

# COH 中不同时间黄体生成素比值预测妊娠结局的价值分析

徐晓昉 李昕

**【摘要】目的** 探讨不孕症患者接受长方案控制性超促排卵(COH)治疗的过程中不同时间血清黄体生成素(LH)比值预测体外受精-胚胎移植(IVF-ET)妊娠结局的价值。**方法** 选取宁波市镇海区人民医院2015年4月至2017年9月收治的127例接受长方案COH治疗的不孕症患者,收集其临床资料,对促性腺激素(Gn)启动前LH水平以及治疗周期中卵泡发育早期、晚期血清LH水平进行实验室检测,使用ROC曲线分别分析LH<sub>早卵泡期</sub>/LH<sub>启动前</sub>和LH<sub>晚卵泡期</sub>/LH<sub>启动前</sub>预测IVF-ET妊娠结局的价值。结果LH<sub>早卵泡期</sub>/LH<sub>启动前</sub>指标用于预测患者临床妊娠所绘制的ROC曲线图,其曲线下面积(AUC)为0.558,P<0.05,诊断阈值为1.250,灵敏度0.663,特异度0.557,约登指数0.220。LH<sub>晚卵泡期</sub>/LH<sub>启动前</sub>指标用于预测患者临床妊娠所绘制的ROC曲线图,AUC为0.682,P<0.01,诊断阈值为1.000,灵敏度0.724,特异度0.687,约登指数0.411。将LH<sub>晚卵泡期</sub>/LH<sub>启动前</sub>≤1.000的45例患者纳入A组,LH<sub>晚卵泡期</sub>/LH<sub>启动前</sub>>1.000的82例患者纳入B组,两组患者在获卵术和早期流产率方面差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),但B组患者的两原核(2PN)受精率、种植率和临床妊娠率均高于A组患者,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。**结论** 对于首次接受长方案COH治疗且卵巢储备能力正常的不孕症患者,治疗周期中卵泡发育早期和晚期血清LH水平与Gn启动前LH水平的比值均对其IVF-ET妊娠结局的预测有一定价值。两者相比,LH<sub>晚卵泡期</sub>/LH<sub>启动前</sub>的约登指数更优,该比值>1的患者临床妊娠率更高。将晚期血清LH水平与Gn启动前LH水平联合检测能够提高其预测价值,对该类患者的妊娠结局预测具有重要临床意义。

**【关键词】** 不孕症 体外受精-胚胎移植 黄体生成素 妊娠

Value of serum LH level at different time of COH for infertility patients in predicting pregnancy outcome of IVF-ET XU Xiaofang, LI Xin. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Zhenhai District People's Hospital, Ningbo 315000, China

**【Abstract】Objective** To explore the value of serum luteinizing hormone (LH) ratio at different time in infertility patients undergoing long-term controlled ovarian hyperstimulation (COH) treatment in predicting pregnancy outcomes of in vitro fertilization-embryo transfer (IVF-ET). **Methods** One hundred and twenty-seven infertility patients receiving COH treatment from April 2015 to September 2017 in Zhenhai District People's Hospital were enrolled in the study. The clinical data were collected, and the levels of LH before Gn initiation and serum LH during early and late follicular development were detected. The ROC curve was used to analyze the value of LH at early follicular phase/LH before Gn initiation ratio and LH at late follicular phase/LH before Gn initiation ratio in predicting pregnancy outcomes of IVF-ET respectively. **Results** When LH at early follicular phase/pre-Gn LH was used to predict the pregnancy outcome, the area under the ROC curve (AUC) was 0.558 ( $P<0.05$ ), the diagnostic threshold (cutoff value) was 1.250, the sensitivity was 0.663, the specificity was 0.557, and the Yoden index was 0.220. When LH at late follicular phase/pre-Gn LH was used to predict the pregnancy outcome, The AUC was 0.682 ( $P<0.01$ ), the cutoff value was 1.000, the sensitivity was 0.724, the specificity was 0.687, and the Yoden index was 0.411. There were 45 patients with late follicular phase LH/pre-Gn LH<1.000 (group A)and 82 patients with late follicular phase of LH/pre-Gn LH>1.000 (group B). There was no significant difference in oocyte harvesting and early abortion rate between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). However, the fertilization rate, implantation rate and two pronuclear (2PN) pregnancy rate in group B were higher than those in group A ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The ratio of serum LH level to pre-Gn LH level in early and late follicular development in infertility patients with normal ovarian reserve capacity who received long-term COH treatment for the first time has a certain value in predicting the outcome of IVF-ET pregnancy. The combined detection of late serum LH level and pre-Gn LH level can improve the predictive value, and has important clinical significance in predicting

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作者单位:315000 宁波市镇海区人民医院妇产科(徐晓昉);上海市复旦大学附属妇产科医院妇科(李昕)

通信作者:徐晓昉,E-mail:xuxiaofang2019@163.com





质量、临床妊娠发挥很大作用<sup>[11]</sup>。B 组种植率明显提高原因可能与 LH 和子宫内膜容受性有关<sup>[12]</sup>。有相关研究显示,LH 可以直接作用在子宫内膜和黄体细胞的 LH 受体,并改善其容受性,若 LH 水平过低,则会影响子宫内膜上孕酮(P)和 E2 受体的表达情况,还会使早期胚胎的着床率下降<sup>[13]</sup>。本次研究中的 B 组延长 Gn 用药的天数,可能与 LH 过低引发卵泡内雌激素缺乏,延长了卵母细胞成熟的时间有关<sup>[14]</sup>。

综上所述,对于首次接受长方案 COH 治疗且卵巢储备能力正常的不孕症患者,治疗周期中卵泡发育早期和晚期血清 LH 水平与 Gn 启动前 LH 水平的比值均对其 IVF-ET 妊娠结局的预测有一定价值。两者相比,LH<sub>晚卵泡期</sub>/LH<sub>启动前</sub>的约登指数更优,该比值>1 的患者临床妊娠率更高。将晚期血清 LH 水平与 Gn 启动前 LH 水平联合检测能够提高其预测价值,对该类患者的妊娠结局预测具有重要临床意义。

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