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• 临床研究 •

# 前置胎盘剖宫产出血并发感染危险因素 及胎盘前置对妊娠结局的影响

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**【摘要】** 目的 探析前置胎盘剖宫产出血患者并发感染的危险因素及不同类型胎盘前置状态对妊娠结局的影响。

**方法** 选取本院接诊的316例前置胎盘剖宫产患者为研究对象。患者经超声检查明确胎盘位置,判断胎盘前置类型。采集患者宫颈分泌物,培养后鉴定支原体类型。采集疑似感染产妇的尿液、血液、宫颈分泌物及阴道分泌物等标本进行病原菌培养鉴定。对比患者资料,分析前置胎盘剖宫产孕妇并发出血与宫颈支原体的相关性、并发出血感染的危险因素及不同类型胎盘前置状态对妊娠结局的影响。 **结果** 316例前置胎盘剖宫产患者,93例患者发生出血,出血率29.43%,主要为产后出血。125例患者阴道分泌物检出支原体感染,感染率39.56%,主要为Uu单一感染。出血组支原体感染率49.46%,未出血患者为35.43%,前置胎盘剖宫产出血率与宫颈支原体感染呈正相关。93例出血患者中,33例发生感染,感染率35.48%。共检出病原菌33株,66.67%为革兰阴性菌,主要为铜绿假单胞菌;30.30%为革兰阳性菌,主要为金黄色葡萄球菌;3.03%为真菌(白假丝酵母菌)。单因素分析显示,侵入性操作、贫血、产程、宫缩乏力、留置尿管时间、手术时间、生殖道感染差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。二元 Logistic 回归分析显示,侵入性操作、产程 $\geq 8$  h、手术时间 $\geq 90$  min、贫血、宫缩乏力、术后留置尿管时间 $\geq 24$  h,是出血患者并发感染的独立危险因素( $P < 0.05$ )。92例为中央型胎盘前置,49例为部分型胎盘前置,175例为边缘型胎盘前置。中央型胎盘前置组的胎盘粘连、胎盘植入、产后出血、子宫切除、早产的发生率分别为54.35%、21.74%、56.52%、17.39%和66.30%,显著高于部分型与边缘型胎盘前置,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。 **结论** 前置胎盘剖宫产孕妇易并发产后出血,宫颈分泌物支原体阳性患者的出血率高于阴性患者。中央型胎盘前置孕妇不良妊娠结局的风险高于其他类型。出血产妇容易并发感染,病原菌以革兰阴性菌为主,侵入性操作、产程、手术时间、贫血、宫缩乏力、术后留置尿管时间,是并发感染的独立危险因素。

**【关键词】** 前置胎盘;危险因素;妊娠结局**【文献标识码】** A **【文章编号】** 1673-5234(2024)01-0092-04

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## Risk factors for complications of infection after cesarean section with placenta previa and the impact of placenta previa on pregnancy outcomes

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To explore the risk factors of concurrent infection in patients with placenta previa and cesarean section bleeding, as well as the impact of different types of placenta previa on pregnancy outcomes. **Methods** The 316 patients with placenta previa undergoing cesarean section admitted to our hospital were selected as the study subjects. The patient underwent ultrasound examination to determine the location of the placenta and determine the type of placenta previa. The cervical secretions were collected from all patients and the type of *Mycoplasma* identified after cultivation. The samples of urine, blood, cervical secretions, and vaginal secretions were collected from suspected infected puerpera for pathogen cultivation and identification. The clinical data of patients were compared to analyze the correlation between bleeding in pregnant women with placenta previa undergoing cesarean section and cervical *Mycoplasma*, risk factors for bleeding infection, and the impact of different types of placenta previa on pregnancy outcomes. **Results** In the 316 patients with placenta previa undergoing cesarean section in this study, 93 patients experienced bleeding, with a bleeding rate of 29.43%, mainly postpartum bleeding. *Mycoplasma* infection was detected in the vaginal secretions of 125 patients, with an infection rate of 39.56%, mainly due to Uu single infection. The infection rate of *Mycoplasma* in

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patients with bleeding was 49.46%, while in patients without bleeding, the infection rate of *Mycoplasma* was 35.43%. The bleeding rate during cesarean section with placenta previa was positively correlated with cervical *Mycoplasma* infection. Among 93 patients with placenta previa and cesarean section bleeding, 33 patients developed infection, with an infection rate of 35.48%. A total of 33 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected, of which 66.67% were Gram negative bacteria, mainly *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 30.30% were Gram positive bacteria, mainly *Staphylococcus aureus*, 3.03% were fungi (*Candida albicans*). Univariate analysis showed that there were statistically significant differences in invasive procedures, anemia, labor process, uterine atony, indwelling catheter time, surgical time, and reproductive tract infections ( $P < 0.05$ ). Further binary logistic regression analysis showed that invasive procedures, labor duration  $\geq 8$  hours, surgical time  $\geq 90$  minutes, anemia, uterine atony, and postoperative indwelling catheter time  $\geq 24$  hours were independent risk factors for infection in bleeding patients ( $P < 0.05$ ). Among the patients with placenta previa undergoing cesarean section, 92 were central placenta previa, 49 were partial placenta previa, and 175 were marginal placenta previa. The incidence rates of placental adhesion, placental implantation, postpartum hemorrhage, hysterectomy, and premature birth in the central type placenta previa group were 54.35%, 21.74%, 56.52%, 17.39%, and 66.30%, respectively, which were significantly higher than those in the partial type placenta previa and marginal type placenta previa groups. The difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Pregnant women undergoing cesarean section with placenta previa were prone to postpartum bleeding, and the bleeding rate of cervical secretions with positive *Mycoplasma* was higher than that of negative patients. Pregnant women with central placenta previa had a higher risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes than those with other types of placenta previa undergoing cesarean section. Hemorrhagic postpartum women were prone to concurrent infection, with Gram negative bacteria as the main pathogen. Invasive procedures, labor process, surgical time, anemia, uterine contractions, and postoperative indwelling catheter time were independent risk factors for concurrent infection.

**【Key words】** placenta previa; risk factors; pregnancy outcome

近些年来,随着人工流产率、剖宫产率升高,辅助生殖技术应用及生育政策的改变,前置胎盘发生率呈逐年上升趋势,作为一种严重妊娠并发症,对产妇和新生儿健康造成严重影响<sup>[1]</sup>。不同类型胎盘前置对妊娠结局具有不同影响,中央型胎盘前置最为严重,因其于宫颈内口附着面积大,导致出血量大、出血次数多,从而造成不良妊娠结局的风险较高<sup>[2]</sup>。前置胎盘是妊娠晚期出血、产后出血的常见原因之一,高龄妊娠、多胎妊娠、多次人工流产史等是导致前置胎盘的高危因素,临床上多选择剖宫产结束分娩<sup>[3]</sup>。前置胎盘患者进行剖宫产手术时,容易并发产后出血,研究发现,不同地区产后出血的发生率具有差异性,北美洲的发生率最高为26.3%,其次为亚洲地区和澳大利亚<sup>[4]</sup>。解脲支原体(*Ureaplasma urealyticum*, Uu)和人型支原体(*Mycoplasma hominis*, Mh)是女性生殖系统常见病原体。支原体在女性阴道中会引起上行感染,导致炎性介质反应,会引起胎盘下移等症状。由于剖宫产出血患者的自身免疫力降低,容易受到病原菌的侵入,是院内感染的高危人群,容易合并泌尿系统、血流系统等多种感染性疾病,严重者甚至出现全身脓毒血症<sup>[5]</sup>。

本研究选取本院接诊的316例前置胎盘剖宫产患者为研究对象,分析前置胎盘剖宫产出血患者并发感染的危险因素及不同类型胎盘前置状态对妊娠结局的影响,结果报道如下。

## 材料与方 法

### 1 研究对象

选取石家庄市妇产医院接诊的316例前置胎盘剖宫产患者为研究对象。年龄22~40(28.62±7.43)岁。纳入标准:①孕周 $\geq 28$ 周;②术前经B超、MRI检查,胎盘附着于子宫下段,下缘达到或覆盖宫颈内口,确诊为前置胎盘;③临床资料完整;④因前置胎盘因素选择剖宫产分娩;⑤单胎妊娠;⑥明确产妇产后结局;⑦并发出血感染者符合《妇产科学》相关标准<sup>[6]</sup>。排除标准:①多胎妊娠;②伴心肺肾等重要脏器疾病者;③伴神经系统、免疫系统功能障碍者;④临床资料不完整;⑤伴出血、凝血障碍。

本研究获本院伦理委员会审核批准。

### 2 资料收集

由专业医护人员通过电子病历、影像学查询系统等收集患者临床资料,包括年龄、孕周、妊娠结局、病原菌结果、病史(贫血、妊高症、生殖道感染史等)、手术情况(住院时间、侵入性操作、产程、宫缩情况、留置尿管时间、手术时间等)。将93例前置胎盘剖宫产出血患者按照是否发生感染分为感染组( $n=33$ )与未感染组( $n=60$ ),对比两组患者临床资料,分析合并感染的危险因素。观察指标:①产前出血,孕20周后出现因前置胎盘出血引发的生殖道出血;②产后出血,胎儿娩出后24h出血量 $\geq 500$  mL,剖宫产时出血量 $\geq 1000$

mL;③贫血,孕妇血常规中血红蛋白  $Hb \leq 110$  g/L,同时血细胞比容  $MCV \leq 0.33$ ;④妊高症:孕20周后,孕妇出现高血压、尿蛋白、水肿等症状;⑤宫缩乏力,分娩过程中产妇产宫收缩强度不足,产程延长或停滞。

### 3 胎盘前置类型及妊娠结局

采用四维彩超仪进行扫描检查,明确子宫胎盘位置,判断胎盘前置类型,根据胎盘下缘与宫颈内口关系将胎盘分为中央型、部分型、边缘型三种。将316例前置胎盘患者按照胎盘位置分为三组,对比三组患者的妊娠结局。妊娠结局:①胎盘粘连,胎儿娩出后胎盘超过30min仍未娩出,需要人工剥离者或者剥离不全,需要钳刮者;②胎盘植入,是指胎盘绒毛侵入或穿过子宫肌层,胎儿娩出后胎盘完全剥离困难;③早产,孕周 $\geq 28$ 周, $< 37$ 周进行分娩。

### 4 宫颈支原体检测

进行检查前3d,避免进行阴道冲洗或上药等,嘱患者取截石位,将宫颈完全暴露,采用无菌棉球清洁宫颈口及附近分泌物,采用无菌长拭子插入宫颈内旋转保留30s,取出后置于一次性无菌试管内送检。将采集标本接种于无菌培养基上,于35℃恒温培养箱内培养,通过观察培养基颜色的变化,鉴定支原体类型。将316例前置胎盘患者按照是否出血,分为出血组( $n=93$ )和未出血组( $n=223$ ),对比两组患者宫颈支原体的阳性率。

### 5 病原菌鉴定

在产妇怀疑感染当日,于无菌条件下采集产妇尿液、血液、宫颈分泌物及阴道分泌物等标本接种于培养基上,于5%CO<sub>2</sub>培养箱内,35℃恒温下培养24~48h。将同一患者同一部位的重复菌株剔除掉,只计一株。培养分离后,采用全自动微生物鉴定仪(法国梅里埃)进行病原菌鉴定。

### 6 统计分析

采用SPSS 26.0对本次研究数据进行分析处理,计数资料的比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。对比前置胎盘剖宫产出血患者感染与未感染组患者的临床资料,采用 $\chi^2$ 分析出血并发感染的单因素,将有统计学意义的指标进行二元Logistic回归分析。采用Spearman相关分析检验宫颈支原体感染与前置胎盘剖宫产出血的相关性, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 结 果

### 1 宫颈支原体感染与前置胎盘剖宫产出血的相关性分析

本次研究316例前置胎盘剖宫产患者中,93例患者发生出血,出血率为29.43%(93/316)。其中,34例为产前出血,出血率为10.76%(34/316),59例为产后

出血,出血率为18.67%(59/316)。316例患者阴道分泌物检测结果显示,125例检出支原体感染,感染率为39.56%(125/316)。其中,82例为Uu单一感染(25.95%,82/316),35例为Uu+Mh混合感染(11.08%,35/316),8例为Mh单一感染(2.53%,8/316)。出血组患者中,46例检出支原体感染,感染率为49.46%(46/93),未出血患者中,79例检出支原体感染,感染率为35.43%(79/223)。前置胎盘剖宫产出血率与宫颈支原体感染呈正相关( $r=0.131, P=0.020$ )。

### 2 前置胎盘剖宫产出血并发感染病原菌分布特点

93例前置胎盘剖宫产出血患者中,33例患者发生感染,感染率35.48%(33/93)。共检出病原菌33株。革兰阴性菌22株(66.67%,22/33),其中铜绿假单胞菌7株(21.21%,7/33),大肠埃希菌5株(15.15%,5/33),阴道加德纳菌3株(9.09%,3/33),肺炎克雷伯菌3株(9.09%,3/33),阴沟肠杆菌2株(6.06%,2/33),奇异变形杆菌1株(3.03%,1/33),鲍曼不动杆菌1株(3.03%,1/33)。革兰阳性菌10株(30.30%,10/33),其中金黄色葡萄球菌6株(18.18%,6/33),溶血性链球菌2株(6.06%,2/33),粪肠球菌1株(3.03%,1/33),草绿色链球菌1株(3.03%,1/33)。真菌1株,为白假丝酵母菌(3.03%,1/33)。

### 3 前置胎盘剖宫产出血患者并发感染的危险因素

对比前置胎盘剖宫产出血患者并发感染组与未感染组患者的临床资料,进行单因素分析,结果显示:侵入性操作、贫血、产程、宫缩乏力、留置尿管时间、手术时间、生殖道感染差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),住院天数、妊高症差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。见表1。

将表1具有统计学意义的单因素进行二元Logistic回归分析,结果显示,侵入性操作、产程 $\geq 8$ h、手术时间 $\geq 90$ min、贫血、宫缩乏力、术后留置尿管时间 $\geq 24$ h,是并发感染的独立危险因素( $P < 0.05$ )。见表2。

### 4 不同类型胎盘前置状态对妊娠结局的影响

316例前置胎盘剖宫产患者中,92例为中央型胎盘前置(29.11%,92/316),49例为部分型胎盘前置(15.51%,49/316),175例为边缘型胎盘前置(55.38%,175/316)。中央型胎盘前置组,胎盘粘连、胎盘植入、产后出血、子宫切除、早产的发生率分别为54.35%、21.74%、56.52%、17.39%、66.30%;部分型胎盘前置组,胎盘粘连、胎盘植入、产后出血、子宫切除、早产的发生率分别为28.57%、4.08%、10.20%、0%、36.73%;边缘型胎盘前置组,胎盘粘连、胎盘植入、产后出血、子宫切除、早产的发生率分别为21.71%、2.86%、1.14%、0%、30.29%,三组差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。见表3。

表1 前置胎盘剖宫产孕妇并发出血感染的单因素分析  
Table 1 Single factor analysis of bleeding and infection in pregnant women undergoing cesarean section with placenta previa

相关因素 Factors		感染组 (n=33) Infection group	未感染组 (n=60) Non infected group	$\chi^2$	P
住院天数(d)	<7	10	28	2.359	0.125
	≥7	23	32		
侵入性操作	无	14	45	9.741	0.002
	有	19	15		
贫血	无	22	52	5.239	0.022
	有	11	8		
产程(h)	<8	18	53	13.458	0.000
	≥8	15	7		
妊高症	否	20	44	1.607	0.205
	是	13	16		
宫缩乏力	无	16	43	4.933	0.026
	有	17	17		
留置尿管时间(h)	<24	22	51	4.239	0.040
	≥24	11	9		
手术时间(min)	<90	11	41	10.580	0.001
	≥90	22	19		
生殖道感染史	无	7	25	3.947	0.047
	有	26	35		

表2 前置胎盘剖宫产孕妇并发出血感染的多因素分析  
Table 2 Multivariate analysis of bleeding and infection in pregnant women undergoing cesarean section with placenta previa

相关因素 Factors	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$ 值	P 值	OR 值	OR 95% CI
侵入性操作	1.999	0.71	7.919	0.005	7.382	(1.834~29.704)
贫血	1.669	0.775	4.64	0.031	5.309	(1.162~24.251)
产程	2.567	0.853	9.06	0.003	13.021	(2.448~69.252)
宫缩乏力	1.831	0.693	6.98	0.008	6.238	(1.604~24.259)
留置尿管时间	2.672	0.892	8.98	0.003	14.465	(2.52~83.032)
手术时间	2.262	0.701	10.415	0.001	9.6	(2.431~37.919)

表3 不同类型前置胎盘妊娠结局对比  
Table 3 Comparison of pregnancy outcomes in different types of placenta previa

组别 Group	中央型 (n=92) Central type	部分型 (n=49) Partial type	边缘型 (n=175) Edge type	$\chi^2$	P
胎盘粘连	50	14	38	29.741	0.000
胎盘植入	20	2	5	28.990	0.000
产后出血	52	5	2	124.522	0.000
子宫切除	16	0	0	17.203	0.000
早产	61	18	53	32.768	0.000

## 讨论

前置胎盘属于异常胎盘移位现象,多发于妊娠晚期,是导致孕妇和新生儿死亡的重要原因之一<sup>[7]</sup>。前置胎盘患者因其胎盘附着于子宫下段及宫颈内口,导致子宫收缩力变差,胎盘剥离面的血窦裸露无法闭合,是妊娠晚期出血、产后出血的主要原因之一,相关研究发现,我国前置胎盘患者产后出血的发生率约为22.06%~42.09%<sup>[8]</sup>。本次研究前置胎盘剖宫产患者

中,93例患者发生出血,出血率为29.43%,主要为产后出血。其中,宫颈分泌物支原体阳性率为39.56%,以Uu单一感染为主。出血组支原体感染率高于未出血组患者,前置胎盘剖宫产出血率与宫颈支原体感染呈正相关。支原体作为育龄女性的生殖道常见微生物之一,是引发宫颈感染及多种妊娠并发症的罪魁祸首,可在女性阴道中引起上行感染,导致炎性介质反应,出现无症状的子宫内膜炎,引起胎盘附着位置过低<sup>[9]</sup>。

前置胎盘剖宫产出血患者分娩过程中抵抗力下降,容易受到肠道和尿道的病原菌影响,引发多种感染<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究中,33例前置胎盘剖宫产出血患者并发感染,感染率为35.48%。共检出病原菌33株,主要为革兰阴性菌,以铜绿假单胞菌、大肠埃希菌为主。吴学明等<sup>[11]</sup>研究显示,前置胎盘并发产后出血者中,42例发生感染,感染率为36.21%,病原菌以革兰阴性菌为主,与本次研究结果一致。研究显示,80%患者在分娩后2h内发生产后出血,是导致孕产妇死亡的第一位原因,发生产后出血,细菌可随着血液进入人体,造成宫腔感染或败血症等严重并发症<sup>[12]</sup>。

本次研究对比前置胎盘剖宫产出血患者并发感染与未感染患者的临床资料,进行单因素分析发现,侵入性操作、贫血、产程、宫缩乏力、留置尿管时间、手术时间、生殖道感染差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。多因素分析显示,侵入性操作、贫血、宫缩乏力、产程长、手术时间长、术后留置尿管时间长,是并发感染的独立危险因素。贫血可一定程度反映机体免疫及抵抗能力,机体容易缺乏蛋白质与维生素,合并贫血的孕妇自身抵抗力较弱,贫血患者分娩过程中大量体力消耗导致耐受力更差,产后更容易宫缩乏力,增加产后出血风险,减轻生殖道及全身防御能力,发生感染的风险显著升高<sup>[13]</sup>。

本次研究患者根据胎盘位置分类,29.11%为中央型前置胎盘,15.51%为部分型前置胎盘,55.38%为边缘型前置胎盘。中央型前置胎盘组患者,胎盘粘连、胎盘植入、产后出血、子宫切除、早产的发生率显著高于部分型前置胎盘组、边缘型前置胎盘组,与唐华珍等<sup>[14]</sup>研究结果一致。中央型前置胎盘患者胎盘娩出后,子宫下段肌肉单薄、收缩能力差,胎盘表面剥离后血窦呈开放状态,对比边缘型、部分型前置胎盘患者发生妊娠期出血、产后出血的风险更高<sup>[15]</sup>。

综上,前置胎盘剖宫产孕妇宫颈分泌物支原体阳性的出血率高于阴性患者,中央型前置胎盘不良妊娠结局风险高于其他类型。出血产妇并发感染者,病原菌以革兰阴性菌为主,侵入性操作、产程、手术时间、贫血、宫缩乏力、术后留置尿管时间,是并发感染的独立危险因素。

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