

多囊卵巢综合征患者行体外受精-胚胎移植前药物预处理的研究进展[△]

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摘要 多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)是女性常见的生殖内分泌代谢性疾病。部分PCOS患者因不孕需行体外受精-胚胎移植(IVF-ET)助孕。文献报道,PCOS患者在IVF助孕后发生卵巢过度刺激综合征、流产、极早产、妊娠期糖尿病和妊娠期高血压疾病的风险显著增加。在IVF助孕前给予药物预处理可能是改善PCOS患者妊娠结局的有效手段。本文对相关研究进行综述后发现,采用口服避孕药、二甲双胍、肌醇、生长激素或维生素D预处理,或在控制性促排卵期间应用前述药物,能改善PCOS患者的IVF结局。

关键词 多囊卵巢综合征; 体外受精; 胚胎移植; 避孕药; 二甲双胍; 肌醇; 生长激素; 维生素D

Progress of Pharmacological Pretreatment Before in Vitro Fertilization-Embryo Transfer in Patients with Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome[△]

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ABSTRACT Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is a common female disorder with reproductive, endocrine and metabolic features. Women with PCOS and anovulatory infertility could be offered in vitro fertilization-embryo transfer (IVF-ET) as fertility treatment. A significantly increased risk of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, miscarriage, very preterm delivery, gestational diabetes mellitus and hypertensive disorders has been reported to be associated with PCOS in women undergoing IVF. Pharmacological pretreatment before IVF may improve pregnancy outcomes in patients with PCOS. According to review, it is found that preconditioning with oral contraceptives, metformin, inositol, growth hormone, or vitamin D, or during controlled ovulation, could improve IVF outcomes in patients with PCOS.

KEYWORDS Polycystic ovarian syndrome; In vitro fertilization; Embryo transfer; Contraceptives; Metformin; Inositol; Growth hormone; Vitamin D

多囊卵巢综合征(polycystic ovarian syndrome, PCOS)是以稀发排卵或无排卵、高雄激素水平和卵巢多囊样改变为临床特征,常发生胰岛素抵抗和脂代谢紊乱的生殖内分泌代谢性疾病。育龄期女性的PCOS患病率约6%^[1-2]。由于稀发排卵或无排卵,PCOS患者常发生不孕。部分PCOS患者因诱导排卵多个周期未孕或合并其他不孕因素,需进行体外受精(in vitro fertilization, IVF)-胚胎移植(embryo transfer, ET)助孕。PCOS患者的IVF周期临床妊娠率和活产率与非PCOS患者相似,但获卵数增多,受精率降低,且发生卵巢过度刺激综合征(ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, OHSS)、流产、极早产、妊娠期糖尿病和妊娠期高血压疾病的风险显著增加^[3-5]。文献报道,在IVF助孕前给予药物预处理可能改善PCOS患者的妊娠

结局。本文对相关研究进展综述如下。

1 口服避孕药

PCOS患者的血清黄体生成素(LH)和雄激素水平常升高。与无高雄激素血症的PCOS患者和非PCOS患者相比,有高雄激素血症的PCOS患者的流产率显著升高,活产率显著降低^[6]。无高雄激素血症的PCOS患者与非PCOS患者相比,临床妊娠率和累积活产率更高,且流产率和早产、妊娠期糖尿病、妊娠期高血压疾病等不良围产期结局的发生率相似^[7]。口服避孕药能降低雄激素水平,在IVF周期启动前应用口服避孕药可能改善PCOS患者的IVF结局。

一项回顾性研究纳入了208例在IVF助孕前服用口服避孕药预处理和292例未服用口服避孕药的PCOS患者^[8]。该研究结果显示,口服避孕药预处理组1(服用时间 \geq 3个周期)患者的新鲜周期临床妊娠率[64.4% (87/135) vs. 41.8% (132/316)]、累积临床妊娠率[83.6% (107/128) vs. 66.4% (194/292)]均显著高于未服用口服避孕药组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),提示口服避孕药预处理可能改善卵母细胞和胚胎质量;着床率[38.6% (156/404) vs. 25.4%

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(267/1 052)]、单胎小于胎龄儿发生率[1.6% (1/62) vs. 5.6% (4/71)]低于未服用口服避孕药组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$);每移植周期的流产率低于未服用口服避孕药组[16.1% (19/118) vs. 20.2% (39/193)],但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。然而,口服避孕药预处理组2(服用时间 ≤ 2 个周期)患者的着床率[24.1% (76/315) vs. 25.4% (267/1052)]、新鲜周期临床妊娠率[42.7% (38/89) vs. 41.8% (132/316)]和流产率[22.4% (13/58) vs. 20.2% (39/193)]与未服用口服避孕药组相比,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。提示口服避孕药预处理的时间长短影响结局,连续服用口服避孕药 ≥ 3 个周期可有效改善 PCOS 患者的妊娠结局。

Wei 等^[9]开展的前瞻性研究发现,口服避孕药预处理(服用时间为 21~25 d)可能显著降低 PCOS 患者的新鲜周期临床妊娠率(48.8% vs. 63.6%, $RR = 0.77$, $95\% CI = 0.66 \sim 0.89$)和活产率(36.1% vs. 48.1%, $RR = 0.75$, $95\% CI = 0.61 \sim 0.92$),但不影响冻胚移植(frozen embryo transfer, FET)周期的临床妊娠率,加之口服避孕药预处理组患者的 hCG 日子宫内膜厚度显著低于对照组(未进行药物预处理的 PCOS 患者)[(11.2 \pm 2.0) mm vs. (9.9 \pm 2.0) mm],差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),提示口服避孕药预处理可能降低子宫内膜对胚胎的容受性;口服避孕药预处理组的 FET 周期流产率显著高于对照组(27.7% vs. 13.0%, $P = 0.004$),活产率显著降低(49.4% vs. 60.2%, $P = 0.06$),结合人绒毛膜促性腺激素(hCG)日 LH 水平降低来分析,口服避孕药预处理可能降低卵母细胞和胚胎质量。然而,口服避孕药预处理组患者的睾酮水平和合并男性因素的周期比例显著高于对照组,这些因素也可能降低临床妊娠率和活产率。口服避孕药预处理组患者的中重度 OHSS 发生率低于对照组[3.7% (33/902) vs. 4.6% (15/323)],但差异无统计学意义($P = 0.321$);两组患者获卵数的差异无统计学意义[(14.1 \pm 6.0)个 vs. (14.5 \pm 5.7)个, $P = 0.251$]。Xu 等^[10]开展的回顾性研究也发现,口服避孕药预处理组(服用时间为 25 d)患者的新鲜周期活产率[50.5% (270/535) vs. 59.4% (98/165), $P = 0.045$]和子宫内膜厚度[10 mm (9~12 mm) vs. 11 mm (10~13 mm), $P < 0.001$]显著低于对照组(未接受口服避孕药预处理的 PCOS 患者),差异均有统计学意义;与对照组比较,口服避孕药预处理组患者的临床妊娠率[60.0% (321/535) vs. 67.9% (112/165), $P = 0.069$]、累积活产率[63.0% (491/779) vs. 66.7% (164/246), $P = 0.300$]降低不明显,差异均无统计学意义。提示口服避孕药预处理组患者的新鲜周期活产率和临床妊娠率降低的主要原因可能是子宫内膜容受性受损。与对照组比较,口服避孕药预处理组患者的流产率轻度升高[9.5% (51/535) vs. 8.5% (14/165)],但差异无统计学意义($P = 0.685$)。

目前,口服避孕药预处理能否改善 PCOS 患者的 IVF 结局存在较大争议。前述研究结果中,差异具有统计学意义的主要原因可能在于口服避孕药预处理的疗程和停药时机不同。如果口服避孕药预处理的用药时间短于 2 个周期,患者不能获益。因口服避孕药可能对子宫内膜容受性造成不良影响,建议在停用口服避孕药适当时间后再启动 IVF

周期。

2 二甲双胍

约 70% 的 PCOS 患者存在胰岛素抵抗^[11]。与胰岛素水平正常的 PCOS 患者相比,合并胰岛素抵抗者的卵母细胞体外成熟周期的胚胎着床率显著降低^[12]。有学者认为,胰岛素抵抗可以通过升高雄激素水平,对子宫内膜功能及着床的环境产生影响,可能增加新鲜胚胎移植周期的晚期流产和巨大儿发生风险^[13]。作为胰岛素增敏剂,二甲双胍可能改善 PCOS 患者的 IVF 结局。2018 年 11 月,欧洲人类生殖和胚胎学学会发布的《2018 年多囊卵巢综合征评估与管理国际循证指南》推荐 PCOS 患者在启动 IVF 周期前用二甲双胍预处理或在控制性促排卵时加用二甲双胍^[14]。此外,二甲双胍可能增加 PCOS 患者子宫内膜同源框基因(HOXA10)、整合素 $\beta 3$ (ITGB3)水平的表达,改善患者子宫内膜容受性^[15]。

Wu 等^[16]的系统评价结果显示,二甲双胍可显著降低 PCOS 患者的 OHSS 发生风险[$OR = 0.43$, $95\% CI = 0.24 \sim 0.78$, 11 项随机对照试验(RCT), 947 例患者],与对照组(仅使用安慰剂的 PCOS 患者)的差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但二甲双胍组与对照组患者临床妊娠率、活产率和流产率的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);体重指数 $\geq 26 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 亚组中,二甲双胍组患者的临床妊娠率显著升高($OR = 1.71$, $95\% CI = 1.12 \sim 2.60$, 6 项 RCT, 482 例患者),与对照组的差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),活产率呈升高趋势但与对照组的差异无统计学意义($OR = 1.55$, $95\% CI = 0.96 \sim 2.49$, $P > 0.05$, 4 项 RCT, 386 例患者)。TSO 等^[17]的系统评价也报道,二甲双胍组患者的 OHSS 发生率显著低于对照组(使用安慰剂或未用药的患者)($RR = 0.46$, $95\% CI = 0.29 \sim 0.72$, 11 项 RCT, 1 091 例患者),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但流产率与对照组的差异无统计学意义($RR = 0.86$, $95\% CI = 0.56 \sim 1.32$, $P > 0.05$, 8 项 RCT, 821 例患者);激动剂长方案亚组中,二甲双胍组患者的临床妊娠率显著升高($RR = 1.32$, $95\% CI = 1.08 \sim 1.63$, 10 项 RCT, 915 例患者),与对照组的差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但二甲双胍组与对照组患者活产率的差异无统计学意义($RR = 1.30$, $95\% CI = 0.94 \sim 1.79$, $P > 0.05$, 6 项 RCT, 651 例患者);拮抗剂方案亚组中,由于纳入 RCT 的数量少且样本量小,不能确定二甲双胍能否改善临床妊娠率和活产率。

二甲双胍可降低 PCOS 患者的 OHSS 发生率。目前,尚不清楚二甲双胍能否提高 PCOS 患者的 IVF 临床妊娠率和活产率,以及能否降低流产率。对于体重指数 $\geq 26 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 以及使用激动剂长方案促排卵者,二甲双胍可提高临床妊娠率,但能否改善活产率还有待以后开展 RCT 进一步评价。

3 肌醇

作为一种天然分子,肌醇是有 9 种异构体的饱和环状多元醇,其中最重要的为肌肉肌醇和 D-手性肌醇。肌肉肌醇与 D-手性肌醇具有不同的功能,肌肉肌醇主要参与细胞葡萄糖摄取,故其水平在葡萄糖利用率高的组织中升高,如卵巢、心和脑;而在糖原储存量多的组织,如肝和肌肉, D-手性肌醇水平高。肌肉肌醇是卵泡刺激素(FSH)的第二信使,在卵母细胞成熟中发挥重要作用^[18]。D-手性肌醇可抑制颗粒细胞芳香

化酶的表达,从而增加卵泡的雄激素分泌^[19]。文献报道,合并胰岛素抵抗和高胰岛素血症的PCOS患者的卵泡液肌肉肌醇与D-手性肌醇的比值为0.2:1,而健康女性为100:1^[20]。因此,肌肉肌醇预处理可能改善PCOS患者的IVF结局。

2017年发表的一项Meta分析发现,尽管缺乏有统计学意义的差异,肌肉肌醇预处理可能提高PCOS患者的卵母细胞MII率($OR=2.21,95\%CI=0.83\sim 5.89$,4项RCT,2302枚卵母细胞)、优质胚胎率($OR=1.62,95\%CI=0.39\sim 6.71$,3项RCT,764枚胚胎)和临床妊娠率($OR=1.28,95\%CI=0.87\sim 1.89$,3项RCT,471例患者)^[21]。另一项Meta分析发现,肌肉肌醇预处理可显著减少PCOS患者的IVF周期促性腺激素(Gn)用量($MD=-493.66,95\%CI=-582.76\sim -404.56$,5项RCT,600例患者)和Gn使用时间($MD=-0.71,95\%CI=-1.12\sim -0.30$,6项RCT,629例患者)^[22]。2019年,Mendoza等^[23]开展的多中心RCT纳入了60例行单精子卵胞浆内注射的PCOS患者,研究组、对照组患者分别服用肌肉肌醇550mg+D-手性肌醇150mg(3.6:1)、肌肉肌醇550mg+D-手性肌醇13.8mg(40:1)预处理,结果显示,研究组患者的临床妊娠率[65.5%(19/29) vs. 25.9%(7/27), $P=0.003$]和活产率[55.2%(16/29) vs. 14.8%(4/27), $P=0.002$]显著高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义;但两组患者的MII卵数、优质胚胎数以及胰岛素水平、睾酮水平、血糖水平和HOMA指数改善情况相似,提示高剂量D-手性肌醇可能有利于胚胎着床。一项RCT比较了接受肌肉肌醇(1次2g,1日2次)与二甲双胍(1次0.85g,1日2次)预处理的PCOS患者的IVF结局,发现肌肉肌醇组患者的受精率[71%(40%~100%) vs. 47%(0%~87%), $P<0.001$]、优质胚胎数[3个(0~15个) vs. 2个(0~18个), $P=0.04$]和临床妊娠率[36%(18/50) vs. 18%(9/50), $P=0.04$]显著高于二甲双胍组,差异均有统计学意义;但两组患者OHSS发生率的差异无统计学意义[10%(5/50) vs. 20%(10/50), $P=0.07$]^[24]。

肌肉肌醇预处理可显著减少PCOS患者的IVF周期Gn用量和Gn使用时间,可能改善卵母细胞和胚胎质量,并提高临床妊娠率,但尚需进一步开展RCT加以证实或否定。肌肉肌醇联合高剂量D-手性肌醇预处理的临床妊娠率和活产率显著高于低剂量D-手性肌醇。使用肌肉肌醇预处理的PCOS患者的IVF结局可能优于二甲双胍。

4 生长激素(GH)

GH是腺垂体分泌的多肽激素,在卵巢卵泡发育和类固醇激素合成中发挥重要作用^[25]。PCOS患者的血清GH水平较年龄和体重匹配的月经周期规律的健康女性显著降低^[26]。PCOS患者对生长激素释放激素(GHRH)的反应性较月经正常的健康女性显著降低,且在控制性促排卵中常用的促性腺激素释放激素激动剂会抑制GHRH上调的GH分泌^[27]。因此,GH预处理或在控制性促排卵(特别是激动剂方案)期间添加GH可能改善PCOS患者的IVF结局。

目前,尚未检索到PCOS患者在IVF助孕前应用GH预处理的文献。一项RCT探索了在拮抗剂方案促排卵期间加用GH对PCOS患者IVF结局的影响,发现与未加用GH的PCOS

患者相比,加用GH可显著降低PCOS患者卵泡液和血清的氧化应激水平,增加正常受精的卵母细胞数[(8.8±4.8)个 vs. (6.5±4.6)个]和卵裂期胚胎数[(6.3±4.5)个 vs. (4.3±3.1)个],差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);可能因样本量小,GH对着床率[36.8%(32/87) vs. 29.2%(26/89)]和临床妊娠率[54.0%(27/50) vs. 42.0%(21/50)]的改善效果不明显,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)^[28]。

5 维生素D

维生素D是一种脂溶性维生素,可通过调节钙磷代谢维持骨骼健康,其水平与女性生殖功能密切相关。PCOS患者的血清25-羟维生素D水平与体重指数、体脂和稳态模型胰岛素抵抗指数呈负相关;卵泡液维生素D水平低于非PCOS患者,且超重者较体重正常者降低更显著;维生素D受体在卵巢颗粒细胞的表达也低于非PCOS患者^[29]。补充维生素D可显著降低PCOS患者的血清抗米勒管激素、胰岛素、总胆固醇和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平以及稳态模型胰岛素抵抗指数^[30]。Ozkan等^[31]报道,女性血清和卵泡液维生素D水平越高,IVF-ET周期临床妊娠的可能性越大。

一项回顾性队列研究纳入了305例患有PCOS和胰岛素抵抗且首次行IVF或卵胞质内单精子注射的不孕症患者,根据血清25-羟维生素D水平(≥ 20 ng/ml为正常)以及在控制性促排卵前是否进行治疗分为1组(缺乏但未治疗, $n=80$)、2组(正常, $n=35$)、3组(治疗后正常, $n=88$)和4组(治疗后仍缺乏, $n=102$),结果显示,2组、3组患者的着床率[49.0%(24/49)、49.1%(55/112)]、临床妊娠率[65.2%(15/23)、66.7%(38/57)]显著高于1组[着床率:8.5%(9/106)、临床妊娠率:19.3%(11/57)]、4组[着床率:14.3%(18/126)、临床妊娠率:23.5%(16/68)],差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),且血清25-羟维生素D水平与着床率、临床妊娠率呈正相关($P<0.01$);2组、3组患者的优质胚胎数[(10.6±5.2)、(7.6±4.1)个]显著高于1组[(2.8±2.5)个]、4组[(4.8±3.3)个],差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)^[32]。上述研究结果提示,补充维生素D能改善合并胰岛素抵抗的PCOS患者的胚胎质量,并显著提高着床率和临床妊娠率。然而,尚未检索到报道活产情况的相关文献。目前,一项以首次胚胎移植后活产作为主要结局的多中心双盲、安慰剂对照RCT正在开展^[33]。

6 结语

在IVF助孕前使用口服避孕药、二甲双胍、肌醇、GH或维生素D预处理,或在控制性促排卵期间应用上述药物,能改善PCOS患者的IVF结局。3个周期以上的口服避孕药预处理可提高PCOS患者的IVF周期临床妊娠率和累积临床妊娠率;口服避孕药预处理时间短于2个周期时,患者不能获益。服用二甲双胍可降低PCOS患者的IVF周期OHSS发生率,提高体重指数 ≥ 26 kg/m²以及使用激动剂长方案促排卵者的临床妊娠率。肌肉肌醇预处理可减少PCOS患者的IVF周期Gn用量和Gn使用时间,可能改善卵母细胞和胚胎质量,并提高临床妊娠率。在拮抗剂方案促排卵期间加用GH可降低PCOS患者卵泡液和血清的氧化应激水平,并增加正常受精的卵母细

胞数和卵裂期胚胎数。补充维生素 D 可改善合并胰岛素抵抗的 PCOS 患者的胚胎质量,并提高着床率和临床妊娠率。

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