## ·临床研究 Clinical research·

# 子宫切口憩室伴反复阴道大出血介入治疗一例并文献复习

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【摘要】目的 探讨剖宫产术后子宫切口憩室反复阴道出血的介入诊疗作用。方法 回顾我院 1 例剖宫产术后子宫切口憩室反复出血的盆腔动脉 DSA 表现及栓塞治疗,并结合文献复习该病发病原因、影像学表现及治疗方法。结果 患者因阴道反复出血前后共经历 3 次盆腔动脉 DSA 造影及栓塞治疗,短期止血效果肯定。DSA 表现为子宫动脉、阴部内动脉参与供血,供血动脉均增粗、扭曲,右侧子宫弓状动脉增粗,左侧子宫末梢动脉可见对比剂外溢征象,未见明显肿瘤染色或动静脉瘘征象。最后经宫腔镜证实子宫切口瘢痕内多发小憩室形成,其内可见积血。后经开腹手术切除子宫切口瘢痕组织,随访 1 年未见出血复发。结论 子宫切口憩室 DSA 造影表现不具特征性,介入栓塞治疗协同 2 期外科根治术疗效肯定。

【关键词】 剖宫产术;子宫切口憩室;阴道大出血;介入治疗中图分类号:R711.74 文献标志码:B 文章编号:1008-794X(2014)-12-1092-03

Interventional therapy of uterine incisional diverticula due to previous cesarean section associated with recurrent vaginal massive hemorrhage: report of one case with literature review FU Zhi - gang, ZHANG Xiao-lin, YU Chen-xin, LI Hai-tao, HAN Qiang, ZHANG Zhi-gang, TAN Guang-xi. Department of Interventional Radiology, Yichang Municipal Central People's Hospital, the First Clinical Medical College, Three Gorges University, Yichang, Hubei Province 443003, China

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[Abstract] Objective To evaluate the interventional embolization therapy in treating uterine incisional diverticula (i.e. previous cesarean scar defect) due to previous cesarean section associated with recurrent vaginal massive hemorrhage and to discuss DSA findings of previous cesarean scar defect. Methods The clinical data of one patient with uterine incisional diverticula due to previous cesarean section complicated by recurrent vaginal massive hemorrhage were reviewed. The DSA findings and the results of interventional embolization therapy were analyzed. Combined with the medical literature, the mechanism of the disease, imaging manifestations and the treatment were discussed. Results As repeated vaginal massive hemorrhage the patient underwent 3 times of pelvic artery angiography and embolization therapy, and clinically satisfactory short-term hemostatic effect was achieved. DSA demonstrated that both uterine artery and internal pubic artery participated in the blood supply of the lesions. The feeding arteries were thickened and tortuous, the right uterine arcuate artery was wider, and the contrast extravasation sign was seen at the left uterine peripheral arteries. No obvious tumor staining or arteriovenous fistula was detected. Hysteroscopic examination revealed that multiple tiny diverticula with hematocele developed within the cesarean scar. The uterine incisional scar was surgically removed through laparotomy. During one year follow-up no recurrence of Uterine incisional diverticula have no characteristic DSA bleeding was observed. **Conclusion** manifestations, and interventional embolization therapy with subsequent radical surgery has definite therapeutic effect.(J Intervent Radiol, 2014, 23: 1092-1094)

[Key words] cesarean section; uterine incisional diverticulum; vaginal massive hemorrhage; interventional therapy

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随着国内剖宫产手术率越来越高,术后并发症也随之攀升。有研究报道子宫切口憩室(previous

cesarean scar defect, PCSD)与其有关[1-2]。文献报道,PCSD发病率为6.9%[3]。该病往往导致经期延长、经量增多,少数患者可致阴道大出血。我院1例PCSD伴大出血患者由于起始诊断不清,前后经历3次介入栓塞止血后仍复发,后经宫腔镜证实为子宫切口瘢痕内多发小憩室形成,外科切除病变组织后阴道出血停止。本文旨在探讨子宫切口憩室的DSA表现及介入栓塞在该病治疗中的作用。

#### 1 临床资料

患者女。平素月经不规律,周期 30~40 d,经期时间长达 9~15 d,有痛经。在当地行药物治疗症状无好转。近来阴道出血量突然增多,大量凝血块从阴道涌出,出血量约 800 ml。逐来我院以"阴道出血原因待查"收入院。曾有剖宫产史。患者一般情况可,体格检查正常,生命体征基本稳定。因患者阴道出血量大,故未作妇检。 实验室检查提示轻度贫血,β-HCG 正常,床旁超声可见宫腔内大量液性暗区,提示宫腔内积血,未发现其他异常。入院后 2 d因再次阴道大出血行急症介入栓塞治疗。

第1次 DSA 表现为双侧子宫动脉增粗、扭曲,右侧子宫动脉弓状动脉分支丰富,分布范围广,提示子宫体积增大。左侧子宫动脉主干增粗,弓状动脉略显增粗。双侧子宫动脉造影均未见异常染色及对比剂外溢征象。然后超选择性插管至双侧子宫动脉,以直径 350~560 μm 海绵颗粒进行栓塞,术后造影示子宫动脉主干及分支闭塞。患者术后无不适,出血停止后出院。

术后 4 个月阴道再发大出血,遂行第 2 次介入治疗。术中造影发现双侧子宫动脉主干较第 1 次细小,弓状动脉也相对纤细,原右侧子宫动脉分布范围也缩小。可见左侧子宫动脉分支对比剂外溢征象。再次以 350 ~ 560 µm PVA 颗粒栓塞末梢血管,然后分别以微弹簧圈 1 枚栓塞双侧子宫动脉主干。术毕出血停止,患者出院。

第 2 次栓塞术后 3 个月,阴道出血仍复发。造影示右侧子宫动脉主干闭塞,右侧阴部内动脉参与子宫供血。左侧子宫动脉复通。后分别插管至责任血管注入 350 ~ 560 µm PVA 颗粒进行栓塞。术后阴道出血立即停止,遂行宫腔镜检查,发现子宫切口瘢痕内多发小憩室形成,其内可见积血。考虑到介入栓塞不能彻底治愈憩室,仍有复发出血风险,遂开腹行子宫切口瘢痕组织切除。病理诊断:送检"宫腔诊刮物",镜下见为血凝块、黏液、少量分泌期

子宫内膜。术后随访1年来未见阴道出血复发。

#### 2 讨论并文献复习

PCSD 是剖宫产术后罕见的并发症,于 1955 年首次报道<sup>[4]</sup>,是指子宫下段剖宫产术后的子宫切口由于愈合缺陷出现在切口处与宫腔相通的 1 处或数处凹陷,经血积聚于凹陷内,导致经期延长、经间期阴道流血、性交后出血,甚至不孕、痛经等症状,甚至可导致大出血等危及生命<sup>[5-7]</sup>。由于认识不足,及时诊断相对困难。

PCSD 发病原因及可能机制:① 剖宫产切口位于子宫下段,宫体边缘厚于宫颈边缘,切口两端收缩强度有差异,厚度和收缩力不同的两端的复位引起子宫切口憩室形成;② 宫腔感染因素;③ 宫腔压力因素;④ 子宫切口局部血运异常;⑤ 与缝合材料、缝合技术有关[5-9]。

PCSD 主要临床表现为腰痛、月经淋漓不净和不孕。部分患者可有慢性下腹痛或经期腹痛[10-11]。本例患者憩室虽不大,但较多,有发生大出血的倾向。出血原因可能与以下因素有关[5]:① 子宫内膜延伸至憩室内,周期性剥脱至憩室内积血;② 憩室开口狭窄,积血排出通而不畅;③ 憩室内感染;④ 憩室自分泌作用。本例宫腔镜证实子宫切口瘢痕内广泛憩室形成,病理示憩室内可见内膜组织和血凝块。

PCSD 可通过超声、子宫输卵管造影、宫腔镜及MRI 等辅助检查诊断。经阴道超声可大大提高诊断准确率。子宫输卵管造影可清晰显示内部结构,表现为突出于宫腔外的囊袋状结构。MRI 空间分辨力高,诊断符合率也较高,但价格昂贵。宫腔镜除能准确诊断外,还可同时进行治疗。

DSA造影表现及介入治疗:本例DSA表现为双侧子宫动脉主干及弓状动脉分支增粗、扭曲,表明憩室合并出血时子宫动脉供血量增多。血管破裂处可见对比剂外溢,未见明显异常染色、动静脉瘘及动脉瘤征象,与常见的异位妊娠造影有类似表现[12]。本例栓塞治疗效果不佳证明 PCSD 通过栓塞治疗不能达到根治目的,盖因盆腔内血液循环丰富,在栓塞动脉主干或分支后侧支循环选择性开放,重新给予子宫动脉供血,导致阴道出血复发。

本例先后进行 3 次 DSA 造影和介入栓塞术,虽短期止血效果肯定,但仍不能彻底治愈,与诊断不明有关。造成延误诊断原因有:① PCSD 发病隐匿且发病率低,临床医师不熟悉而忽视;② 影像学检查不完善,单纯 DSA 难以诊断;③ PCSD 的 DSA 表现

不典型,影响介入医师判断。故首先要认知 PCSD 发生于剖宫产者;其次伴有反复阴道出血者应完善相关影像学检查,初步诊断;DSA 作为影像学检查不具有特征性,但介入栓塞后仍出血者应值得怀疑。

总之,PCSD发病率较低,临床诊断较难,首先应提高此类疾病的认识,超声、子宫输卵管造影、宫腔镜及MRI等影像学检查对诊断该病有一定的价值。DSA造影表现不具特征性,应与异位妊娠鉴别。PCSD的治疗方法包括激素治疗和外科手术[5-7,13-14]。

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