

· 论著 · 腹部 ·

缩宫素联合垂体后叶素对宫缩乏力性产后出血患者纤溶、凝血功能的影响

刘艳华* 李 宁

郑州市第二人民医院产科(河南 郑州 450000)

【摘要】目的 探讨缩宫素联合垂体后叶素对宫缩乏力性产后出血患者纤溶、凝血功能的影响。**方法** 便利抽样法选取2019年1月至2023年8月宫缩乏力性产后出血患者52例,按照随机数字表发分组即对照组和观察组,每组均26例,对照组使用缩宫素治疗,研究组采用缩宫素联合垂体后叶素的治疗方案,统计两组产后出血量、凝血功能指标、临床疗效、不良反应。**结果** 观察组产后2h出血量(238.24 ± 36.25 mL vs 279.32 ± 42.71 mL, $t=3.739$, $P=0.001$)、产后24h出血量(569.23 ± 28.15 mL vs 621.22 ± 41.33 mL, $t=5.301$, $P<0.001$)均显著低于对照组,且止血时间更短(21.11 ± 3.22 min vs 29.23 ± 3.61 min, $t=8.559$, $P<0.001$)。治疗后,观察组凝血酶时间(TT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、D-二聚体(D-D)及纤维蛋白原(Fib)的改善差值均显著高于对照组(均 $P<0.001$)。观察组临床总有效率为96.15%(25/26),显著高于对照组的76.92%(20/26)($\chi^2=4.127$, $P=0.042$)。两组不良反应总发生率比较,差异无统计学意义(23.08% vs 15.38%, $\chi^2=0.495$, $P=0.482$)。**结论** 对于宫缩乏力性产后出血患者,在缩宫素基础上联合应用垂体后叶素,能更有效地减少产后出血量、缩短止血时间,并显著改善患者的纤溶与凝血功能,临床疗效确切,且未显著增加不良反应,安全性良好。

【关键词】 宫缩乏力性产后出血; 缩宫素; 垂体后叶素; 凝血功能

【中图分类号】 R584.3

【文献标识码】 A

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1009-3257.2026.1.040

Effect of Oxytocin Combined with Pituitrin on Fibrinolysis and Coagulation Function in Patients with Postpartum Hemorrhage Due to Uterine Fatigue

LIU Yan-hua*, LI Ning.

Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of Zhengzhou Second People's Hospital, Zhengzhou 450000, Henan Province, China

Abstract: Objective To explore the effects of oxytocin combined with posterior pituitary hormone on fibrinolysis and coagulation function in patients with postpartum hemorrhage caused by uterine atony. **Methods** Convenience sampling method was used to select 52 patients with postpartum hemorrhage caused by uterine atony from January 2019 to August 2023. They were randomly divided into a control group and an observation group, with 26 cases in each group. The control group was treated with oxytocin, while the study group was treated with oxytocin combined with posterior pituitary hormone. The postpartum hemorrhage volume, coagulation function indicators, clinical efficacy, and adverse reactions of the two groups were statistically analyzed. **Results** The amount of bleeding 2 hours postpartum in the observation group (238.24 ± 36.25 mL vs 279.32 ± 42.71 mL, $t=3.739$, $P=0.001$) and 24 hours postpartum (569.23 ± 28.15 mL vs 621.22 ± 41.33 mL) Both were significantly lower than the control group ($t=5.301$, $P<0.001$), and the hemostasis time was shorter (21.11 ± 3.22 min vs 29.23 ± 3.61 min, $t=8.559$, $P<0.001$). After treatment, the differences in improvement of thrombin time (TT), prothrombin time (PT), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), D-dimer (D-D), and fibrinogen (Fib) in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group (all $P<0.001$). The total clinical effective rate of the observation group was 96.15% (25/26), significantly higher than that of the control group, which was 76.92% (20/26) ($\chi^2=4.127$, $P=0.042$). There was no statistically significant difference in the total incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups (23.08% vs 15.38%, $\chi^2=0.495$, $P=0.482$). **Conclusion** For patients with postpartum hemorrhage due to uterine atony, the combined application of posterior pituitary hormone on the basis of oxytocin can more effectively reduce the amount of postpartum hemorrhage, shorten the hemostasis time, and significantly improve the fibrinolysis and coagulation functions of patients. The clinical efficacy is definite, and it does not significantly increase adverse reactions, with good safety.

Keywords: Uterine Atony Postpartum Hemorrhage; Oxytocin; Pituitrin; Coagulation Function

产后出血是指女性分娩后产生的血液丢失超过500mL,是妇产科常见的急危重症之一,严重威胁孕产妇的生命^[1]。据统计^[2],全球每年有超过140万人死于产后出血,其中由产后出血导致的死亡病例占全球孕产妇死亡总数的25%~30%,是造成孕产妇死亡的首要直接原因。宫缩乏力性产后出血是产后出血最主要的致病类型,约占产后出血总病例数的70%~80%^[3]。需要特别指出的是,我国女性人口众多,加之

经济水平差异较大,以及医疗资源的不平衡分布,致使我国产后出血发生率相对较高,且难以得到及时有效的救治^[4]。传统治疗方法主要采用缩宫素来促进宫缩,但是宫缩不良的患者对缩宫素治疗效果不佳,极易导致产后出血^[5]。垂体后叶素作为一种能够促进子宫收缩和增强子宫平滑肌收缩强度的药物,近年来逐渐得到了广泛应用^[6]。本研究旨在探讨缩宫素联合垂体后叶素对于宫缩乏力性产后出血患者纤溶、凝血功能的影响,

【第一作者】 刘艳华,女,主治医师,主要研究方向:产科方向。E-mail: nhhyhslu@163.com

【通讯作者】 刘艳华

以期为临床治疗提供更好的理论依据和临床指导，内容如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 便利抽样法选取2019年1月至2023年8月宫缩乏力性产后出血患者52例。

纳入标准：符合宫缩乏力性产后出血诊断标准^[7]；产后24h出血量>500mL；单胎妊娠；意识正常。排除标准：孕期合并血管疾病，如高血压、心脏病等；产后合并其他并发症，如感染、胎盘残留、子宫失血性病变等；有出血性疾病史或正在使用抗凝药物者；孕期和产后使用激素药物或有过敏史者；产后恢复期间未按医嘱规律服药或未配合观察和随访者；其他不符合研究要求的患者；严重产后出血。分组方法依据随机数字表，共设对照组与观察组两个组别，每组均分配26例。对照组：年龄20~39岁，平均年龄(27.54±3.22)岁，孕周37~42周，平均孕周(39.61±0.52)周，体重(65.34±5.71)kg，经产史：初产妇19例，经产妇7例。观察组：年龄20~38岁，平均年龄(27.33±3.15)岁，孕周37~42周，平均孕周(39.52±0.43)周，体重(65.19±5.64)kg，经产史：初产妇20例，经产妇6例。以上数据表明，两组患者的基线资料均衡，具有良好可比性(所有指标P>0.05)。

1.2 方法 所有患者均接受常规产后处理，在此基础上，对照组给予缩宫素(生产厂家：上海禾丰制药有限公司，批准文号：国药准字H31020850，药品批号：09250903)治疗，方案为将10单位缩宫素加入500mL 0.9%氯化钠注射液静脉滴注，初始滴速20~40滴/分，若30min后止血效果不佳可重复给药一次；观察组则在对照组相同缩宫素(批号：230801)治疗基础上，联合应用垂体后叶素(生产厂家：南京新百药业有限公司，批准文号：国药准字H32026638，药品批号：

24250101)，于胎儿娩出后即刻肌肉注射10单位。两组所用药品均由本院药剂科统一提供。治疗后对所有患者进行为期24h的密切监测，同时严密观察不良反应发生情况。

1.3 观察指标 (1)产后出血量：分别于产后2h及24h，采用容积法(专用集血器)结合称重法(浸血敷料、单巾前后重量差)精确计量总失血量^[8-9]；(2)凝血功能指标：于治疗前及治疗24h后，采集患者静脉血，使用全自动凝血分析仪检测凝血酶时间(TT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、D-二聚体(D-D)及纤维蛋白原(Fib)水平；(3)临床疗效：参照出血控制时间及临床症状改善程度进行评估，分为显效(用药后30min内出血停止，血压、心率等生命体征稳定)、有效(用药后30~60min内出血显著减少，生命体征趋于平稳)和无效(用药60min后出血未得到有效控制或需采取其他干预措施)，总有效率按(显效+有效)例数占总例数的百分比计算；(4)不良反应：如血压升高、心悸、胸闷、恶心呕吐、心率增快。

1.4 统计学方法 所有数据均使用SPSS 27.0进行统计学处理。对于呈正态分布的计量指标，其统计描述形式为 $\bar{x} \pm s$ ，组间比较应用t检验；针对分类指标，其统计描述形式为[n(%)]，组间比较应用 χ^2 检验。统计显著性水平设定为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 两组产后出血量比较 观察组产后2h、24h出血量均少于对照组(P<0.05)，止血时间短于对照组(P<0.05)，见表1。

2.2 两组凝血功能指标比较 观察组TT、PT、APTT、D-D、Fib差值均高于对照组(P<0.05)，见表2。

2.3 两组临床疗效比较 观察组临床总有效率96.15%高于对照组(P<0.05)，见表3。

2.4 两组不良反应比较 两组不良反应比较，P>0.05，见表4。

表1 两组产后出血量比较

组别	例数	产后2h(mL)	产后24h(mL)	止血时间(min)
对照组	26	279.32±42.71	621.22±41.33	29.23±3.61
观察组	26	238.24±36.25	569.23±28.15	21.11±3.22
t		3.739	5.301	8.559
P		0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表3 两组临床疗效比较[n(%)]

组别	例数	显效	有效	无效	总有效率
对照组	26	6(23.08)	14(53.85)	6(23.08)	20(76.92)
观察组	26	12(46.15)	13(50.00)	1(3.85)	25(96.15)
χ^2					4.127
P					0.042

表2 两组凝血功能指标比较

组别	例数	TT差值(s)	PT差值(s)	APTT差值(s)	D-D差值(mg/L)	Fib差值(g/L)
对照组	26	5.55±0.84	4.38±0.71	8.04±1.29	1.74±0.27	2.33±0.41
观察组	26	8.47±1.59	5.89±0.96	12.95±2.31	2.13±0.42	4.14±0.65
t		8.280	6.448	9.463	3.983	12.009
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表4 两组不良反应比较[n(%)]

组别	例数	血压升高	心悸	胸闷	恶心呕吐	心率增快	总有效率
对照组	26	0	0	1(3.85)	2(7.69)	1(3.85)	4(15.38)
观察组	26	1(3.85)	1(3.85)	2(7.69)	1(3.85)	1(3.85)	6(23.08)
χ^2							0.495
P							0.482

3 讨论

本研究结果显示,观察组患者在产后2小时及24小时的出血量均低于对照组,且止血所需时间更短。产后出血作为分娩期严重的并发症,其防治一直是产科临床实践的核心课题之一。目前,缩宫素因其能够有效促进子宫平滑肌收缩,被广泛用作产后出血的一线治疗药物^[10]。但临床实践表明,对于宫缩乏力显著的患者,单纯依赖缩宫素其治疗效果可能受限,存在止血不充分的风险。垂体后叶素可以扩张子宫平滑肌,从而增强缩宫素的收缩作用,从而减少出血^[11]。此外,垂体后叶素还可以促进体内的血小板黏附和凝血因子的生成^[12]。缩宫素联合垂体后叶素可以提高子宫肌肉的收缩力和频率,使子宫快速收缩,减少出血时间和量。同时,垂体后叶素可以促进血管内皮细胞释放第八因子和第十三因子,并刺激血小板生成,从而增强凝血功能^[13]。这些作用的相互作用可以更有效地控制出血,从而缩短止血时间和降低出血量。因此,联合使用缩宫素和垂体后叶素可以增强两种药物的疗效,从而更有效地控制产后出血。

且本研究发现,观察组凝血功能指标TT、PT、APTT、D-D和Fib差值均高于对照组,说明联合应用缩宫素和垂体后叶素可以增强患者的凝血功能^[14-15],可能因为垂体后叶素可以促进凝血因子的生成和释放,增强凝血功能^[16-17]。凝血因子的生成和释放的增加可以使凝血酶的形成速度加快,从而缩短凝血时间^[18]。此外,垂体后叶素还可以促进纤维蛋白原的生成和聚合,增强血栓的稳定性^[19]。本研究发现,两组患者不良反应比较差异不显著,说明缩宫素联合垂体后叶素用药并没有显著增加药物不良反应。

综上所述,缩宫素联合垂体后叶素能够显著减少宫缩乏力性产后出血患者的出血量、缩短止血时间、提高纤溶和凝血功能,具有较好的临床疗效和安全性。

参考文献

- [1] Jokinen S, Kuitunen A, Uotila J, et al. Thromboelastometry-guided treatment algorithm in postpartum haemorrhage: a randomised, controlled pilot trial [J]. *Br J Anaesth*, 2023, 130(2): 165-174.
- [2] Anger HA, Durocher J, Dabash R, et al. Postpartum infection, pain and experiences with care among women treated for postpartum hemorrhage in three African countries: a cohort study of women managed with and without condom-catheter uterine balloon tamponade [J]. *PLoS One*, 2021, 16(2): e0245988.
- [3] Kolin DA, Shakur-Still H, Bello A, et al. Risk factors for blood transfusion in traumatic and postpartum hemorrhage patients: Analysis of the CRASH-2 and WOMAN trials [J]. *PLoS One*, 2020, 15(6): e0233274.
- [4] Schol PBB, Lange N, Henskens Y, et al. Restrictive versus liberal fluid administration strategy (REFILL study) in postpartum hemorrhage and its effects on thromboelastometry (ROTEM®) values: a randomized, controlled trial [J]. *J Int Med Res*, 2023, 51(8): 3000605231171007.
- [5] Ibrahim ZM, Sayed Ahmed WA, Abd El-Hamid EM, et al. Carbetocin versus oxytocin for prevention of postpartum hemorrhage in hypertensive women undergoing elective cesarean section [J]. *Hypertens Pregnancy*, 2020, 39(3): 319-325.

- [6] Michelet D, Barré J, Job A, et al. Benefits of screen-based postpartum hemorrhage simulation on nontechnical skills training: a randomized simulation study [J]. *Simul Healthc*, 2019, 14(6): 391-397.
- [7] 熊英, 陈钰, 刘兴会. 2015年美国妇产科医师学会"产后出血孕产妇安全管理共识"解读 [J]. *中华围产医学杂志*, 2016, 19(4): 247-251.
- [8] Yu SCH, Cheng YKY, Tse WT, et al. Perioperative prophylactic internal iliac artery balloon occlusion in the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage in placenta previa: a randomized controlled trial [J]. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*, 2020, 223(1): 117.e1-117.e13.
- [9] Diop A, Abbas D, Ngoc NTN, et al. A double-blind, randomized controlled trial to explore oral tranexamic acid as adjunct for the treatment for postpartum hemorrhage [J]. *Reprod Health*, 2020, 17(1): 34.
- [10] Voillequin S, Rozenberg P, Letutour K, et al. Comparative satisfaction and effectiveness of virtual simulation and usual supervised work for postpartum hemorrhage management: a crossover randomized controlled trial [J]. *BMC Med Educ*, 2022, 22(1): 709.
- [11] 李艳红, 许林, 王俊晓. 垂体后叶素联合卡前列素氨丁三醇与缩宫素治疗宫缩乏力性产后出血患者的效果 [J]. *中国民康医学*, 2022(5): 034.
- [12] 朱万丽, 范迎丽, 史映香. 卡前列素氨丁三醇联合垂体后叶素对产后出血患者凝血功能影响 [J]. *社区医学杂志*, 2020(4): 4.
- [13] Cornelissen L, Woodd S, Shakur-Still H, et al. Secondary analysis of the WOMAN trial to explore the risk of sepsis after invasive treatments for postpartum hemorrhage [J]. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*, 2019, 146(2): 231-237.
- [14] Maged AM, Waly M, Fahmy RM, et al. Carbetocin versus rectal misoprostol for management of third stage of labor among women with low risk of postpartum hemorrhage [J]. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*, 2020, 148(2): 238-242.
- [15] Anger HA, Dabash R, Hassanein N, et al. A cluster-randomized, non-inferiority trial comparing use of misoprostol for universal prophylaxis vs. secondary prevention of postpartum hemorrhage among community level births in Egypt [J]. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*, 2020, 20(1): 317.
- [16] Amornpetchakul P, Lertbunnaphong T, Boriboonthiransarn D, et al. Intravenous carbetocin versus intravenous oxytocin for preventing atonic postpartum hemorrhage after normal vaginal delivery in high-risk singleton pregnancies: a triple-blind randomized controlled trial [J]. *Arch Gynecol Obstet*, 2018, 298(2): 319-327.
- [17] Cetin C, Tanoglu FB, Hanligil E, et al. Carbetocin versus oxytocin with or without tranexamic acid for prophylactic prevention of postpartum hemorrhage after a vaginal delivery: a randomized clinical trial [J]. *Gynecol Obstet Invest*, 2023, 88(6): 366-374.
- [18] Casper S, Kayani T, Galerneau F, et al. Improving preparedness of emergency medicine residents in the management of postpartum hemorrhage: a randomized controlled study of two pedagogical approaches [J]. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*, 2023, 161(3): 1033-1039.
- [19] Hamdy A, Azmy O, Lotfy R, et al. Multicenter randomized controlled trial assessing the impact of a cervical traction maneuver (Amr's maneuver) on the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage [J]. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*, 2019, 144(1): 56-61.

(收稿日期: 2024-03-07)

(校对编辑:)