

# 胎儿大脑中动脉超声多普勒的临床应用及研究进展

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胎儿大脑中动脉(middle cerebral artery, MCA)是颈内动脉在颅内的分支。在解剖上,与 Willis 环关系密切。Willis 环由前交通动脉、两侧大脑前动脉起始段、两侧境内动脉末端、两侧后交通动脉和两侧大脑后动脉起始段共同组成<sup>[1]</sup>。该环的解剖及其与 MCA 的位置关系如图 1 所示。超声下测量 MCA 时探头与 MCA 的位置关系及超声下 MCA 的图像如图 2、3 所示。MCA 是胎儿脑部供血的主要血管。脑血管具有自主调节功能,内外环境的变化如缺氧等可导致其血流动力学改变,大脑前动脉、大脑后动脉及 MCA 的测量均可反映这些变化导致的病理状态,但以 MCA 的灵敏度最高<sup>[2]</sup>。MCA 的超声多普勒作为一种非侵入性检查,客观性强,因此,可用来检测胎儿一系列病理生理变化,协助判断胎儿的预后并采取相应措施。

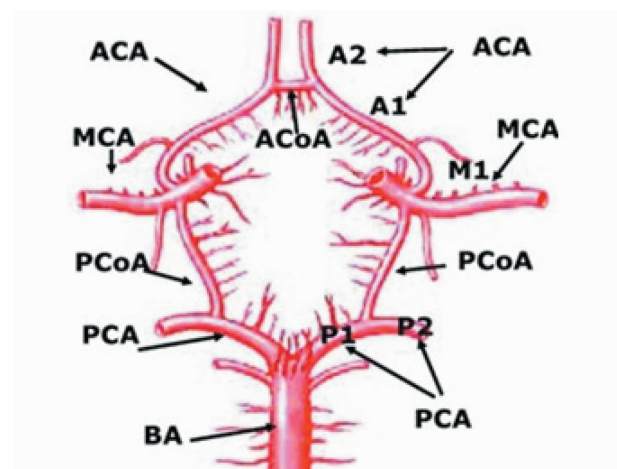


图 1 Willis 环的结构与 MCA 的位置

注:ACA:大脑前动脉;MCA:大脑中动脉;PCA:大脑后动脉;  
ACoA:前交通动脉;PCoA:后交通动脉;BA:基底动脉

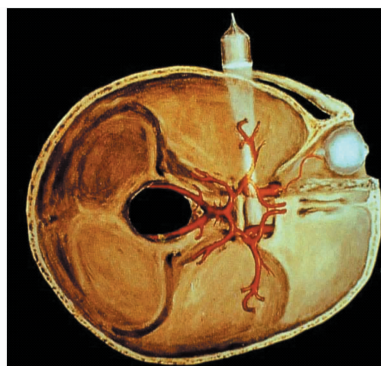


图 2 超声探头与 MCA 的位置关系

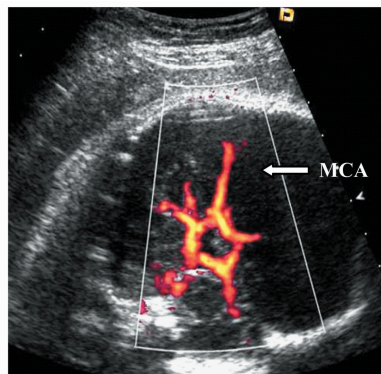


图 3 超声下观察到的 MCA

## 1 胎儿血液循环特点及缺氧时血流动力学异常机制

与成人相比,胎儿的血液循环有以下特点(如图 4):①卵圆孔,使右心房的血液直接进入左心房,左右心房的压力接近平衡,孕中期由流经卵圆孔的血液约占右心房流出量的 40%,孕晚期占 30%<sup>[3]</sup>;②动脉导管,其血流方向是从肺动脉干至主动脉弓远端和降主动脉,使肺动脉干和主动脉的压力接近平

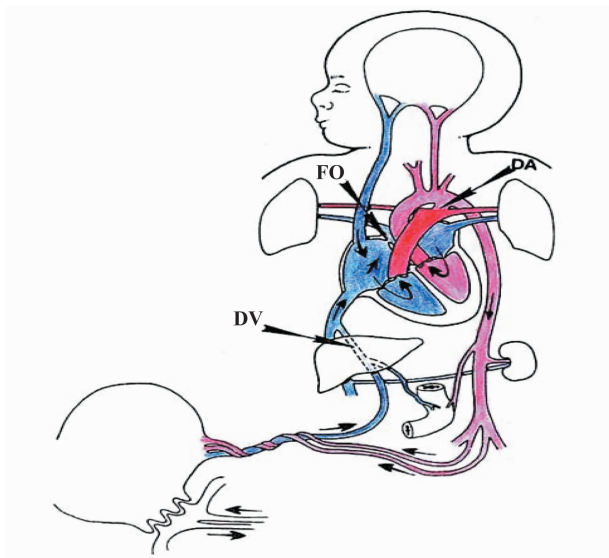
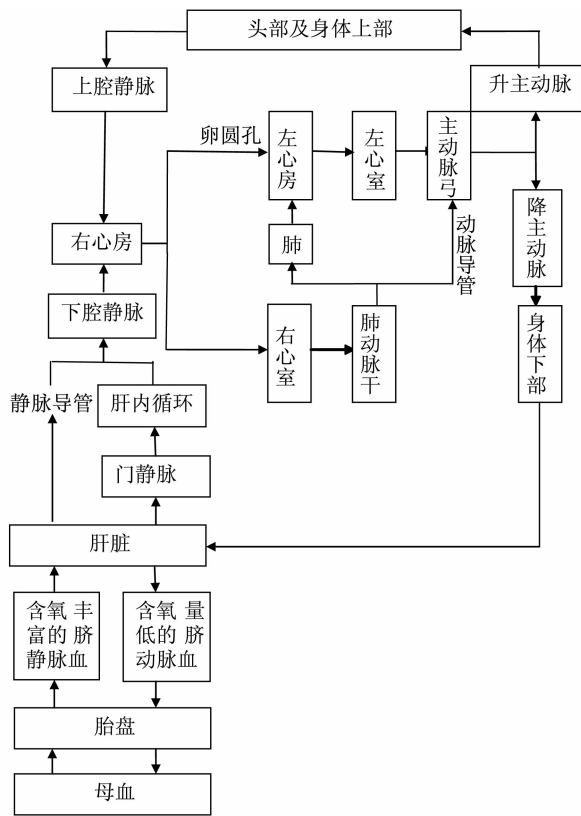


图4 胎儿血液循环示意图

注:FO:卵圆孔;DA:动脉导管;DV:静脉导管

衡,胎儿期肺部无功能,血管阻力高,来自右室90%的血液不经过肺循环,而是通过动脉管到达降主动脉,而左室只有30%的血液通过主动脉弓到达降主动脉;③静脉导管,脐静脉在肝脏内分为2条:一条是静脉导管,管径很细,大约一半的脐静脉血由此

直接汇入下腔静脉,流速很高;另一条是门静脉,进入肝脏内逐段分支,并通过肝静脉回流至下腔静脉。静脉导管内的血液直接由脐静脉血完全混合而快速冲进右心房,并正对卵圆孔而直接进入左心房、左心室、升主动脉和主动脉弓,这部分含氧量高的血液得以从主动脉弓上的3个分支供应胎儿头部及身体上部,使其血管氧分压高于身体下部。这些与成人血液循环不同的解剖特点对胎儿血流动力学及缺氧状态下胎儿的自身代偿机制有重要意义<sup>[4]</sup>。

## 2 MCA 测量的临床意义

2.1 对胎儿宫内缺氧的评估 在对胎儿血流动力学评估中,脐动脉(umbilical artery, UA)的监测最能反映胎盘阻力,也最为常用<sup>[4]</sup>。将 UA 与 MCA 联合应用,可以更好地监测胎儿缺氧。正常妊娠中, MCA 阻力指数总是高于 UA,且脐动脉搏动指数(pulsatility index, PI)随孕周增加而降低,如图5a<sup>[5]</sup>,大脑中动脉搏动指数随孕周增加而降低,如图5b<sup>[5]</sup>。临床中,使用大脑中动脉的阻力指数与脐动脉的阻力指数的比值 C/U 来预测胎盘功能及胎儿宫内缺氧情况<sup>[2]</sup>。

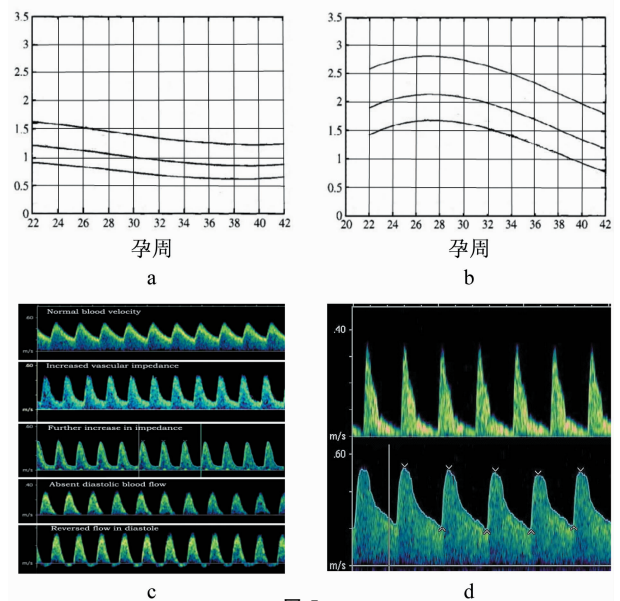


图5

注:a:UA-PI 随孕周变化的趋势; b: MCA-PI 随孕周变化的趋势;c:正常 UA 血流频谱和缺氧程度依次加重 UA 血流频谱对比,可见 UA 依次出现舒张末期血流减少、缺失和反流,PI 值依次升高;d:正常 MCA 血流频谱和出现脑保护作用时 MCA 血流频谱对比,可见后者舒张期血流增多,PI 值降低

2.1.1 脑保护效应(Brain-sparing Effect) 当胎盘血液灌注不足时,胎儿血液重新分布,心脏、脑、肾上腺等重要器官的血管扩张,血管阻力降低,而其他部位如四肢、肠管、下肢等血管收缩,血管阻力增加。同时静脉导管扩张,血管阻力降低,使含氧丰富的脐静脉血进入静脉导管及左右心室和供应头颈支的比例增加,保证了心脏,大脑等重要脏器的血液供应。这种缺氧时通过代偿机制最大可能保护心脏和脑部血供的现象称为“脑保护效应”。脑保护效应在胎儿宫内生长受限(intrauterin growth restriction, IUGR)等慢性缺氧状态下常见<sup>[4,6]</sup>。胎儿缺氧时,多普勒监测胎儿宫内缺氧的血流动力学指标出现异常的顺序(图6)。可见,子宫动脉最先出现搏动指数升高,舒张期切迹,随后出现UA-PI值异常升高,然后出现MCA-PI降低。正常妊娠32周以后MCA-PI随孕周的增加而下降,但与UA-PI的比值基本不变<sup>[4]</sup>(图5)。学者普遍认为,当该比值小于1.08时即达到脑保护效应的指标<sup>[7]</sup>。脑保护效应可以呈一过性,当胎儿长期严重缺氧时,肝、肠、肾脏的血供减少可造成胎儿腹围偏小,羊水减少和坏死性小肠炎发生<sup>[4]</sup>,还可使脑血管的舒缩功能受损,代偿消失<sup>[8]</sup>。临床认为,脑保护效应是胎儿的适应性代偿状态<sup>[9]</sup>,不是终止妊娠的指征<sup>[10]</sup>。研究表明<sup>[11]</sup>,在选择性剖宫产前的24小时内行MCA检查,发现脑保护效应及异常脐血气分析之间并无相关性,提示胎儿可以在这种代偿状态下对缺氧耐受较长时间。但脑保护效应是以减少胎盘及脐带的血流为代价的,在慢性缺氧环境中已建立脑保护效应的胎儿,对于缺氧加重时进一步血流重新分布能力会降低<sup>[12]</sup>;重度IUGR儿,缺氧后期还可能出现脑保护效应的消失,提示胎儿的濒死状态,预后很差<sup>[13]</sup>。



图6 胎儿宫内缺氧时超声多普勒下出现血流动力学指标异常的顺序

2.1.2 缺氧指数(hypoxia index, HI) 缺氧是胎儿宫内死亡、新生儿脑瘫和神经损伤的最常见原

因<sup>[14]</sup>,存在IUGR的胎儿,即使有多普勒血流监测依然不能为慢性缺氧的胎儿提供可靠的临床干预指导<sup>[15,16]</sup>。出现脑保护效应后,C/U值降低。C/U值的降低可见于以下4种情况:①胎盘阻力增高,但脑血流灌注正常,此时无缺氧;②胎盘阻力正常,但由于缺氧存在,大脑中动脉阻力降低,见于中度贫血;③胎盘阻力和脑血管阻力均异常,见于妊娠相关的高血压疾病;④两个阻力指标均在正常范围内,但脐动脉血流阻力高于大脑中动脉血流阻力,出现在IUGR或缺氧等病理过程的早期阶段。C/U比值可用于监测合并高血压的中重度IUGR和双胎妊娠。有文献报道<sup>[8,17]</sup>,从C/U<1.0时开始,每日测量一次直至分娩,将每次C/U下降的百分比累加,即得到HI值。例如,第一天C/U值为1.0,第二天为0.8,第三天为0.64,以后每天都下降20%,直至第11天,HI=20%×10=200%。HI是一个对胎儿缺氧程度量化的指标,与胎儿血氧饱和度的下降成正比<sup>[2]</sup>,它综合考虑了缺氧的时间和缺氧程度,对合并IUGR的胎儿脑损伤和神经损伤有较好的预测作用<sup>[2,8,17]</sup>。在合并IUGR和高血压疾病的妊娠中,HI>160%可以预测异常胎心率和缺氧的发生<sup>[14]</sup>,但在无合并症的妊娠中,HI对胎心率异常的预测价值并不比C/U高<sup>[18]</sup>。

2.2 对胎儿宫内贫血的诊断 胎儿宫内贫血的常见类型有母体同种免疫性贫血、地中海贫血、母胎输血、双胎输血综合征导致的贫血等。在美国,最常见的胎儿宫内贫血类型是母体免疫性溶血<sup>[19]</sup>。早期对胎儿宫内贫血的诊断依赖于脐带穿刺和羊水穿刺等有创检测。脐带穿刺虽能直接测得胎儿的血红蛋白浓度,但可能引起出血、感染、胎膜早破、胎儿心动过缓甚至胎儿死亡等不良反应;羊水穿刺的检测依赖于溶血性贫血患儿羊水中胆红素水平,易受母体胆红素水平干扰,准确度不高,且只对抗-D抗体引起的溶血性贫血有预测价值,还有引起羊膜炎、胎膜早破的风险<sup>[20,21]</sup>。

2000年Mari等<sup>[20]</sup>发现了MCA的收缩期峰值血流速度(MCA peak systolic velocity, MCA-PSV)的测量可以很好地预测中重度胎儿贫血, MCA-PSV值超过1.5倍中位数时,胎儿贫血的风险增

加;阳性预测价值大 65%,阴性预测价值大 100%。表 1 中显示了不同孕周 MCA-PSV 的 1.5 倍中位数。MCA-PSV 的测量对与轻度胎儿贫血的预测价值不大,而轻度胎儿贫血也并不需要临床干预。MCA-PSV 的应用是胎儿宫内贫血监测手段发展的一个里程碑,具有安全、快速、准确的优点,得到后人的证实<sup>[22-24]</sup>,并作为诊断胎儿贫血的“金指标”应用于临床,可为自身免疫性胎儿贫血、母胎贫血、地中海贫血、B19 病毒感染和胎盘血管瘤等所致的胎儿贫血及双胎输血综合征激光治疗后的胎儿贫血的诊断提供重要依据,也为及时宫内输血、促胎肺成熟和出生后抢救争取了时间<sup>[25-27]</sup>。

表 1 不同孕周 MCA-PSV 的参考值

孕周	MCA-PSV				
	中位数的倍数				
	1	1.3	1.5	1.7	2
15	20	26	30	34	40
16	21	27	32	36	42
17	22	29	33	37	44
18	23	30	35	39	46
19	24	31	36	41	48
20	25	33	38	43	50
21	26	34	39	44	52
22	28	36	42	48	56
24	29	38	44	49	58
25	32	42	48	54	64
26	33	43	50	56	66
27	35	46	53	60	70
28	37	48	56	63	74
29	38	49	57	65	76
30	40	50	60	68	80
31	42	55	63	71	84
32	44	57	66	75	88
33	46	60	69	78	92
34	48	62	72	82	96
35	50	65	75	85	100
36	53	69	80	90	106
37	55	72	83	94	110
38	58	75	87	99	116
39	61	79	92	104	122
40	63	82	95	107	126

MCA-PSV 还可用于监测经输血治疗后的同种免疫性溶血性胎儿宫内贫血<sup>[28]</sup>,甚至孕妇接受化疗后的胎儿宫内贫血<sup>[29-31]</sup>;但有研究<sup>[32]</sup>认为,对于经输血治疗后的重度胎儿宫内贫血预测价值降低,经两次输血治疗后则预测价值消失。

2.3 IUGR 的评估及监测 目前公认的 IUGR 诊断标准为胎儿估计体重低于同孕周胎儿的第十百分位数,IUGR 与胎儿宫内死亡、重度胎儿宫内窘迫和围产儿脑损伤等不良妊娠结局有关,胎儿成年以后的生活质量也将受到影响,其产前识别有助于减少这些不良妊娠结局的发生<sup>[33]</sup>。在排除胎儿畸形的前提下,UA 的血流监测在 IUGR 的监护中有重要作用<sup>[34]</sup>。但在孕晚期,即使脐动脉血流正常的病例也可存在生长受限,这些病例即使严密监护,其不良妊娠结局发生率仍然较高,如脐血流联合 MCA 血流指标,可以提高发现 IUGR 的灵敏度及特异性<sup>[35]</sup>,更好地预测不良妊娠结局的发生<sup>[36]</sup>。如果 UA-PI 值正常而 MCA 血流指标异常,则胎儿宫内窘迫和急诊剖宫产的风险升高<sup>[2]</sup>。在 IUGR 的胎儿中,34 周之前出现脑保护效应对胎儿不良妊娠结局有预测作用,34 周后则预测价值不大<sup>[2,37,38]</sup>。

2.4 对不良妊娠结局的预测 在 IUGR 胎儿中,如胎儿已存在舒张末期脐血流缺失或反流,MCA-PI 值降低会使围生儿的死亡风险增加<sup>[39]</sup>;在双胎输血综合征的受体胎儿中,升高的 MCV-PSV 值提示胎儿 24 小时内死亡的风险增加<sup>[40]</sup>;但是单独使用 MCA 血流指标对不良妊娠结局的预测价值并不高<sup>[41,42]</sup>。有研究认为<sup>[43-45]</sup>,在先兆子痫孕妇和妊娠期高血压的孕妇中,C/U 是预测早产、低出生体重、围生儿死亡、胎儿窘迫所知剖宫产、新生儿低 Apgar 评分、高新生儿重症监护室收治率和 IUGR 发生率等不良妊娠结局的良好指标,但主要用于 34 周以前。

### 3 测量的注意事项

MCA 的测量应用于临床的前提是严格控制测量技术,提高测量的客观性,否则可能诊断错误,对胎儿造成危害<sup>[21,46]</sup>。测量的步骤与要求:①嘱孕妇放松,取平卧位,避开胎动及呼吸运动时间测量;②取胎头横切面,先使用灰阶成像,找到双顶径平面,再略向下平移探头,显示大脑脚,然后使用彩色血流呈像功能,显示大脑脚前方呈等边形的脑动脉环(Willis 环),看到 MCA 从 Willis 环左右两侧的颈内动脉末段发出,向侧前方行走;③放大图像,使

MCA 所占面积超过 50%, 并显示 MCA 的全长度;④测量标尺放在靠近 MCA 自颈内动脉发出的一端, 距离发出点 1~2mm;⑤在不使用角度调节器的条件下尽量使声束角为 0°;⑥在 15~30 秒的时间内, 得到的波形应彼此相似, 冻结图像即可进行测量;⑦重复以上步骤至少 3 次, 取声束角最小的图像作为诊断图像<sup>[6,22,47]</sup>。图 7 为正常的 MCA 超声多普勒波形, 包括高耸的收缩波和相对平缓的舒张波。

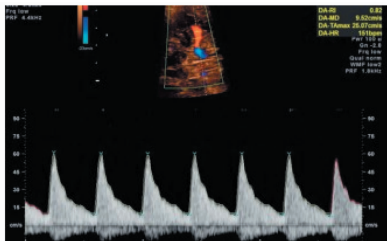


图 7 MCA 的血流频谱

常用的测量指标有 MCA-PSV、PI、阻力指数 (resistance index, RI)。孕 11~12 周以后, MCA 才出现舒张末期血流,  $PI = (\text{收缩期峰值血流速度} - \text{舒张末期流速}) / \text{时间平均最高流速}$ , 它反映了外周血管的阻力<sup>[48]</sup>。正常单胎妊娠的 MCA-PSV 值会随着孕周增加而升高。有报道<sup>[47]</sup>称, 无并发症的单绒毛膜双羊膜囊双胎及其 MCA-PSV 值在 18 周之前比单胎高, 18~37 周则与单胎相当。

综上所述, MCA 的测量作为一项无创检查, 并非产前检查中的常规项目, 主要用于 IUGR 和胎儿宫内贫血等高危妊娠胎儿病理变化的诊断及预后判断, 有助于产科医生采取相应干预措施, 减少不良妊娠结局的发生。对于测量者的要求严格, 为减少统一测量及不同测量者之间的测量差异, 使测量结果客观、可靠, 需要足够的培训。MCA 的测量并不是监测所有胎儿血流异常的单一指标, 往往和脐血流等其他指标配合使用。随着孕妇及胎儿治疗手段的不断发展, MCA 测量的应用范围还将得到进一步的探讨。

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(上接第 8 页)

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