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依托孕烯皮下埋植治疗子宫腺肌病临床研究*

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摘要:目的 探讨依托孕烯皮下埋植治疗子宫腺肌病(AM)的临床疗效及对患者的痛经评分、子宫体积和血清癌抗原 125(CA125)水平的影响。方法 选取医院妇科2018年7月至2020年7月收治的AM患者120例,按治疗方式的不同分为观察组和对照组,各60例。观察组采用依托孕烯植入剂皮下埋植治疗,对照组行子宫切除术。结果 观察组总有效率为86.67%,显著高于对照组的56.67%($P < 0.05$);治疗后5天、3个月、12个月时,观察组患者视觉模拟评分法评分及血清CA125水平均显著降低,子宫体积均显著缩小,月经量均显著减少($P < 0.05$);观察组不良反应发生率为23.33%,显著低于对照组的66.67%($P < 0.05$)。结论 依托孕烯皮下埋植治疗子宫腺肌病,能明显减轻患者的痛经程度,缩小子宫体积,降低血清CA125水平。

关键词:依托孕烯;皮下埋植;子宫腺肌病;痛经;子宫体积;临床疗效

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Clinical Study of Subcutaneous Implantation of Etonogestrel in the Treatment of Adenomyosis

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the clinical efficacy of subcutaneous implantation of etonogestrel in the treatment of adenomyosis (AM) and its effects on dysmenorrhea score, uterine volume and the level of serum cancer antigen 125 (CA125). **Methods** A total of 120 patients with AM treated in department of gynecology of the hospital from July 2018 to July 2020 were selected and divided into the observation group and the control group according to different treatment methods, with 60 cases in each group. The patients in the observation group were treated with etonogestrel subcutaneous implantation, and the patients in the control group were treated with hysterectomy. **Results** The total effective rate in the observation group was 86.67%, which was significantly higher than 56.67% of the control group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the control group, at the 5th day, 3rd month, 12th month after treatment, the visual analogue scale (VAS) score, the level of serum CA125, the uterine volume and the menstrual volume in the observation group decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions in the observation group was 23.33%, which was significantly lower than 66.67% of the control group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Subcutaneous implantation of etonogestrel in the treatment of AM can significantly reduce the degree of dysmenorrhea, uterine volume and the level of serum CA125.

Key words: etonogestrel; subcutaneous implantation; adenomyosis; dysmenorrhea; uterine volume; clinical efficacy

子宫腺肌症(AM)多见于30~40岁妇女^[1],临床表现为多发痛经、子宫体积增大、经量过多^[2],病因为子宫内膜组织肌层受到浸润^[3],旁边的肌层代偿性增大,并逐渐发生细胞增殖,形成肌瘤等良性肿瘤^[4]。其发病机制尚未明确^[5],临床多采用手术切除治疗^[6],但该法仅适用于无生育要求的患者^[7],且会严重损伤患者子宫内部,影响子宫卵巢的血液供应,易导致卵巢早衰甚至生育功能受损。依托孕烯属孕激素,能抑制黄体生成激素(LH)的释放而抑制排卵,同时还能升高患者子宫内宫颈黏液的浓度,阻碍精子进入,并可减少子宫内膜的厚度^[8]。该制剂除了能用于日常避孕,还可缓解AM患者的月经量变多及经期疼痛症状等^[9]。本研究中探讨了依托孕烯皮下埋植剂对子宫腺肌病患者痛经评分、子宫

体积及血清癌抗原 125(CA125)水平的影响。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入标准:经妇科检查及影像科检查并确诊,年龄25~65岁;已婚已育;子宫体积增大。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准,患者或其家属签署知情同意书。

排除标准:近期做过子宫手术;有甲状腺功能亢进、肝肾功能不全等疾病;有心脏病等影响影像检查的疾病;盆腔囊肿;子宫内膜不良病变;参与研究前不久使用过促性腺激素释放激素;妊娠期或哺乳期;对依托孕烯过敏。

病例选择与分组:选取医院妇科2018年7月至

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2020年7月收治的AM患者120例,按治疗方式的不同分为观察组和对照组,各60例。两组患者一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。详见表1。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较($n=60$)

组别	年龄 ($\bar{X}\pm s$,岁)	体质量指数 ($\bar{X}\pm s$,kg/m ²)	病程 ($\bar{X}\pm s$,月)	病情程度[例(%)]		
				轻度	中度	重度
对照组	35.15±11.11	25.23±0.16	21.23±0.11	20(33.33)	18(30.00)	22(36.67)
观察组	35.46±11.14	25.21±0.17	21.21±0.21	21(35.00)	19(31.67)	20(33.33)
t/χ^2 值	7.299	3.245	3.025	4.585	4.218	2.124
P 值	0.217	5.128	0.254	0.482	0.328	0.325

1.2 方法

两组患者均进行常规妇科检查、B超、血液检查。观察组患者予依托孕烯植入剂(N. V. Organon公司,进口药品注册证号H20130884,规格为单支含依托孕烯68 mg),在经期内前1~5天或流产手术过程中,对患者的左(或右)前臂消毒,切开皮肤,皮下埋入,缝合消毒。对照组患者予子宫切除术。两组患者术后均进行常规消毒,并及时给予抗生素预防术后感染。

1.3 观察指标与疗效判定标准

观察指标:于术后第5天、3个月、12个月进行随访。采用视觉模拟评分(VAS)法评估痛经程度。轻度(1~3分),疼痛感一般,无须采取镇痛措施;中度(4~6分),疼痛感较强烈,脸色苍白,微微冒汗;重度(7~10分),疼痛感十分强烈,甚至痛到昏厥,需要使用非甾体抗炎药镇痛。采用月经失血图评分(PBAC)法评估月经量,每月PBAC>100分相当于月经量超过80 mL,即为月经过多^[10]。采集患者治疗前后的空腹外周静脉血4 mL,3 000 r/min离心15 min,取上清液。采用酶联免疫吸附(ELISA)法以酶标仪检测血清CA125水平。试剂盒购自上海酶联生物有限公司,严格按试剂盒说明书操作。

疗效判定:显效,痛经症状明显缓解,子宫体积明显缩小,月经量明显下降;有效,痛经症状有一定改变,子宫体积小幅缩小,月经量减少但无统计学意义;无效,痛经症状、子宫体积、月经量均无明显变化。总有效=显效+有效。

安全性:观察患者肠胃不适、肝功能异常、阴道不规则出血、体质量增加等不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件分析。计量资料以 $\bar{X}\pm s$ 表示,行 t 检验;计数资料以率(%)表示,行 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

结果见表2至表4。

表2 两组患者临床疗效比较[例(%), $n=60$]

Tab. 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups [case (%), $n=60$]				
组别	显效	有效	无效	总有效
观察组	40(66.67)	12(20.00)	8(13.33)	52(86.67)
对照组	25(41.67)	9(15.00)	26(43.33)	34(56.67)
χ^2 值	4.025			
P 值	0.042			

表3 两组患者VAS评分、子宫体积、月经量及血清CA125水平比较($\bar{X}\pm s$, $n=60$)

Tab. 3 Comparison of VAS score,uterine volume,menstrual volume and the level of serum CA125 between the two groups ($\bar{X}\pm s$, $n=60$)					
指标	时间	观察组	对照组	t 值	P 值
VAS评分(分)	治疗前	11.15±0.34	11.03±0.40	5.128	0.516
	治疗5 d	8.15±0.51	9.23±0.63	5.038	0.028
	治疗3个月	6.56±0.21	8.06±0.31	7.419	0.038
	治疗12个月	4.55±0.34	6.63±1.40	6.135	0.018
子宫体积(cm ³)	治疗前	135.13±0.21	134.40±0.32	2.036	0.621
	治疗5 d	114.06±0.11	124.56±0.31	4.138	0.038
	治疗3个月	106.13±0.21	117.40±2.63	2.036	0.021
	治疗12个月	100.06±0.11	110.56±1.31	4.138	0.038
月经量评分(分)	治疗前	208.15±5.04	207.63±5.40	5.128	0.716
	治疗5 d	98.62±5.88	120.11±5.62	7.53	0.039
	治疗3个月	80.56±6.21	100.06±6.31	7.419	0.038
	治疗12个月	46.55±0.34	86.63±1.40	6.135	0.018
血清CA125(U/mL)	治疗前	74.13±0.21	74.40±0.63	2.036	0.621
	治疗5 d	54.06±0.11	64.56±0.31	4.138	0.038
	治疗3个月	38.13±0.21	47.40±2.63	2.036	0.021
	治疗12个月	33.06±0.11	38.56±1.31	4.138	0.038

表4 两组患者不良反应发生情况比较[例(%), $n=60$]

Tab. 4 Comparison of incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups [case (%), $n=60$]					
组别	肠胃不适	肝功能异常	阴道不规则出血	体质量增加	合计
观察组	3(5.00)	5(8.33)	1(1.67)	5(8.33)	14(23.33)
对照组	10(16.67)	8(13.33)	11(18.33)	11(18.33)	40(66.67)
χ^2 值	4.025				
P 值	0.042				

3 讨论

AM属妇产科常见病、多发病,病因尚未明确,且发病率呈逐渐上升趋势^[11]。该病为子宫内部病变,导致患者不孕的同时,还会引起痛经、月经稀发、月经量少及子宫体积代偿性增大等症状^[12]。有研究表明,该病可能是由于炎症、内分泌失调、性激素异常等引发^[13]。目前临床多采取子宫切除治疗,部分采用药物治疗和保守治疗。手术治疗仅适用于无生育要求的女性^[14]。药物治疗易复发,且有一定副作用。保守治疗会延缓病情,使

病情进一步恶化加重。故需寻找一种简便且副作用小的治疗方式^[15]。依托孕烯植入剂是将药物埋植入患者的皮下组织,使得药物缓慢释放入血^[16],对患者的生活影响较小,起到随时治疗的效果。

CA125来源于胚胎发育期体腔上皮,其诊断的敏感性较高,特异性较差^[17]。齐进等^[10]的研究表明,促性腺激素释放激素联合左炔诺孕酮宫内释放系统可有效降低AM患者血清CA125、血管内皮生长因子、促卵泡生成素、黄体水平,以及痛经评级、子宫体积和月经量评分,且可减少不良反应发生。刘一萍等^[18]的研究表明,依托孕烯单根皮下埋植剂治疗AM 3个月后,与对照组比较,醋酸曲普瑞林组患者的子宫内膜厚度更薄,月经量更少,痛经程度更轻,子宫体积更小,血清血红蛋白水平更高,同时血清CA125、前列腺素F_{2α}、肿瘤坏死因子-α水平降低。本研究中观察组的临床总有效率明显高于对照组;治疗后5 d、3个月、12个月时,观察组患者的VAS评分、子宫体积、月经量、血清CA125水平显著优于对照组。其原因可能为,AM患者子宫肌层受刺激而发生代偿性增大^[19],采用依托孕烯皮下埋植剂能释放孕激素,抑制其子宫内膜增厚,抑制子宫肌层增大,进而缩小患者的子宫肌层,降低其月经量。使用依托孕烯植入剂的患者,体内血清CA125水平的降低同样可以证明其效果。此外,观察组不良反应发生率明显低于对照组。

综上所述,依托孕烯植入剂皮下埋植治疗子宫腺肌病,能明显降低患者的痛经程度,缩小子宫体积,降低血清CA125水平。

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