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## • 临床研究 Clinical research •

# 剖宫产瘢痕妊娠介入治疗危险因素分析及列线图预测模型构建

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨子宫动脉栓塞术(UAE)治疗剖宫产瘢痕妊娠(CSP)危险因素,构建列线图预测模型,为患者个体化治疗提供依据。**方法** 回顾性分析2014年1月至2023年6月山西白求恩医院收治的305例CSP患者临床资料。采用多因素logistic回归分析CSP患者行UAE独立危险因素,构建风险预测模型。用R语言软件绘制列线图,受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)评价模型预测能力。对模型进行验证和校准,并通过决策曲线分析(DCA)法分析其临床效用。**结果** 305例患者中88例(28.85%)接受介入治疗,217例(71.15%)未接受介入治疗。单因素和多因素分析显示,孕囊直径( $OR: 1.062, 95\% CI: 1.034 \sim 1.091, P = 0.001$ )、腹痛( $OR: 0.179, 95\% CI: 0.085 \sim 0.379, P = 0.001$ )、残余肌层厚度<3 mm( $OR: 6.532, 95\% CI: 3.271 \sim 13.043, P = 0.001$ )是CSP患者行UAE独立危险因素。建立了风险预测模型 $[h(t, X) = h_0(t) \exp(-1.718X_1 + 1.877X_2 + 0.061X_3)]$ ,以列线图形式呈现。ROC曲线分析显示,模型总体预测效能显著优于单个危险因素预测,且模型Hosmer-Lemeshow检验具较好拟合度。一致性指数(C-index)为0.828,表现出良好区分度。经Bootstrap法校正后,该模型具有较高的预测准确性。DCA曲线评价该模型显示具有良好的临床效用价值。**结论** 基于有无腹痛、孕囊直径、残余肌层厚度构建的风险预测模型列线图具有较高的准确度和区分度,一致性良好。该模型临床效用性良好,可用于预测评估CSP患者是否存在UAE风险。

**【关键词】** 剖宫产瘢痕妊娠; 子宫动脉栓塞术; 介入治疗; 列线图

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the risk factors of uterine artery embolization (UAE) in treating cesarean scar pregnancy(CSP), and to construct a nomogram prediction model used for providing a basis for individualized treatment. **Methods** The clinical data of 305 CSP patients, who were admitted to the Shanxi Bethune Hospital from January 2014 to June 2023, were retrospectively analyzed. Multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the independent risk factors for UAE in patients with CSP, based on which a risk prediction model was constructed. R language was used to draw a nomogram. The receiver operating characteristic(ROC)curve was used to evaluate the predictive power of the model. The model was verified and calibrated, and the decision curve analysis(DCA)curve was drawn to analyze its clinical utility. **Results** Of the 305 CSP patients, 88(28.85%) received interventional operation and 217(71.15%) did not receive interventional operation. Univariate and multivariate analysis showed that gestational sac diameter( $OR = 1.062, 95\%CI = 1.034-1.091, P = 0.001$ ), abdominal pain( $OR = 0.179, 95\%CI = 0.085-0.379, P = 0.001$ ), residual muscle thickness( $OR = 6.532, 95\%CI = 3.271-13.043, P = 0.001$ ), were the independent risk factor for UAE in CSP patients ( $P < 0.05$ ). The following risk prediction model was established:  $h(t, X) = h_0(t) \exp(-1.718X_1 + 1.877X_2 + 0.061X_3)$ , which was presented as a nomogram. ROC curve analysis indicated that the overall prediction efficiency of the model was better than that of a single risk factor, and the Hosmer-Lemeshow test of the model had a better fit degree. The consistency index(C-index) was 0.828, suggesting that this model had good discrimination ability. After correction by the Bootstrap method, this model had a relatively high prediction accuracy. DCA curve evaluation revealed that this model had good clinical utilization value. **Conclusion** The nomogram of the risk prediction model, which is constructed based on the presence or absence of abdominal pain, gestational sac diameter and residual muscle thickness, has high accuracy and differentiation with a good consistency. This model has good clinical utilization value and it can be used to predict and evaluate whether a patient with CSP is at risk of UAE.

**【Key words】** cesarean scar pregnancy; uterine artery embolization; interventional treatment; nomogram

剖宫产瘢痕妊娠(cesarean scar pregnancy, CSP)是少见的异位妊娠,子宫肌层妊娠特殊形式之一,其发病率随着剖宫产率逐年增加而不断上升(1/1 800~1/2 216)<sup>[1-2]</sup>。由于无特异临床表现,继续妊娠会导致胎盘植入、大出血及子宫破裂等并发症<sup>[3-4]</sup>。近年子宫动脉栓塞术(uterine artery embolization, UAE)应用于CSP,大大降低了大出血及子宫切除风险。但随着UAE患者增加<sup>[5-6]</sup>,发现其存在疼痛、恶心、呕吐、卵巢功能下降、月经紊乱及不孕症等并发症,对年轻又有生育需求女性的影响尤为显著。因此对CSP患者合理应用这一技术,避免过度治疗及其并发症成为临床关注问题。本文收集单中心CSP患者资料,通过logistic回归法分析CSP患者接受UAE危险因素并构建列线图预测模型,为选择个体化治疗,改善生活质量提供依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 资料收集

收集2014年1月至2023年6月在山西白求恩

医院治疗的CSP患者临床资料。记录患者年龄、停经天数、入院时血人绒毛膜促性腺激素(beta human chorionic gonadotropin, hCG)水平、既往流产次数、距前次剖宫产时间、阴道流血、剖宫产次数、术中出血量、是否行UAE,以及超声参数孕囊直径、有无胚芽、有无卵黄囊、有无原始心管搏动、子宫下段剩余肌层厚度、妊娠囊周围血流。患者纳入标准:①有1~2次剖宫产手术史;②接受入院超声检查并住院治疗。排除标准:①其他医院治疗失败继而转诊入院;②相关资料残缺;③有凝血功能障碍;④宫内妊娠,妊娠物延至剖宫产瘢痕处或宫内妊娠物流产至瘢痕处;⑤宫颈妊娠。本研究经山西白求恩医院伦理委员会批准。

### 1.2 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0软件进行数据分析。计量资料符合正态分布以均数±标准差表示,组间比较用独立样本t检验;非正态分布以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,组间比较用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以[例(%)]表示,组间比较用 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用多因素logistic回归分析CSP患者行UAE独立危险因素,

构建风险预测模型。通过 R 语言软件 4.0 版中程序绘制独立危险因素列线图(nomogram),受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic curve,ROC)、Hosmer-Lemeshow 检验及一致性指数(concordance index,C-index)评估模型,校准曲线判断其预测符合度。决策曲线分析(decision curve analysis,DCA)法评估预测模型临床效用。

## 2 结果

共纳入 305 例患者,中位年龄 33 岁(22~46 岁),根据是否接受 UAE 分为介入组和对照组。

305 例患者基线特征见表 1。介入组、对照组 CSP 分型Ⅲ型、Ⅰ型患者超声影像特征比较见图 1、2。

单因素筛选和多因素分析结果显示,CSP 患者是否行 UAE 独立危险因素为孕囊直径、腹痛、残余肌层厚度<3 mm(均  $P = 0.001$ ),见表 2。对独立危险因素依次赋值为  $X_1, X_2, X_3$ ,建立的 CSP 患者行 UAE 风险预测模型为  $[h(t, X) = h_0(t) \exp(-1.718X_1 + 1.877X_2 + 0.061X_3)]$ 。为更加直观和精确判断,绘制了模型可视化列线图,见图 3。

独立危险因素分别绘制 ROC 曲线并与构建模型 ROC 曲线作比较,结果显示腹痛、孕囊直径、残余

表 1 305 例患者基线特征

参数	介入组( $n=88$ )	对照组( $n=217$ )	$\chi^2/Z$ 值	$P$ 值
年龄[岁, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	33.0(28.3,36.0)	33.0(30.0,36.0)	-1.447	0.149
停经时间[天, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	53.0(47.0,60.8)	48.0(44.0,56.5)	2.523	0.012
血 hCG[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	55.7(24.3,100.9)	50.9(22.8,79.0)	0.625	0.532
既往流产次数[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	2.0(1.0,3.0)	1.0(1.0,2.0)	1.239	0.218
间隔时间[年, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	5.0(3.0,8.0)	5.0(3.0,8.0)	-1.080	0.281
孕囊直径[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	25.5(19.6,37.8)	20.6(14.6,28.2)	5.005	0.001
术中出血量[mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	20.0(10.0,50.0)	20.0(10.0,50.0)	2.069	0.041
阴道流血[n(%)]			8.348	0.004
有	64(72.72)	119(54.84)		
无	24(27.27)	98(45.16)		
腹痛[例(%)]			37.792	0.001
有	32(36.36)	17(7.83)		
无	56(63.63)	200(92.17)		
剖宫产次数[例(%)]			1.011	0.315
<2 次	35(39.77)	100(46.08)		
≥2 次	53(60.23)	117(53.92)		
卵黄囊[例(%)]			5.466	0.019
有	63(71.59)	181(54.38)		
无	25(28.41)	36(16.59)		
胚芽回声[例(%)]			0.225	0.635
有	53(60.23)	137(63.13)		
无	35(39.77)	80(36.87)		
原始心管搏动[例(%)]			0.045	0.832
有	41(46.59)	104(47.93)		
无	47(53.41)	113(52.07)		
残余肌层厚度[例(%)]			48.266	0.001
<3 mm	13(14.77)	127(58.53)		
≥3 mm	75(85.22)	90(41.47)		
妊娠囊周围血流[例(%)]			5.650	0.017
有	81(92.05)	176(81.11)		
无	7(7.95)	41(18.89)		



①孕囊前方距前壁浆膜层较薄处 3.7 mm,即残余肌层厚度(箭头);②宫腔内可见 29.0 mm×23.1 mm×12.9 mm 孕囊光环(孕囊直径 21.7 mm),囊内可闻卵黄囊、胚芽回声,胚芽长 4.4 mm(箭头),可见原始心管搏动;③孕囊下缘与子宫下段前壁关系密切,之间可见散在血流信号(箭头)

图 2 对照组 CSP 分型Ⅰ型患者超声影像特征



①孕囊前方达浆膜层并略突向浆膜面,与前壁肌层界限欠清,前方距浆膜层较薄处约 1.7 mm,即残余肌层厚度(箭头);②宫腔下方及下段肌层内可见 45.1 mm×37.4 mm×20.4 mm 孕囊光环(孕囊直径 34.3 mm),囊内可闻卵黄囊回声,可见胚芽及原始心管搏动,头臀长 18.1 mm(箭头);③孕囊下缘与子宫前壁浆膜层间血流极为丰富(箭头)

图 1 介入组 CSP 分型Ⅲ型患者超声影像特征

表 2 CSP 患者行 UAE 风险单因素、多因素分析

变量参数	单因素分析			多因素分析		
	OR	95%CI	P 值	OR	95%CI	P 值
年龄(岁)	0.961	1.910~1.015	0.149	—	—	—
停经时间(d)	1.024	1.005~1.044	0.014	—	—	—
血 hCG(U/L)	1.000	1.000~1.000	0.531	—	—	—
既往流产次数(次)	1.148	0.940~1.403	0.761	—	—	—
间隔时间(年)	0.986	0.951~1.022	0.429	—	—	—
孕囊直径(mm)	1.064	1.040~1.089	0.001	1.062	1.034~1.091	0.001
术中出血量(mL)	1.003	1.000~1.005	0.250	—	—	—
阴道流血	0.455	0.265~0.781	0.004	—	—	—
腹痛	0.149	0.077~0.287	0.001	0.179	0.085~0.379	0.001
剖宫产次数≥2 次	1.294	0.782~2.141	0.351	—	—	—
有卵黄囊	1.995	1.111~3.582	0.021	—	—	—
有胚芽回声	1.131	0.680~1.880	0.635	—	—	—
有心管搏动	1.055	0.642~1.733	0.832	—	—	—
残余肌层厚度<3 mm	8.141	4.259~15.560	0.001	6.532	3.271~13.043	0.001
妊娠囊周围血流	0.371	0.160~0.862	0.021	—	—	—

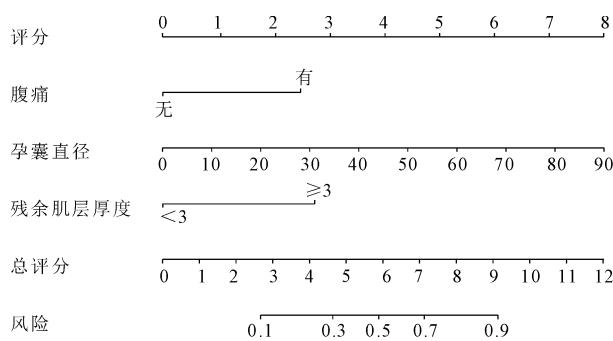


图 3 预测 CSP 患者 UAE 风险列线图

肌层厚度及模型曲线下面积(AUC)分别为 0.643、0.677、0.719 及 0.828, 灵敏度分别为 36.4%、44.3%、85.2% 及 84.1%, 特异度分别为 92.2%、81.6%、58.2% 及 70.0% (见图 4、表 3), 可见模型总体预测效能显著优于单个危险因素预测。

变量参数	截断值	灵敏度	特异度	AUC(95%CI)
腹痛	0.500	0.364	0.922	0.643(0.589, 0.696)
孕囊直径	29.900	0.443	0.816	0.677(0.609, 0.745)
残余肌层厚度	0.500	0.852	0.582	0.719(0.669, 0.768)
模型	0.244	0.841	0.700	0.828(0.773, 0.882)

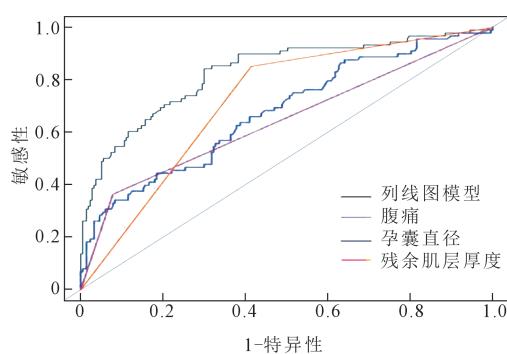


图 4 CSP 患者 UAE 风险 ROC 曲线

预测模型验证与校准结果显示, Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合优度检验  $\chi^2 = 13.201 (P > 0.05)$ , 即预测值与真实值间差异无统计学意义, 模型回归方程有较强解释力度, 拟合度较好; C-index 为 0.828(95% CI: 0.773~0.882), 表现出良好区分度; 经 1 000 次重复 Bootstrap 法对模型预测精准度进行评估, 其平均绝对误差为 0.014, 预测准确度良好(见图 5); DCA 法评估可知, 预测模型有较好的净收益及准确性, 临床效用价值良好, 见图 6。

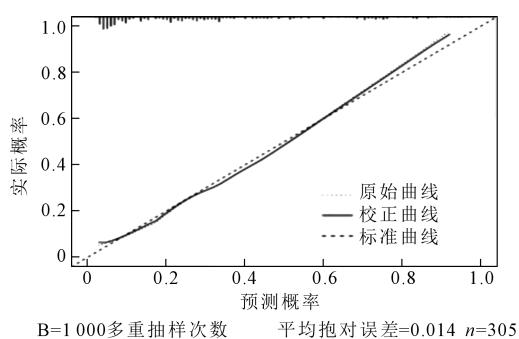


图 5 CSP 患者行 UAE 风险预测模型校准曲线

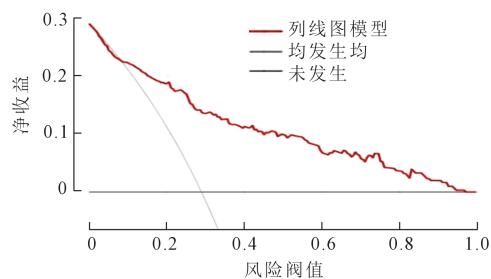


图 6 CSP 患者 UAE 风险临床 DCA 曲线

### 3 讨论

CSP 发病机制迄今仍不明确,随着国家生育政策放开,其发病率不容忽视<sup>[7-8]</sup>。CSP 临床表现无特异性,极易与宫颈妊娠及宫内早孕流产混淆<sup>[9-10]</sup>,继续妊娠会产生不可预知的严重并发症<sup>[11-12]</sup>。部分专家认为,CSP 是胎盘植入谱系疾病危险因素<sup>[13]</sup>。CSP 保守治疗和非保守治疗均有大出血风险,其中 CSP 分型Ⅱ、Ⅲ型风险更大<sup>[14-15]</sup>。UAE 可避免子宫切除、预防治疗过程中大量出血,挽救患者生命,但随着技术不断进步,也发现该技术存在一些争议<sup>[16]</sup>,尤其是卵巢功能下降、不孕症等远期并发症出现会严重影响年轻女性患者<sup>[7,17]</sup>。因此,慎重选择 UAE 成为临床医师在对这一部分患者治疗过程中不可回避的问题。

本研究将影像学和临床资料相结合,采用 logistic 回归分析患者接受 UAE 影响因素,提示腹痛、孕囊直径及残余肌层厚度<3 mm 是 CSP 患者行 UAE 的独立危险因素,其 OR 值分别为 0.179、1.062、6.532,其单个效能验证显示 AUC 分别为 0.643、0.677、0.719,灵敏度分别为 36.4%、44.3%、85.2%,特异度分别为 92.2%、81.6%、58.2%,模型总体预测效能显著优于单个危险因素预测效能。因此,对于存在腹痛加重、孕囊直径较

大、残余肌层厚度特别薄弱患者,有必要行 UAE 作为预处理,预防不良结局发生。

列线图可将复杂的回归方程转化为简洁的可视化图形,对患者接受 UAE 风险进行评估,便捷地推算出风险概率<sup>[18-19]</sup>。本研究根据独立危险因素构建列线图模型,经 Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合度检验显示其回归方程拟合度较高;C-index 为 0.828,表明其预测能力强,区分度好;经 1 000 次 Bootstrap 自抽样行 Calibration 内部校正,具有良好的预测准确性;DCA 曲线展现出较好的净收益及准确性,临床效用价值良好。

综上,本研究构建的 CSP 患者行 UAE 风险预测模型,具有良好的区分度、准确度和临床效用性,使患者能接受精准治疗,避免不必要的并发症发生,为临床医师提供了重要参考依据。但本研究为单中心回顾性研究,样本数量相对较少,无法避免存在偏倚可能,此外本列线图模型尚未通过外部数据验证,使用和泛化过程中仍需谨慎。

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