

不同分娩方式产妇产后三维联合二维超声表现及产后并发症分析

任艳¹,申倩²,桂红¹,王琰¹渭南市中心医院超声科¹、产科²,陕西 渭南 714000

【摘要】目的 分析不同分娩方式产妇产后三维联合二维超声表现及产后并发症状况。**方法** 回顾性分析2021年6月至2022年5月在渭南市中心医院产科分娩并进行产后修复的80例产妇的临床资料。按照不同分娩方式分为对照组(剖宫产)和研究组(经阴道自然分娩)各40例。在产妇分娩6周后,采用盆底三维联合二维超声检查比较两组产妇分别在静息状态、最大Valsalva状态、最大缩肛状态下肛提肌裂孔的前后径(LHAP)、肛提肌裂孔的左右径(LHLD)、肛提肌裂孔的面积(LHA)、左侧肛提肌厚度(LAT)、右侧肛提肌厚度(RAT),以及两组产妇盆腔功能指标[尿道旋转角(URA)、膀胱颈移动度(BND)、宫颈外口移动度(CDD)],并比较两组产妇盆腔器官脱垂和压力性尿失禁的发生率。**结果** 静息状态下,研究组产妇的LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌LAT、右侧肌LAT分别为(4.39±0.42)cm、(5.41±0.49)cm、(15.13±2.15)cm²、(0.69±0.12)cm、(0.64±0.09)cm,明显长(大)于对照组的(3.80±0.31)cm、(4.74±0.36)cm、(13.08±2.45)cm²、(0.54±0.11)cm、(0.56±0.10)cm,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);最大Valsalva状态下,研究组产妇的LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌LAT、右侧肌LAT分别为(4.69±0.36)cm、(5.91±0.44)cm、(18.13±2.22)cm²、(0.59±0.10)cm、(0.58±0.12)cm,明显长(大)于对照组的(4.02±0.41)cm、(5.14±0.56)cm、(16.08±2.18)cm²、(0.51±0.09)cm、(0.49±0.10)cm,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);最大缩肛状态下,研究组产妇的LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌LAT、右侧肌LAT分别为(3.95±0.41)cm、(4.85±0.45)cm、(13.18±1.98)cm²、(0.68±0.08)cm、(0.71±0.12)cm,明显长(大)于对照组的(3.50±0.32)cm、(4.51±0.41)cm、(11.02±1.89)cm²、(0.60±0.07)cm、(0.62±0.10)cm,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);研究组产妇的URA、BND、CDD分别为(41.82±9.19)mm、(16.89±3.12)mm、(13.11±2.98)mm,明显高于对照组的(32.01±8.81)mm、(14.20±3.05)mm、(10.68±2.58)mm,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);研究组产妇盆腔器官脱垂的发生率、压力性尿失禁发生率分别为47.5%、45.0%,明显高于对照组的15.0%、12.5%,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 不同分娩方式产妇产后三维联合二维超声检查中,经阴道自然分娩产妇肛提肌裂孔形态较选择性剖宫产产妇增大,有效提高产后并发症检出率,能为疾病预防提供临床指导。

【关键词】 盆底三维超声;盆底二维超声;不同分娩方式;阴道分娩;剖宫产;并发症

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Analysis of three-dimensional combined with two-dimensional ultrasound findings and postpartum complications of parturients with different delivery modes. REN Yan¹, SHEN Qian², GUI Hong¹, WANG Yan¹. Department of Ultrasound¹, Department of Obstetrics², Weinan Central Hospital, Weinan 714000, Shaanxi, CHINA

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the three-dimensional combined with two-dimensional ultrasound findings and postpartum complications of parturients with different delivery modes. **Methods** The clinical data of 80 parturients who delivered and underwent postpartum repair in Weinan Central Hospital from June 2021 to May 2022 were analyzed retrospectively. According to different delivery methods, they were divided into a control group (cesarean section) and a study group (vaginal natural delivery), each with 40 cases. After 6 weeks of delivery, the pelvic floor three-dimensional combined with two-dimensional ultrasound was used to compare the anteroposterior diameter (LHAP), left and right diameter (LHLD), surface area (LHA), left levator ani muscle thickness (LAT), and right levator ani muscle thickness (RAT) of the two groups of parturients in resting state, maximum Valsalva state, and maximum anal contraction state, respectively, as well as the pelvic function indexes [urethral rotation angle (URA), bladder neck descent (BND), and cervical outer opening mobility (CDD)] and the incidence of pelvic organ prolapse and stress urinary incontinence. **Results** At rest, the LHAP, LHLD, LHA, left muscle LAT, and right muscle LAT of the study group were (4.39±0.42) cm, (5.41±0.49) cm, (15.13±2.15) cm², (0.69±0.12) cm, (0.64±0.09) cm, which were significantly longer (larger) than (3.80±0.31) cm, (4.74±0.36) cm, (13.08±2.45) cm², (0.54±0.11) cm, (0.56±0.10) cm of the control group ($P<0.05$). In the state of maximum Valsalva, the LHAP, LHLD, LHA, left muscle LAT, and right muscle LAT of the study group were (4.69±0.36) cm, (5.91±0.44) cm, (18.13±2.22) cm², (0.59±0.10) cm, (0.58±0.12) cm, which were significantly longer (larger) than (4.02±0.41) cm, (5.14±0.56) cm, (16.08±2.18) cm, (0.51±0.09) cm, (0.49±0.10) cm of the control group ($P<0.05$). Under the condition of maximum anal contraction, the LHAP, LHLD, LHA, left muscle LAT, and right muscle LAT of the study group were (3.95±0.41) cm, (4.85±0.45) cm, (13.18±1.98) cm², (0.68±0.08) cm, (0.71±0.12) cm, which were significantly longer (larger) than (3.50±0.32) cm, (4.51±0.41) cm, (11.02±1.89) cm², (0.60±0.07) cm, and (0.62±0.10) cm of the

第一作者:任艳(1972—),女,副主任医师,研究方向:临床常见病、多发病的超声诊断技术,尤其在胎儿畸形的产前筛查(系统四维超声胎儿心脏超声)等方面。

通讯作者:王琰(1983—),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:围产期保健,E-mail:wangyan0322wy@163.com。

control group ($P<0.05$). The URA, BND, and CDD of pregnant women in the study group were (41.82 ± 9.19) mm, (16.89 ± 3.12) mm, and (13.11 ± 2.98) mm, which were significantly higher than (32.01 ± 8.81) mm, (14.20 ± 3.05) mm, and (10.68 ± 2.58) mm in the control group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of pelvic organ prolapse and stress urinary incontinence in the study group were 47.5% and 45.0%, which were significantly higher than 15.0% and 12.5% in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** In the three-dimensional and two-dimensional ultrasound examination of postpartum women with different delivery modes, the shape of levator ani muscle fissure in women with vaginal natural delivery is larger than that in women with selective cesarean section, which effectively improves the detection rate of postpartum complications and can provide clinical guidance for disease prevention.

[Key words] Pelvic floor three-dimensional ultrasound; Pelvic floor two-dimensional ultrasound; Different delivery modes; Vaginal delivery; Cesarean section; Complication

近年来,随着生殖健康知识的科普,女性产后并发症受到越来越多的关注,其中产后盆底功能障碍是产后并发症最主要的表现^[1]。女性盆底组织是由盆底肌肉群、筋膜、韧带及神经围绕尿道、阴道、直肠等盆腔脏器构成的盆底支持系统,具有维持子宫、膀胱和直肠等脏器保持正常位置,及人体排便排尿等功能^[2]。王萌影等^[3]研究表明,妊娠和生产是诱发产后尿失禁、盆腔器官脱垂、慢性盆腔痛等女性盆底功能障碍疾病的重要因素。目前临床产科对于产后盆底功能障碍疾病的治疗,多采取早预防、早诊断、早治疗手段,如对产后4~6周产妇进行盆底超声检查及时诊断产妇产后盆底功能障碍疾病,对症下药开展盆底肌修复训练等治疗,降低产妇产后压力性尿失禁发病率等。武莉^[4]的研究表明,盆底三维、二维超声在不同分娩方式产后盆底功能障碍诊断中具有重要价值。本研究主要分析不同分娩方式产妇产后三维联合二维的超声表现及产后并发症状况,现将结果报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 回顾性分析2021年6月至2022年5月在渭南市中心医院产科分娩并进行产后修复的80例产妇的临床资料。纳入标准:(1)所有产妇均足月分娩;(2)孕妇及胎儿生命体征稳定;(3)产妇资料完整,且能进行随访调查。排除标准:(1)产妇资料缺失,或无法随访调查者;(2)合并尿失禁、盆腔器官脱垂等盆底功能障碍性疾病者;(3)合并有严重心肺疾病者、妊娠期并发症者;(4)合并有慢性咳嗽,长期便秘者。按照不同分娩方式将产妇分为对照组(剖宫产)和研究组(经阴道自然分娩)各40例。研究组产妇年龄20~41岁,平均(24.29 ± 6.89)岁;平均体质量指数(62.66 ± 6.19)kg/m²;新生儿体质量2.5~4.7 kg,平均(2.96 ± 0.7) kg。对照组产妇年龄22~42岁,平均(25.29 ± 6.76)岁;平均体质量指数(64.39 ± 6.72)kg/m²;新生儿体质量2.6~4.8 kg,平均(2.88 ± 0.69) kg。两组产妇的一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会批准,孕妇及其家属均签署知情同意书。

1.2 检查方法 所有产妇在分娩6周后来院应用盆底三维联合二维超声对产后盆底功能情况等进行检查。(1)检查准备:检查前产妇应排空直肠、膀胱,仰卧取截石位。准备彩色多普勒超声仪,并配备三维

容积的探头,将探头频率设置为4~8 MHz。同时在超声探头上均匀的涂抹耦合剂后,密封覆上乳胶探头套外罩防止产生气泡,并在覆上探头套外均匀的涂抹上耦合剂。(2)三维联合二维超声检查:超声设备调试好后,将超声探头置入产妇会阴部尿道外口与阴道外口间,使用适当的力度利用超声探头扫查产妇会阴的正中矢状切面,将扫查结果作为检查的基础平面,继续探入探头,在清晰的查看到产妇盆底组织后,扫查产妇盆底正中矢状切面由腹侧向背侧依次扫查产妇耻骨联合、尿道、阴道等,并利用三维联合二维超声依次采集产妇静息、最大Valsalva及最大缩肛状态下的三维容积图像,采集后继续在产妇耻骨联合的内下缘处与产妇肛管直肠结合处扫查,依次从产妇耻骨支、耻骨结合内侧缘、肛提肌内侧缘的范围水平获取产妇最小肛提肌裂孔的横断面,观察产妇肛提肌裂孔的形态,并依次测量静息、最大Valsalva及最大缩肛状态下肛提肌裂孔的前、后径,左、右径,面积,左右两侧肛提肌的厚度,在图像质量高的情况下保存图像。(3)信息处理:图片成像后,让两名影像学专科医生对产妇的三维联合二维超声图像进行解读,待影像学科主任签字审核后,将产妇情况转至产科。

1.3 观察指标 (1)在产妇分娩6周后,比较两组产妇静息状态下、最大Valsalva状态下和最大缩肛状态下的肛提肌裂孔的前后径(LHAP)、肛提肌裂孔的左右径(LHLD)、肛提肌裂孔的面积(LHA)及左侧肛提肌厚度(LAT)、右侧肛提肌厚度(RAT);(2)比较两组产妇盆腔功能指标[尿道旋转角(URA)、膀胱颈移动度(BND)、宫颈外口移动度(CDD)];(3)对产妇开展6个月的随访,比较两组产妇盆腔器官脱垂、压力性尿失禁发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法 应用SPSS18.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组产妇静息状态下 LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌 LAT、右侧肌 LAT 比较 静息状态下,研究组产妇的LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌LAT、右侧肌LAT明显长(大)于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组产妇静息状态下LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌LAT、右侧肌LAT比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of LHAP, LHLD, LHA, LAT of left muscle and LAT of right muscle between the two groups at rest ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	LHAP (cm)	LHLD (cm)	LHA (cm ²)	左侧肛LAT (cm)	右侧肛LAT (cm)
研究组	40	4.39±0.42	5.41±0.49	15.13±2.15	0.69±0.12	0.64±0.09
对照组	40	3.80±0.31	4.74±0.36	13.08±2.45	0.54±0.11	0.56±0.10
t值		7.148	6.969	5.948	5.828	3.761
P值		0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

2.2 两组产妇最大Valsalva状态下LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌LAT、右侧肌LAT比较 最大Valsalva状态下,研究组产妇LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌LAT、右侧肌LAT明显长(大)于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 两组产妇最大缩肛状态下LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌LAT、右侧肌LAT比较 最大缩肛状态下,研究组产妇LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌LAT、右侧肌LAT明显长(大)于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<$

0.05),见表3。

2.4 两组产妇的URA、BND、CDD比较 研究组产妇的URA、BND、CDD明显高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表4。

2.5 两组产妇盆腔器官脱垂和压力性尿失禁的发生率比较 研究组产妇盆腔器官脱垂的发生率、压力性尿失禁发生率分别为47.5%、45.0%,明显高于对照组的15.0%、12.5%,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表5。

表2 两组产妇最大Valsalva状态下LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌LAT、右侧肌LAT比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of LHAP, LHLD, LHA, LAT of left muscle, and LAT of right muscle between the two groups under the maximum Valsalva state ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	LHAP (cm)	LHLD (cm)	LHA (cm ²)	左侧肛LAT (cm)	右侧肛LAT (cm)
研究组	40	4.69±0.36	5.91±0.44	18.13±2.22	0.59±0.10	0.58±0.12
对照组	40	4.02±0.41	5.14±0.56	16.08±2.18	0.51±0.09	0.49±0.10
t值		7.766	6.838	4.167	3.761	3.644
P值		0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

表3 两组产妇最大缩肛状态下LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌LAT、右侧肌LAT比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of LHAP, LHLD, LHA, LAT of left muscle, and LAT of right muscle between the two groups under the maximum anal constriction state ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	LHAP (cm)	LHLD (cm)	LHA (cm ²)	左侧肛LAT (cm)	右侧肛LAT (cm)
研究组	40	3.95±0.41	4.85±0.45	13.18±1.98	0.68±0.08	0.71±0.12
对照组	40	3.50±0.32	4.51±0.41	11.02±1.89	0.60±0.07	0.62±0.10
t值		5.472	3.532	4.991	4.758	3.644
P值		0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

表4 两组产妇的URA、BND、CDD比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, mm)Table 4 Comparison of URA, BND, and CDD between the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$, mm)

组别	例数	URA	BND	CDD
研究组	40	41.82±9.19	16.89±3.12	13.11±2.98
对照组	40	32.01±8.81	14.20±3.05	10.68±2.58
t值		4.874	3.899	3.899
P值		0.001	0.001	0.001

表5 两组产妇盆腔器官脱垂和压力性尿失禁的发生率比较[例(%)]

Table 5 Comparison on the incidence of pelvic organ prolapse and stress urinary incontinence between the two groups [n (%)]

组别	例数	盆腔器官脱垂	压力性尿失禁
研究组	40	19 (47.5)	18 (45.0)
对照组	40	6 (15.0)	5 (12.5)
χ^2 值		9.833	10.313
P值		0.002	0.001

3 讨论

近年来,产妇产后的并发症发病率有增高趋势^[5]。临床研究表明,产妇产后盆底功能障碍是产后最主要的并发症^[6-7]。肛提肌是维持盆底支撑功能的重要组织,但由于妊娠及生产,产妇盆底组织受到长时间的挤压,导致肛提肌损伤,从而造成产妇盆底组织形态等发生改变,支持系统退化,最终引发产后盆底功能障碍疾病,严重影响产妇生活质量^[8]。因此及时的诊断,并查证出诱发产妇肛提肌损伤因素是干预产后盆底功能障碍疾病显得极其重要。

随着影像学技术的发展,由于三维超声具有显像清晰、测量准确,多平面及三维成像的优点,二维超声可动态下观察患者病灶等特点,三维联合二维超声检测技术已广泛应用临床疾病检测中。杜燕^[9]研究表明,对产妇产后盆底等进行三维联合二维超声检测,能清晰将产妇静息、最大Valsalva及最大缩肛状态下

盆底结构肛提肌裂孔情况显示出来。产妇产后 6 周进行盆底三维联合二维超声检测,可在超声仪器的显示屏上清晰观察及测量到产妇肛提肌裂孔形态,产妇盆腔组织中尿道旋转角,膀胱颈移动度,宫颈外口移动度,结合产妇实际即可判断产妇是否存在产后盆底功能障碍^[10-11]。而盆底功能障碍进一步的演变,会直接导致产妇发现压力性尿失禁和盆腔器官脱垂等,危害女性健康^[12-13]。因此对产妇产后盆底功能障碍、盆腔器官脱垂等并发症的进一步研究、分析,为广大女性健康提供保障。

林丽萍等^[14]研究表明,妊娠及分娩会损伤肛提肌等盆底组织结构,且不同的分娩方式对肛提肌损伤程度不同。其原因有二,一是产妇在妊娠期间子宫随着孕周的增加逐渐增大,盆底支持结构组织受重力影响会在妊娠期间持续性受到压迫,导致盆底肛提肌肌肉群、神经等组织受到长期牵拉及伸展,从而造成盆底支持组织出现变薄,撕裂及撕脱,甚至断裂等现象^[15]。二是产妇在妊娠期间,体内激素水平变化,导致盆底组织的胶原蛋白代谢方式改变,从而造成盆底支持系统功能弱化。而陈梅等^[16]研究表明,经阴道自然分娩及选择性剖宫产均可对肛提肌等盆底组织结构造成撕脱、断裂损伤,但由于分娩方式不同,经阴道自然分娩产妇在分娩时肛提肌牵拉及伸展程度更严重,因此受损的程度更大。这与本次回顾性分析研究中按照不同分娩方式分成两组,在产妇分娩 6 周后进行盆底三维联合二维超声检查,得出静息、最大Valsalva 及最大缩肛状态下,采取经阴道自然分娩产妇 LHAP、LHLD、LHA、左侧肌 LAT、右侧肌 LAT 均明显高于采取选择性剖宫产产妇的结果,与林丽萍等^[14]的研究结果一致。而采取经阴道自然分娩产妇盆底功能指标 URA、BND、CDD 均明显高于采取选择性剖宫产的产妇的结果又与陈梅等的研究一致。

同时在本次研究随访中,还得出采取经阴道自然分娩产妇盆腔器官脱垂的发生率及压力性尿失禁发生率均明显高于采取选择性剖宫产的产妇,与曹韵清^[12]等的研究一致,说明盆底功能障碍是预警盆腔器官脱垂、尿失禁发生率等产后并发症的重要标志。

综上所述,对不同分娩方式产妇产后三维、二维超声表现及产后并发症状况分析,可进一步提高产妇产后并发症的诊断率,帮助医生及时指导产妇产后盆底功能修复,值得临床推广。

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2018—2020年某三甲医院抗肿瘤靶向药物应用分析

陈春莲,刘丽亚,张思龙

南方医科大学深圳医院药剂科,广东 深圳 518000

【摘要】目的 分析某三甲医院2018—2020年抗肿瘤靶向药物的用药情况,为临床用药提供理论依据。**方法** 通过信息管理系统(HIS)提取2018—2020年南方医科大学深圳医院抗肿瘤药物使用数据,对抗肿瘤药物、抗肿瘤靶向药物的销售金额及其占比、用药频度(DDDs)、日均费用(DDC)进行回顾性分析。**结果** 2018—2020年我院抗肿瘤靶向药物的销售金额占抗肿瘤药物销售总金额的占比分别为21.48%、36.25%、47.40%,呈逐年上升趋势,其中2019—2020两年间的销售金额及其占比的波动较大;2018—2020年我院的抗肿瘤药物共有七个亚类,共计42个品种,且抗肿瘤药物的品种数逐年呈上升趋势,抗肿瘤药物的销售金额及其占比连续3年排名前3的药物均为抗肿瘤靶向药物、抗肿瘤激素类、其他抗肿瘤药及辅助治疗药,植物来源的抗肿瘤药及其衍生物等其他抗肿瘤药物的销售金额及其占比总体趋于稳定,在2019—2020年销售金额排名第一的抗肿瘤药物均为抗肿瘤靶向药物,且两年的销售金额在总销售金额的占比分别为2019年(36.25%)、2020年(47.40%),呈逐年上升趋势;2018—2020年DDDs前五名抗肿瘤靶向药物的波动较大,在2019—2020年抗肿瘤靶向药物DDDs排名前二的分别为盐酸埃克替尼片2019年(2 089.36)、2020年(3 104.99),甲苯磺酸索拉非尼片2019年(1 857.55)、2020年(2 966.94),且其DDDs呈逐年上升趋势;利妥昔单抗注射液在2018—2020年DDC的排序均为第一,其在2018—2020年的DDC分别为2018年(14 768.53),2019年(1 3706.74),2020年(1 0586.53),且其DDC逐年呈下降趋势。**结论** 我院在2018—2020年抗肿瘤药物的应用呈逐年上升趋势,其中抗肿瘤靶向药物的应用更为广泛,且其用药频度逐年上升,日均费用有下降趋势。

【关键词】 抗肿瘤药物;抗肿瘤靶向药物;用药频度;日均费用;用药分析

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Application of anti-tumor targeted drugs in a upper first-class hospital from 2018 to 2020. CHEN Chun-lian, LIU Li-ya, ZHANG Si-long. Department of Pharmacy, Shenzhen Hospital of Southern Medical University, Shenzhen 518000, Guangdong, CHINA

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the use of anti-tumor targeted drugs in a upper first-class hospital from 2018 to 2020, and provide theoretical basis for clinical use of drugs. **Methods** The use data of anti-tumor drugs in Shenzhen Hospital of Southern Medical University from 2018 to 2020 were extracted through the Information Management System (HIS), and the sales amount and proportion of anti-tumor drugs and anti-tumor targeted drugs, defined daily dose system (DDDs), and daily drug cost (DDC) were analyzed retrospectively. **Results** In 2018, 2019, and 2020, the sales amount of anti-tumor targeted drugs in the hospital accounted for 21.48%, 36.25%, and 47.40% of the total sales amount of anti-tumor drugs, respectively, showing an upward trend year by year, of which the sales amount and its proportion fluctuated greatly between 2019 and 2020. In 2018 to 2020, there are seven subcategories of anti-tumor drugs in the hospital, totaling 42 varieties, and the number of varieties of anti-tumor drugs is increasing year by year. The sales amount and proportion of anti-tumor drugs ranked the top three for three consecutive years were anti-tumor targeted drugs, anti-tumor hormones, and other anti-tumor drugs and adjuvant therapeutic drugs. The sales amount and its proportion of other anti-tumor drugs such as plant-derived anti-tumor drugs and their derivatives tend to be stable on the whole.

通讯作者:陈春莲(1985—),女,主管药师,主要从事药事管理方面的工作,E-mail:15818698708@139.com。

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