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宫内生长受限胎儿神经发育障碍的研究进展*

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[摘要] 宫内生长受限(IUGR)指胎儿未能达到适当的生长潜力,是一种常见的妊娠并发症。该病严重影响胎儿生长发育功能,增加胎儿、新生儿并发症和死亡风险,易造成胎儿宫内窘迫、新生儿窒息等不良围产儿结局,同时患有 IUGR 的儿童终生神经发育不良的风险较高,如认知功能缺陷、脑瘫、行为问题、学习和注意力困难。目前,没有明确的治疗方法可以保护 IUGR 新生儿发生神经系统不良后果。早期准确识别和干预 IUGR,对于改善 IUGR 新生儿的不良预后及促进神经发育至关重要。早发型 IUGR 与迟发型 IUGR 均会对胎儿的大脑发育造成影响,包括会影响胎儿大脑中的血流、改变脑室结构、影响脑部功能、改变大脑中分子动力学指标等。该文旨在总结近年来 IUGR 胎儿神经发育方面的研究进展,就 IUGR 如何影响胎儿神经发育及相应的诊断监测方法做一综述,为进一步确定方案来改善长期不良的神经系统预后提供新思路。

[关键词] 宫内生长受限;神经发育障碍;新生儿脑损伤;分子标志物;儿童

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Research progress of neurodevelopmental disorders in
intrauterine growth restriction *

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[Abstract] Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), which refers to the failure of the fetus to achieve adequate growth potential, is a common complication of pregnancy. The disease seriously affects fetal growth and development, increases the risk of fetal and neonatal complications and death, and easily causes adverse perinatal outcomes such as fetal distress and neonatal asphyxia. Children with IUGR have a high risk of lifelong neurodevelopmental consequences such as cognitive deficits, cerebral palsy, behavioral problems, learning and concentration difficulties. Currently, there is no definite treatment method to protect neonates with IUGR from adverse neurological consequences. Early and accurate identification and intervention to promote neurodevelopment are essential to improve poor outcomes in neonates with IUGR. In addition, IUGR can also affect blood flow in the fetal brain, change the structure of the ventricles, affect brain functions and change molecular dynamics indicators in the brain. The purpose of this article is to summarize the progress of research on fetal neurodevelopment of IUGR in recent years, and to review how IUGR affects fetal neurodevelopment and the corresponding diagnostic monitoring methods, so as to provide new ideas for further determining the plan to improve the long-term poor neurological prognosis.

[Key words] intrauterine growth restriction; neurodevelopmental disorders; neonatal brain injury; molecular indicator; child

宫内生长受限 (intrauterine growth restriction, IUGR) 是孕妇妊娠过程中常见的并发症之一,是新生儿发病和死亡的主要原因,在过去 20 年中,其发生率达到了历史最高水平,约占发展中国家和发达国家妊

娠总数的 10%^[1]。据估计,全世界所有新生儿死亡原因中,低体重婴儿占比高达 80%,其中 2/3 是早产,1/3 是小于胎龄儿^[2]。IUGR 与许多不良妊娠结局的发生相关,严重危害胎儿宫内生长发育,易造成早产、胎

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儿窘迫、新生儿窒息等,使围产儿发病率和死亡率明显增加^[3]。IUGR 尤其可以导致胎儿的大脑损伤和神经发育障碍,目前尚缺乏明确有效的检测及治疗方法,以有效减轻 IUGR 新生儿神经系统长期后遗症。因此,了解 IUGR 对胎儿神经发育相关的影响尤为重要,本文系统综述 IUGR 对胎儿神经发育的影响机制及诊断进展,为防治其神经系统并发症提供理论依据。

1 IUGR 的定义

根据目前最新的医学专家共识和指南,IUGR 是指胎儿在子宫内的生长速度明显低于其预期的生长曲线,通常是胎儿的生长(体重、头围、腹围等)小于同一孕周正常胎儿群体的第 10 百分位数^[4]。临床上通常从孕期 20 周开始使用超声检查定期测量胎儿的体重、头围、腹围等,并与正常参考曲线进行比较来评估胎儿的生长情况。小于胎龄儿(small for gestational age,SGA)指胎儿出生体重小于同孕龄胎儿体重的第 10 百分位数,仅指胎儿体重。IUGR 通常是由胎盘功能不全引起,胎儿超声显示脐动脉搏动指数异常,直观表现为出生体重降低。因此,尽管有研究者采用多普勒超声测量异常胎儿脐动脉血流作为区分 SGA 和 IUGR 的必要条件^[5],但在许多研究中,IUGR 胎儿常与 SGA 交替使用。

2 IUGR 的病因

IUGR 病因复杂,主要涉及母体、胎儿及胎盘因素^[6]。母体因素中,妊娠合并症(如妊娠期高血压、子痫前期、血管病变型糖尿病)通过减少子宫胎盘灌注引发 IUGR^[7]。有回顾性研究表明,IUGR 孕妇的后代有着更高的神经系统发育风险^[8]。此外,孕妇吸烟、酗酒及患有精神疾病亦为危险因素。胎儿因素以染色体异常(13、18、21 三体综合征)为主,宫内感染(巨细胞病毒、风疹病毒)、多胎妊娠及代谢缺陷亦可致病。胎盘因素中,螺旋动脉重塑异常导致的母体血管灌注不良是核心机制^[9];母体螺旋动脉重塑不足引发高阻力和低流量子宫胎盘循环,通过缺血-再灌注损伤及血管生成失衡,导致胎儿氧供与营养输送障碍。

3 不同分型的 IUGR 对胎儿神经发育的影响

美国母胎医学会发表的专家共识提出将孕 32 周作为预测 IUGR 妊娠结局的最佳时间,根据超声诊断时的孕龄分为早发型 IUGR(妊娠时间<32 周)和晚发型 IUGR(妊娠时间≥32 周)^[10]。

3.1 早发型 IUGR 对胎儿神经发育影响

早发型 IUGR 占有病例的 20%~30%,多与慢性高血压/子痫前期共存^[11],其病理特征为妊娠中期绒毛血管横断面积减少≥30%,引发脐动脉阻力升高及生物物理评分下降,增加死胎、医源性早产等不良

结局风险^[12]。MALHOTRA 等^[13]以双胞胎母羊为实验对象,在孕 88 d 时结扎单脐动脉建立早发型羊 IUGR 模型,至 125 d 处死,组织病理学结果证实,胎盘功能不全可导致早发型 IUGR 胎羊广泛性白质损伤及神经炎症,神经元形态异常程度与缺氧时间呈正相关。严重的早发型 IUGR 较为罕见,并发症发生率约占妊娠总数的 0.4%。该病与胎儿死亡、医源性早产、新生儿重症监护病房长期住院治疗、新生儿死亡和远期神经发育障碍密切相关^[14]。

3.2 晚发型 IUGR 对胎儿神经发育影响

晚发型 IUGR 占有病例的 70%~80%,多由胎盘成熟障碍引起,脐动脉血流量无明显异常^[15]。晚发型 IUGR 可导致运动模式异常及认知缺陷^[16],其神经损伤特征包括胎儿头围增长迟缓伴感知能力、运动功能下降;胎盘灌注不足者认知、语言和运动障碍风险分别升高 9.3、17.5 和 1.44 倍($P<0.01$)^[17];短期记忆与注意力缺陷可持续至学龄期^[18]。

尽管早发型与晚发型 IUGR 的病理机制不同,早发型 IUGR 以结构性脑损伤为主,晚发型 IUGR 侧重功能性神经异常,但二者均与远期神经发育障碍密切相关,精准分型对个体化干预具有重要指导价值。

4 IUGR 相关的神经系统发育异常

4.1 脑血流改变

在慢性缺氧环境下,胎儿循环系统会发生再分配,血液会远离其他器官,优先保障脑部氧供,形成“脑保护”机制(即不对称 IUGR,表现为头身比例失衡)^[19]。尽管该机制可维持脑氧合以支持生存,但无法逆转神经元损伤,导致不对称 IUGR 患儿的神经发育结局较对称型更差^[20]。血流动力学改变特征包括:(1)大脑中动脉(middle cerebral artery,MCA)扩张伴阻力下降,提示宫内缺氧代偿^[21];(2)脑血流分布区域异质性,早期额叶灌注增加随病程进展转向基底节区优势供血,最终导致额叶体积缩减,该病变可通过 MRI 和超声检查来识别^[22]。

4.2 脑结构及脑功能的异常改变

IUGR 可导致胎儿脑结构和功能异常,影响远期神经发育。IUGR 导致胎儿出现的脑结构异常包括:(1)整体脑容量减小;(2)大脑皮层发育延迟或改变;(3)脑白质微结构异常;(4)脑灰质体积减小;(5)海马体体积减小;(6)胼胝体及小脑结构异常。与各种脑结构异常对应出现的脑功能异常分别为:(1)神经传导和信息处理能力降低;(2)认知缺陷或特异性发育迟缓;(3)感知和运动功能障碍;(4)行为异常和认知障碍;(5)学习和记忆功能障碍;(6)神经元连接减少,影响信息传递和整合。

IUGR 胎儿整体脑容量较正常胎儿明显减小,与

大脑半球、胼胝体及小脑发育不良相关,直接削弱神经传导和信息处理能力^[23]。其皮层发育延迟可引发认知缺陷,累及感知与运动功能;白质微结构异常(轴突/髓鞘损伤)导致神经传导速度下降,加剧运动障碍,而灰质体积减小,神经元密度异常则通过损害高级认知与情绪调节区域,诱发行为及认知异常^[24]。研究证实,海马体体积缩减影响学习记忆功能,且胼胝体-小脑蚓部发育不良(超声测量值降低)可破坏神经元连接与运动协调,导致远期认知运动能力低下及自闭症风险升高^[25-28]。上述结构-功能关联提示,IUGR 通过多脑区特异性损伤重塑神经发育轨迹,早期干预或可减轻语言等后天功能损害^[29],需深化机制研究以制订精准干预策略。

IUGR 可通过损害特定脑区功能间接引发注意力缺陷、执行功能障碍及社会情绪调节异常^[30]。其机制包括:(1)前额叶功能受损导致决策与自我控制障碍^[22];(2)杏仁核结构异常影响情绪加工与社会互动^[31];(3)神经递质失衡干扰神经传导^[32]。虽然无直接证据表明 IUGR 与注意缺陷多动障碍或阿斯伯格综合征存在因果关联,但前额叶-杏仁核功能异常可能构成其病理基础^[33]。当前研究强调了脑区域特异性损伤在神经发育障碍中的核心作用,但需进一步验证 IUGR 与特定综合征的直接联系。

5 IUGR 胎儿神经发育异常的临床诊断方法

5.1 MCA 多普勒超声

MCA 多普勒超声可监测胎儿脑血流再分布,但其单一指标预测不良妊娠结局的特异性有限,推荐级别中等^[34]。STAMPALIIJA 等^[35]对 856 例孕妇进行前瞻性研究,结果表明,MCA 异常可提示脑血流代偿机制,辅助预测胎盘功能不全相关并发症。然而,MCA 异常的 IUGR 患儿紧急剖宫产率明显高于对照组(29.0% vs. 4.8%, $P < 0.001$),且与胎位异常、代谢性酸中毒风险相关^[36],提示其特异性不足,需联合其他指标提升诊断准确度。

5.2 脑-胎盘率(cerebroplacental ration,CPR)

CPR 通过量化脑血流与脐动脉血流的相互作用,可有效区分 IUGR 与正常胎儿,并预测不良妊娠结局^[37],推荐级别高,目前被认为是区分 IUGR 与正常胎儿的有效指标。meta 分析表明,CPR 对胎儿宫内窘迫的预测效能明显优于 MCA 多普勒超声,且灵敏度随出生体重降低而升高(第 10、5、3 百分位数分别为 50.0%、68.0%、89.0%),联合胎儿血管搏动指数可进一步提升预测价值^[38]。STAMPALIIJA 等^[39]进行的多中心研究显示,CPR 和 MCA 多普勒超声均异常的 IUGR 患儿 3 岁时神经发育延迟、低体质量风险明显高于正常组及单指标异常组,提示 CPR 对远期

发育预测的临床潜力,需扩大样本量验证其普适性。

5.3 MRI

MRI 是临床上常用的影像学检查方式,拥有无创性、安全性等优点,虽受胎儿血管纤细、胎动等因素限制,但弥散加权成像(diffusion tensor imaging,DTI)与基于相位对比磁共振成像(PC-MRI)等新技术可突破传统 MRI 局限,精准评估脑微结构及血流动力学变化,为胎儿脑损伤分级提供依据,推荐级别中等^[40]。DTI 通过水分子扩散特性检测白质微结构异常,动态监测脑成熟度;PC-MRI 则量化脑血流参数,客观反映 IUGR 严重程度^[41]。MAGAWA 等^[42]利用血红蛋白磁性差异成像技术,间接评估胎盘功能障碍,为 IUGR 干预提供新方向。未来需完善标准化操作流程并扩大样本量进行临床验证,以推动 MRI 技术在围产期管理中的应用。

5.4 分子标志物及潜在检测方法

近年来,科学家们关注于利用生物标志物来早期预测 IUGR 胎儿脑损伤程度^[43]。血脑屏障完整性破坏促使 S-100 蛋白亚基 β (S100 calcium binding protein-beta,S100 β)、胶质纤维酸性蛋白(glial fibrillary acidic protein,GFAP)等脑源性蛋白渗入母血^[44],其水平可客观反映脑损伤程度,推荐级别中等^[45]。S100 β 作为一种星形胶质细胞特异性的钙结合蛋白,对神经胶质损伤高度敏感,其联合动脉参数可提升预测效能,对预测 IUGR 胎儿脑损伤有重要意义^[46]。SWISSA 等^[47]研究显示 IUGR 孕妇血清 S100 β /胎儿体重比值异常升高,且脑室内出血患儿母血 S100 β 增加为原来的 3.5 倍(从 0.034 6 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 激增至 0.087 4 $\mu\text{g/L}$)。GFAP 作为星形胶质细胞的特异性标志物,其血清浓度与脑损伤严重程度及预后相关^[48-49]。二者为 IUGR 神经发育异常的早期诊断与动态监测提供了依据。

因此,IUGR 神经发育异常的诊断需综合影像学与分子标志物:CPR 和 MRI 技术因早期检测优势获高级别推荐,MCA 多普勒超声及 S100 β 、GFAP 等生物标志物可作为辅助手段。

6 结论与展望

妊娠期间,母体缺氧、炎症等因素通过破坏胎盘血流与脑发育关键进程,导致 IUGR 患儿远期神经认知障碍风险升高。现有干预以产前监测(超声、胎心监护)及营养支持为主,未来需聚焦:(1)靶向生物学机制(如胎盘血管生成调控、神经炎症通路抑制)的药物治疗;(2)规律间隔成簇短回文重复序列-Cas9 基因编辑技术修正生长相关基因突变;(3)干细胞疗法修复胎盘功能或促进脑重塑^[50];(4)智能监测设备实时评估胎儿-胎盘单元,指导个体化干预。深化多组学机

制研究并推动技术临床转化,是改善 IUGR 神经预后的关键路径。

本文通过介绍 IUGR 的定义、病因,不同分型 IUGR 胎儿的神经损伤及诊断策略,建议临床早期识别高危患儿,通过婴幼儿期神经发育评估及靶向干预,降低儿童期神经异常及成年期神经系统疾病风险。鉴于 IUGR 神经损伤机制尚未完全阐明,急需构建大量的 IUGR 动物模型,充分探讨 IUGR 脑损伤机制,以推动研发精准干预策略。

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