多中心的临床数据均发现该方案新鲜周期移植的妊娠结局不容乐观。最新的一项纳入全球50项RCT研究的Meta分析提示,拮抗剂方案鲜胚移植妊娠率显著低于经典的GnRH-a长方案^[46]。本中心通过对大样本回顾分析以及RCT研究验证,发现虽然拮抗剂方案新鲜周期活产率显著低于GnRH-a长方案,但两者复苏周期及累积活产率相当^[49],提示IVF拮抗剂方案对新鲜周期妊娠结局的负面影响可能源于子宫内膜水平。目前国内外大量的研究和多项证据支持IVF拮抗剂方案负面影响子宫内膜容受性,由此,从子宫内膜容受性的角度提高拮抗剂方案新鲜周期SET妊娠结局是目前的研究方向。

培养室层面:筛选最佳发育潜能胚胎是提高SET种植率的关键,筛选方法包括囊胚移植、PGT-A非整倍体筛查、无创染色体筛查(NICS)和延时摄影(Time-lapse)技术等。囊胚的着床潜力优于卵裂期胚胎,目前有明确证据支持单囊胚移植较单卵裂期胚胎而言,活产率显著提高^[50],但囊胚培养可能使一部分能着床的卵裂期胚胎退化,导致无胚胎移植而增加周期取消率^[51]。NICS技术通过检测胚胎培养液中的游离DNA(cfDNA),分析胚胎的染色体状况,筛选染色体正常的胚胎。与PGT-A相比,NICS技术的主要优势是无创安全,避免了细胞有创活检对胚胎卵裂、发育潜能和临床结局的潜在影响^[52];此外,无需进行繁琐的活检操作,取材方便,对设备的要求较低,操作简便,易于开展。但NICS技术可能存在的问题在于:培养液中胚胎DNA仅占分离到游离DNA总量的8%,微量游离核酸的提取和分析极其困难,存在基因脱扣导致的假阴性结果;此外,嵌合胚胎在发育过程中将异常细胞脱落到囊胚腔内可能是胚胎的自然纠正过程,导致游离遗传物质倍性结果与对应的

胚胎之间不匹配^[53];cfDNA母源性污染问题也不容忽视。

Time-lapse技术是一种瞬时曝光连续拍摄的成像技术,其应用有利于减少一般培养箱培养取出胚胎观察时环境改变对胚胎的压力,对胚胎分裂、生长及囊胚形成提供良好、稳定的胚胎培养环境^[54]。此外,从筛选胚胎层面而言,Time-lapse技术既可以对胚胎进行静态的观察,又可以对其培养的历程进行多位点动态观察,准确掌握胚胎原核形成、分裂及启动囊胚发育的时机,也可随时观察胚胎发育的快慢及异常情况,并能同时对多个胚胎进行观察,从而准确判断胚胎发育情况,以便选择优质胚胎,提高SET胚胎着床率与妊娠率^[55]。同济医院生殖医学中心于2014年开始将Time-lapse技术应用到IVF-ET的胚胎培养过程中,截至目前,已应用该技术完成30 000余例新鲜移植周期,SET临床妊娠率超过50%,Time-lapse胚胎培养组其胚胎着床率显著高于常规培养组(50.0% vs.43.6%, $P<0.05$)^[56],子代随访并未观察到Time-lapse胚胎体系对新生儿结局的不利影响^[56]。目前本中心将无创PGT筛查、Time-lapse技术与人工智能相结合,以更高效率筛选整倍体胚胎,提高SET种植率。

综上所述,提高ART妊娠率、降低并发症的发生率、获得单胎妊娠和足月健康婴儿是生殖领域的目标和追求。减少胚胎移植个数、实施SET势在必行。尽管SET在解决医源性多胎妊娠问题、改善母儿围产结局方面具有绝对优势,但较DET而言,SET降低单周期妊娠率,仍需IVF-ET各个环节的技术创新包括优化促排方案、提升胚胎发育潜能、优选高质量胚胎等,以提升SET的着床率。此外,也需要加强对患者的宣教和心理支持,减少治疗过程中的压力和焦虑,帮助他们做出理性的移植决策。总之,SET技术的实施和推广对于保障生殖健康和后代安全具有重要意义,随着IVF促排方案的不断优化,Time-lapse技术、人工智能及无创胚胎筛选这些新技术的不断研发,在不孕治疗领域将取得更多的突破和进展。

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取卵术相关风险及处理对策

王洋, 尹婧雯, 李蓉

摘要: 取卵术是辅助生殖技术安全有效开展的基础。虽然取卵术的整体并发症发生率较低, 但严重的腹腔内出血、输卵管/卵巢脓肿、输尿管损伤和盆腔假性动脉瘤破裂等均是不可忽视的并发症, 一旦发生, 不仅会影响体外受精(in vitro fertilization, IVF)的助孕结局, 进一步延迟生育时机, 而且还可能对后续的妊娠和和生活质量产生一定的影响。对于高风险患者, 需从术前、术中和术

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作者单位: 北京大学第三医院妇产科 生殖医学中心, 北京 100191

通讯作者: 李蓉, 电子信箱: roseli001@sina.com