



2017-2022年单中心产妇妊娠特征和新生儿不良出生结局分析*

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【摘要】目的 分析2017-2022年某三级甲等医院产妇的妊娠特征和新生儿不良出生结局的变化趋势和关联, 为有针对性预防新生儿不良出生结局提供依据。**方法** 回顾性收集2017年1月1日-2022年12月31日期间产科分娩医疗记录数据。采用描述性分析方法对产妇妊娠特征和新生儿不良出生结局进行分析, 并通过单因素和多因素分析, 探讨此时期二者的关系。**结果** 最终分析共纳入93 547例新生儿数据和对应88 857例产妇数据。2017-2022年本院产妇和新生儿数量总体呈增加趋势。本地区女性的主要生育年龄集中于30~34岁, 高龄产妇(≥ 35 岁)占比整体呈下降趋势, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2_{\text{趋势}} = 13.261, P < 0.001$)。除了剖宫产, 本地区的早产、低出生体重(low birth weight, LBW)、巨大儿、小于胎龄儿(small for gestational age infant, SGA)和大于胎龄儿(large for gestational age infant, LGA)的发生风险整体呈下降趋势, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。多变量逻辑回归分析结果显示, 与 < 30 岁产妇组相比, 30~34岁和 ≥ 35 岁产妇年龄组的新生儿剖宫产发生风险升高, 分别为1.339倍[调整比值比(aOR)=1.339, 95%置信区间(CI): 1.297~1.382]和2.646倍(aOR=2.646, 95%CI: 2.532~2.765), 在LGA发生风险方面, 仅 ≥ 35 岁产妇年龄组的新生儿发生风险增高(aOR=1.111, 95%CI: 1.049~1.178, $P < 0.001$); 经产组剖宫产、早产和巨大儿的发生风险分别是初产组的1.151倍(aOR=1.151, 95%CI: 1.114~1.189)、1.558倍(aOR=1.558, 95%CI: 1.486~1.633)和1.595倍(aOR=1.595, 95%CI: 1.527~1.688), 而经产组SGA发生风险低于初产组(aOR=0.684, 95%CI: 0.655~0.715); 体外受精(*in vitro* fertilization, IVF)组新生儿的剖宫产、巨大儿和LGA的发生风险分别是自然受孕组的2.295倍(aOR=2.295, 95%CI: 2.170~2.427)、1.274倍(aOR=1.274, 95%CI: 1.122~1.447)和1.300倍(aOR=1.300, 95%CI: 1.216~1.391), 但SGA的发生风险反而低于非IVF组(aOR=0.774, 95%CI: 0.729~0.821)。**结论** 2017-2022年本院产妇妊娠特征发生改变, 且此期间的部分新生儿不良出生结局发生风险呈现降低趋势。此外, 不同高危人群(年龄 ≥ 35 岁产妇、经产妇和辅助技术助孕产妇)的新生儿出生结局呈现差异化特征。

【关键词】 高龄 经产妇 体外受精 不良新生儿结局

Analysis of Maternal Pregnancy Characteristics and Adverse Neonatal Birth Outcomes at a Single Center From 2017 to 2022

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[Abstract] Objective To analyze changes and correlations in the pregnancy characteristics of parturients and adverse birth outcomes of newborns in a tertiary grade A hospital from 2017 to 2022, and provide a basis for targeted prevention of adverse birth outcomes in newborns. **Methods** Medical records of obstetric deliveries from January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2022, were retrospectively collected. Descriptive analysis was used to examine the pregnancy characteristics of parturients and adverse birth outcomes of newborns. Univariate and multivariate analyses were conducted to explore the relationship between these factors during this period. **Results** The final analysis included data from 93 547 newborns and 88 857 corresponding mothers. From 2017 to 2022, the number of mothers and newborns at our hospital showed an overall increasing trend. The main reproductive age for women in this region was concentrated between 30 and 34 years. The proportion of older mothers (≥ 35 years) showed a general downward trend, and this difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2_{\text{trend}} = 13.261, P < 0.001$). Except for cesarean section, the risks of preterm birth, low birth weight (LBW), macrosomia, small for gestational age infant (SGA), and large for gestational age infant (LGA) in this region showed an overall downward trend, with statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate logistic

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regression analysis showed that, compared with mothers under 30 years, the risk of cesarean section for newborns was 1.339 times higher in the 30–34 age group (adjusted odds ratio [aOR] = 1.339, 95% CI: 1.297–1.382) and 2.646 times higher in the ≥ 35 age group (aOR = 2.646, 95% CI: 2.532–2.765). For LGA risk, only mothers aged ≥ 35 years showed an increased risk for newborns (aOR = 1.111, 95% CI: 1.049–1.178, $P < 0.001$). The risks of cesarean section, preterm birth, and macrosomia in the multiparous group were 1.151 times (aOR = 1.151, 95% CI: 1.114–1.189), 1.558 times (aOR = 1.558, 95% CI: 1.486–1.633), and 1.595 times (aOR = 1.595, 95% CI: 1.527–1.688) those in the primiparous group, respectively, while the risk of SGA in the multiparous group was lower than in the primiparous group (aOR = 0.684, 95% CI: 0.655–0.715). The risks of cesarean section, macrosomia, and LGA in the *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) group were 2.295 times (aOR = 2.295, 95% CI: 2.170–2.427), 1.274 times (aOR = 1.274, 95% CI: 1.122–1.447), and 1.300 times (aOR = 1.300, 95% CI: 1.216–1.391) those in the natural conception group, respectively, but the risk of SGA was lower than in the non-IVF group (aOR = 0.774, 95% CI: 0.729–0.821). **Conclusion** From 2017 to 2022, the characteristics of pregnant women in our hospital changed, and the risk of some adverse neonatal outcomes showed a decreasing trend during this period. Additionally, neonatal birth outcomes among different high-risk groups (women aged 35 or older, multiparous women, and women who conceived with assisted reproductive technology) exhibited distinct characteristics.

[Key words] Advanced maternal age Multiparous women *In vitro* fertilization (IVF) Adverse neonatal outcomes

围生医学与新生儿重症监护治疗技术的迅速发展,显著提升了新生儿的存活率及其长期生命质量。同时,随着社会经济的持续发展和生育观念的逐渐演变,产妇群体在年龄结构、产次、受孕方式等方面可能亦发生显著改变,这可能对新生儿不良出生结局产生影响。在此背景下,已有多项研究探讨了产妇产娠特征与新生儿不良出生结局的关联。FRICK^[1]的系统综述明确指出高龄产妇与胎儿生长受限、早产及剖宫产的发生风险升高存在关联。CAO等^[2]的多因素回归分析显示,高龄产妇的剖宫产、早产和大于胎龄儿(large for gestational age infant, LGA)的风险均增加,但未发现其与小于胎龄儿(small for gestational age, SGA)的发生率之间存在统计学关联。QIN等^[3]基于上海2010–2023年期间出生数据的相关性分析发现,高龄妊娠率与低出生体重(low birth weight, LBW)发生率存在强正相关,与早产率和SGA发生率呈中等正相关。此外,LI等^[4]的研究显示,相较于初产组,经产组剖宫产和低出生体重的发生风险降低,而早产和巨大儿的发生风险则升高。同时,多项研究认为辅助生殖技术会增加早产、低出生体重、SGA和剖宫产的发生风险^[5–6]。

现有研究关于产妇产娠特征与新生儿不良出生结局的关联尚存分歧,且目前少有研究在较长连续时间跨度内系统探讨二者的变化趋势和关联。基于此,我们以四川大学华西第二医院为研究地点,对2017年1月1日–2022年12月31日期间的住院产妇和其分娩新生儿进行了回顾性研究。我们探究了产妇特征构成和新生儿不良结局的变化趋势,并深入分析二者的关联,对进一步完善本地区妇幼健康服务体系、促进人口长期均衡发展具有重

要的现实意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究收集从2017年1月1日–2022年12月31日在四川大学华西第二医院所有住院产妇的数据,经逐步剔除61例外籍产妇、63例妊娠周期 <24 周者以及88例关键变量数据缺失者(包括17例民族信息缺失和71例妊娠天数缺失),最终分析共纳入93 547例新生儿数据和对应88 857例产妇数据。本研究将高龄定义为年龄 ≥ 35 岁,妊娠周期分为早产、足月和过期产。其中,早产为妊娠达到28周但不足37周分娩者;足月为妊娠达到37周但不足42周分娩者;过期产为妊娠周期 ≥ 42 周分娩者。由于过期产新生儿数量极少($n=6$),故本研究将足月产和过期产孕妇合并分析。此外,我们根据新生儿出生体重,将其分为低出生体重儿、正常出生体重儿和巨大儿,其中出生体重 $<2 500$ g者定义低出生体重,出生体重 $\geq 4 000$ g者定义为巨大儿。根据2020年中国不同胎龄和性别的新生儿出生体重/身长评估标准,出生体重和/或身长小于同年龄同性别的 P_{10} 、位于 $P_{10} \sim P_{90}$ 、大于 P_{90} 分别定义为小于胎龄儿组、适于胎龄儿组(appropriate for gestational age, AGA)和大于胎龄儿组。本研究经四川大学华西第二医院伦理委员会批准[医学科研2024伦审批第(175)号]。

1.2 数据收集和协变量

研究人员从电子病历中收集数据,并将其录入研究数据库。从病历中提取的信息包括母亲的人口学特征、妊娠特征和新生儿出生信息等。考虑以下因素作为协变量,

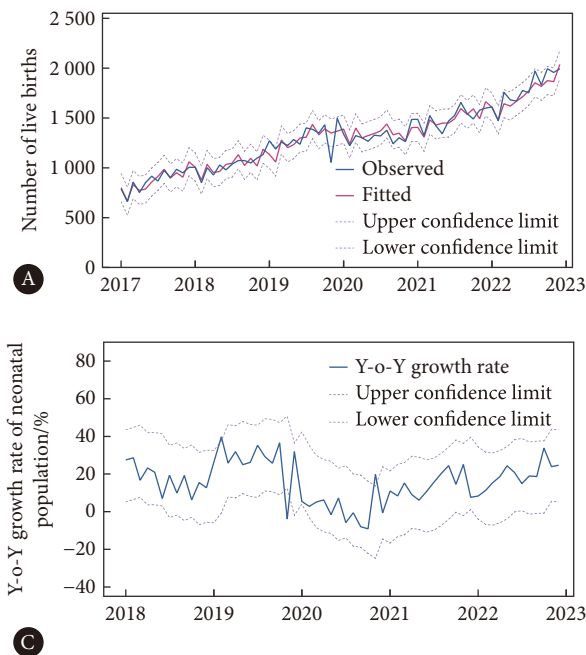
包括母亲年龄、民族、产次、单胎妊娠中的胎儿数量、受孕方式——体外受精(*in vitro* fertilization, IVF)或非体外受精(*non-in vitro* fertilization, Non-IVF), 以及胎儿性别。

1.3 统计学方法

统计分析使用SPSS 26.0进行。描述性报告产妇人口学特征、妊娠特征和新生儿出生特征;使用Mann-Whitney *U*检验或卡方检验比较组间特征。分析产妇特征指标和新生儿不良出生结局指标随时间变化的趋势采用趋势 χ^2 检验。根据产妇年龄、产次和受孕类型进行亚组分析,使用卡方检验比较各亚组间产妇特征分布差异。为评估产妇妊娠特征与各新生儿不良出生结局的关联,并结合临床经验,将单因素分析中 $P<0.10$ 的协变量纳入多因素逻辑回归模型,以调整混杂因素后计算校正比值比(aOR)及其95%置信区间(CI)。针对协变量(民族和妊娠天数)的缺失数据,我们在缺失随机(MAR)假设下采用多重插补法进行处理,共生成20个插补数据集,插补模型纳入所有结局变量及其他完整协变量作为预测因子,对各插补数据集的分析结果采用Rubin规则进行合并,以评估缺失数据对研究结论可能造成的影响,避免潜在的选择偏倚。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

如图1A和1B所示,2017–2022年期间,本院住院产妇



和新生儿人数总体均呈逐年上升趋势。图1C和1D显示,2020年住院产妇和新生儿人数同比增长率最低,且2021年和2022年的住院产妇和新生儿人数的同比增长率均未恢复到2019年的水平。

2.1 住院产妇特征对比

如表1所示,2017–2022年的各年份产妇社会人口学特征和妊娠特征的差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。具体而言,不同年龄分组中,2017–2022年各年份中的30~34岁产妇占比均为最高,且高龄产妇占比总体呈逐年下降趋势($\chi^2_{趋势}=13.261, P<0.001$);2017–2019年,初产妇占比呈逐年增加趋势,且在2019年增加明显($\chi^2_{趋势}=2445.502, P<0.001$);单胎妊娠产妇占比总体呈增加趋势($\chi^2_{趋势}=74.997, P<0.001$)。此外,2017–2022年各年份的新生儿体重、身长和孕周的差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.2 新生儿不良出生结局对比

对2017–2022年的各年份的新生儿不良结局进行对比分析(表2)发现,除了剖宫产率,其他新生儿不良出生结局(包括早产、低出生体重、巨大儿、SGA和LGA)的发生率总体均呈现逐年下降的趋势,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。其中,早产发生率下降最为明显($\chi^2_{趋势}=315.292, P<0.001$)。

进一步,我们根据产妇的年龄、产次和受孕类型,对新生儿不良出生结局进行了亚组分析。在<30岁产妇的

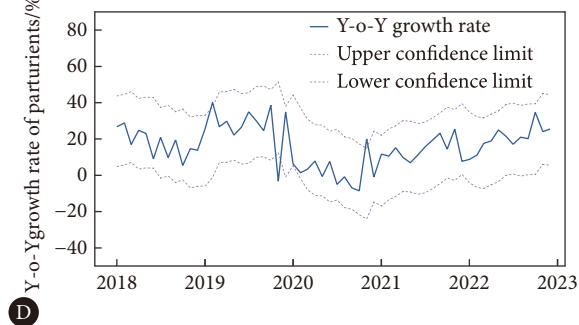
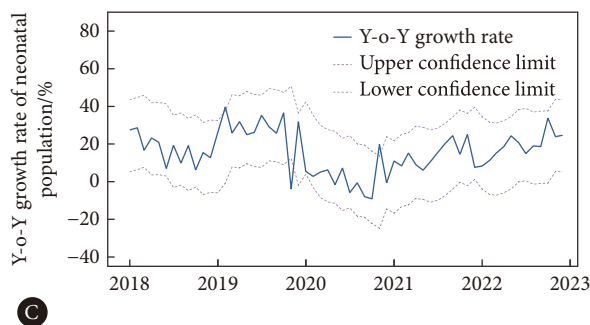
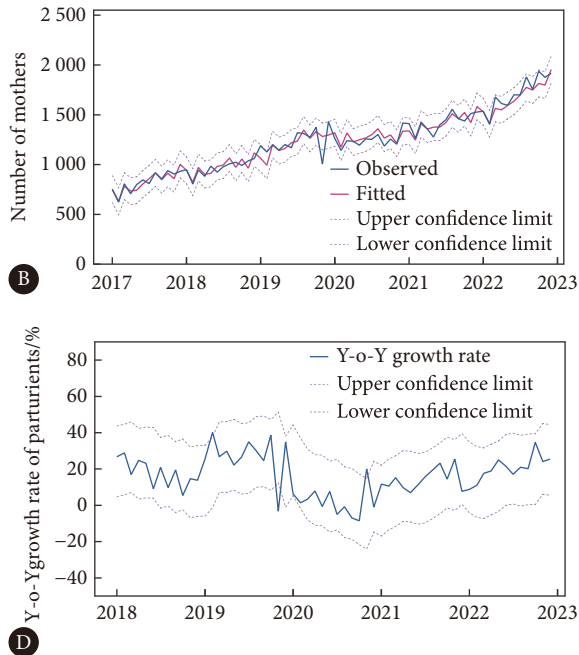


图1 2017–2022年活产新生儿和住院产妇人数年度变化趋势及其同比增长率

Fig 1 The annual trend and year-over-year growth rate of live-born newborns and hospitalized pregnant women from 2017 to 2022

Y-o-Y growth rate: year-over-year growth rate. A, Neonatal population from 2017 to 2022; B, maternal population from 2017 to 2022; C, year-over-year growth rate of monthly live births from 2018 to 2022; D, year-over-year growth rate of monthly maternal population from 2018 to 2022. The monthly year-over-year growth rate equals the difference between the current month's value and that of the same month last year, divided by the prior year's month value.

表 1 2017–2022年产妇和新生儿人口学特征和妊娠特征对比

Table 1 Comparison of demographic characteristics and pregnancy features of pregnant women and newborns from 2017 to 2022

Variable	Year						P
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Pregnant women/case	9 893	11 586	14 747	14 955	17 081	20 595	
Maternal age/yr.	31.61 ± 4.41	31.68 ± 4.25	31.36 ± 4.06	31.47 ± 3.95	31.47 ± 3.79	31.43 ± 3.75	< 0.001 ^a
Maternal age/case (%)							< 0.001 ^b
< 25 yr.	359 (3.63)	343 (2.96)	416 (2.82)	348 (2.33)	333 (1.95)	354 (1.72)	
25–29 yr.	3 096 (31.29)	3 446 (29.74)	4 741 (32.15)	4 486 (30.00)	5 120 (29.98)	6 433 (31.24)	
30–34 yr.	3 848 (38.90)	4 748 (40.98)	6 344 (43.02)	7 052 (47.15)	8 204 (48.03)	9 641 (46.81)	
≥ 35 yr.	2 590 (26.18)	3 049 (26.32)	3 246 (22.01)	3 069 (20.52)	3 424 (20.05)	4 167 (20.23)	
Nationality/case (%)							< 0.001
Han nationality	9 598 (97.02)	11 358 (98.03)	14 358 (97.36)	14 503 (97.98)	16 539 (96.83)	19 952 (96.88)	
Other ethnic minorities	295 (2.98)	228 (1.97)	389 (2.64)	452 (3.02)	542 (3.17)	643 (3.12)	
Parity/case (%)							< 0.001 ^b
Primiparity	5 004 (50.58)	6 294 (54.32)	9 665 (65.54)	10 480 (70.08)	12 539 (73.41)	15 416 (74.85)	
Secondary pregnancy	4 585 (46.35)	4 943 (42.67)	4 725 (32.04)	4 199 (28.08)	4 206 (24.62)	4 762 (23.12)	
Multiple pregnancy	304 (3.07)	349 (3.01)	357 (2.42)	276 (1.85)	336 (1.97)	417 (2.02)	
Mode of conception/case (%)							< 0.001
IVF	3 845 (38.87)	4 317 (37.26)	5 646 (38.29)	5 611 (37.52)	6 108 (35.76)	8 148 (39.56)	
Non-IVF	6 048 (61.13)	7 269 (62.74)	9 101 (61.71)	9 344 (62.48)	10 973 (64.24)	12 447 (60.44)	
Number of fetuses/case (%)							< 0.001 ^b
Singleton pregnancy	9 278 (93.78)	10 891 (94.00)	13 885 (94.15)	14 124 (94.44)	16 228 (95.01)	19 698 (95.64)	
Twin pregnancy	603 (6.10)	689 (5.95)	855 (5.80)	819 (5.48)	848 (4.96)	892 (4.33)	
Triple pregnancy	12 (0.12)	6 (0.05)	7 (0.05)	12 (0.08)	5 (0.03)	5 (0.02)	
Neonates/case	10 513	12 254	15 582	15 767	17 961	21 470	
Neonatal weight/g	3.09 ± 0.61	3.11 ± 0.60	3.10 ± 0.58	3.10 ± 0.57	3.11 ± 0.57	3.13 ± 0.54	< 0.001 ^a
Neonatal length/cm	49 ± 3	49 ± 2	49 ± 2	49 ± 2	49 ± 2	50 ± 3	< 0.001 ^a
Gestational weeks	39.00 ± 2.00	39.00 ± 2.00	39.00 ± 2.00	39.00 ± 2.00	39.00 ± 1.86	39.14 ± 1.71	< 0.001 ^a
Neonatal gender/case (%)							0.518
Male	5 499 (52.33)	6 352 (51.84)	8 089 (51.92)	8 161 (51.77)	9 469 (52.72)	11 192 (52.13)	
Female	5 014 (47.67)	5 902 (48.16)	7 493 (48.08)	7 606 (48.23)	8 492 (47.28)	10 278 (47.87)	

IVF: *in vitro* fertilization; ^a Pearson's chi-square test; ^b linear trend chi-square test.

新生儿中,除了剖宫产的发生风险整体呈现增高趋势,早产、低出生体重、LGA及SGA发生风险则整体均呈现降低趋势($P<0.05$),且各年份间上述发生风险可见组间差异($P<0.05$);30~34岁产妇的新生儿在早产、低出生体重、巨大儿和LGA方面的发生风险整体均呈现降低趋势($P<0.05$);高龄产妇所分娩的新生儿中,剖宫产、早产、低出生体重、LGA及SGA的发生风险整体呈下降趋势($P<0.05$),各年份间低出生体重儿和巨大儿的发生风险

差异未见统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表3。总体而言,在2017–2022年间,高龄产妇组新生儿的剖宫产和LGA发生风险均高于非高龄产妇组,但SGA的发生风险低于非高龄群体。

初产组新生儿的早产、低出生体重、LGA和SGA的发生风险整体呈下降趋势($P<0.05$);剖宫产的发生风险整体呈小幅上升趋势($\chi^2_{趋势}=20.195, P<0.001$)。经产组新生儿的早产和SGA的发生风险整体降低($P<0.05$);剖宫

表 2 2017-2022年新生儿不良出生结局变化趋势
Table 2 Trends in adverse birth outcomes among newborns from 2017 to 2022

Variable	Year/case (%)						P [*]	P _{trend}
	2017 (n = 10 513)	2018 (n = 12 254)	2019 (n = 15 582)	2020 (n = 15 767)	2021 (n = 17 861)	2022 (n = 21 470)		
Cesarean section	6 620 (62.98)	7 898 (64.46)	9 894 (63.51)	10 121 (64.20)	11 814 (65.78)	13 291 (61.91)	< 0.001	0.201
Preterm birth	1 823 (17.35)	2 011 (16.42)	2 407 (15.45)	2 222 (14.09)	2 368 (13.19)	2 421 (11.28)	< 0.001	< 0.001
LBW	1 496 (14.24)	1 655 (13.51)	2 024 (12.99)	1 936 (12.28)	2 155 (12.00)	2 242 (10.44)	< 0.001	< 0.001
Macrosomia	329 (3.13)	445 (3.63)	485 (3.11)	454 (2.88)	521 (2.90)	648 (3.02)	0.005	0.015
LGA	1 400 (13.32)	1 680 (13.71)	1 954 (12.54)	1 902 (12.07)	2 113 (11.77)	2 515 (11.72)	< 0.001	< 0.001
SGA	1 705 (16.22)	1 780 (14.53)	2 435 (15.63)	2 383 (15.12)	2 632 (14.66)	3 084 (14.36)	< 0.001	< 0.001

LBW, low birth weight (< 2.5 kg). Macrosomia, birth weight ≥ 4.0 kg. Birth weight and/or length less than the 10th percentile (P₁₀) for the same age and gender, between the 10th and 90th percentiles (P₁₀-P₉₀), and greater than the 90th percentile (P₉₀) are defined as small for gestational age infant (SGA), appropriate for gestational age (AGA), and large for gestational age infant (LGA), respectively. * Pearson's chi-square test.

表 3 2017-2022年不同产妇年龄组的新生儿不良出生结局的变化趋势
Table 3 The changing trend of adverse neonatal birth outcomes among different maternal age groups from 2017 to 2022

Variable	Year						P [*]	P _{trend}
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Maternal age < 30 years/case	3 695	4 001	5 421	5 061	5 706	7 062		
Cesarean section/case (%)	1 926 (52.12)	2 116 (52.89)	2 908 (53.64)	2 833 (55.98)	3 307 (57.96)	3 870 (54.80)	< 0.001	< 0.001 (↑)
Preterm birth/case (%)	689 (18.65)	682 (17.05)	825 (15.22)	667 (13.18)	665 (11.65)	800 (11.33)	< 0.001	< 0.001 (↓)
LBW/case (%)	595 (16.10)	584 (14.60)	733 (13.52)	604 (11.93)	642 (11.25)	765 (10.83)	< 0.001	< 0.001 (↓)
Macrosomia/case (%)	114 (3.09)	134 (3.35)	164 (3.03)	144 (2.85)	180 (3.15)	201 (2.85)	0.680	0.322
LGA/case (%)	448 (12.12)	452 (11.30)	604 (11.14)	537 (10.61)	615 (10.78)	706 (10.00)	0.022	0.001 (↓)
SGA/case (%)	641 (17.35)	668 (16.70)	957 (17.65)	830 (16.40)	899 (15.76)	1 120 (15.86)	0.040	0.006 (↓)
Maternal age 30-34 years/case	4 092	5 036	6 742	7 475	8 680	10 046		
Cesarean section/case (%)	2 584 (63.15)	3 188 (63.30)	4 292 (63.66)	4 764 (63.73)	5 700 (65.67)	6 157 (61.29)	< 0.001	0.206
Preterm birth/case (%)	662 (16.18)	810 (16.08)	1 006 (14.92)	1 074 (14.37)	1 213 (13.97)	1 042 (10.37)	< 0.001	< 0.001 (↓)
LBW/case (%)	540 (13.20)	661 (13.13)	850 (12.61)	945 (12.64)	1 091 (12.57)	973 (9.69)	< 0.001	< 0.001 (↓)
Macrosomia/case (%)	124 (3.03)	196 (3.89)	204 (3.03)	207 (2.77)	244 (2.81)	290 (2.89)	0.005	0.019 (↓)
LGA/case (%)	534 (13.05)	689 (13.68)	832 (12.34)	886 (11.85)	1 031 (11.88)	1 198 (11.93)	0.010	0.002 (↓)
SGA/case (%)	655 (16.01)	682 (13.54)	1 020 (15.13)	1 123 (15.02)	1 275 (14.69)	1 428 (14.21)	0.013	0.149
Maternal age ≥ 35 years/case	2 726	3 217	3 419	3 231	3 575	4 362		
Cesarean section/case (%)	2 110 (77.40)	2 594 (80.63)	2 694 (78.79)	2 524 (78.12)	2 807 (78.52)	3 264 (74.83)	< 0.001	< 0.001 (↓)
Preterm birth/case (%)	472 (17.31)	519 (16.13)	576 (16.85)	481 (14.89)	490 (13.71)	579 (13.27)	< 0.001	< 0.001 (↓)
LBW/case (%)	361 (13.24)	410 (12.74)	441 (12.90)	387 (11.98)	422 (11.80)	504 (11.55)	0.196	0.001 (↓)
Macrosomia/case (%)	91 (3.34)	115 (3.57)	117 (3.42)	103 (3.19)	97 (2.71)	157 (3.60)	0.296	0.663
LGA/case (%)	418 (15.33)	539 (16.75)	518 (15.15)	479 (14.83)	467 (13.06)	611 (14.01)	0.001	< 0.001 (↓)
SGA/case (%)	407 (14.93)	424 (13.18)	452 (13.22)	422 (13.1)	449 (12.56)	528 (12.10)	0.025	0.001 (↓)

* Pearson's chi-square test. The other abbreviations are given in the footnote to Table 2.

产、低出生体重、巨大儿和LGA的发生风险在各年份间差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。对比初产和经产组,经产组新生儿的剖宫产、巨大儿和LGA的发生风险均高于初产组,而SGA的发生风险则低于初产组。见附表1,所有附表见网络资源附件。

行IVF受孕组的新生儿的剖宫产、早产、低出生体重

和SGA的发生风险整体呈下降趋势($P<0.05$);巨大儿和LGA的发生风险整体呈上升趋势($P<0.05$)。非IVF受孕组的新生儿不良出生结局(包括剖宫产、早产、低出生体重、巨大儿、LGA和SGA)均呈现下降趋势($P<0.05$)。此外,在2017–2022年间,除巨大儿和LGA,行IVF受孕组的新生儿不良出生结局的发生风险均高于非IVF受孕组的新生儿。见附表2。

2.3 母体特征与新生儿不良出生结局的关系

为了评估2017–2022年母体特征与新生儿不良结局之间的关系,我们又进行了单变量和多变量逻辑回归分析。此外,我们对缺失数据进行了敏感性分析。结果(附表3~附表5)表明,多重插补后分析结果均与基于完整病例的分析结果无实质性差异,提示潜在选择偏倚对主要结论的影响有限。

如表4所示,我们评估了产妇年龄与新生儿不良结局的之间的关系。在单因素分析中,不同产妇年龄分层(<30岁、30~34岁和 ≥ 35 岁)的剖宫产、LGA和SGA的发

生风险的差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。为进一步控制混杂因素,我们结合单因素分析结果和临床经验,将差异有统计学意义的变量(包括民族、产次、单次妊娠胎数、受孕方式)纳入多因素有序多分类逻辑回归分析。结果显示,产妇年龄是影响剖宫产、早产、低出生体重和SGA发生风险的独立影响因素。与<30岁产妇组相比,30~34岁和 ≥ 35 岁产妇年龄组的新生儿剖宫产发生风险升高,分别为1.339倍(aOR=1.339, 95%CI: 1.297~1.382)和2.646倍(aOR=2.646, 95%CI: 2.532~2.765),基于logistic回归分析的趋势性检验表明,随着年龄等级增加,剖宫产风险呈线性递增趋势($P_{\text{趋势}}<0.001$)。相反,这两个年龄组在早产、低出生体重和SGA的发生风险方面均降低。在LGA发生风险方面,仅 ≥ 35 岁产妇年龄组的新生儿发生风险增高(aOR=1.111, 95%CI: 1.049~1.178)。此外,高龄(≥ 35 岁)产妇的剖宫产风险增加具有极强的临床重要性,其需暴露人数(number needed to treat/harm, NNT/NNH)为5,而其他部分结局的绝对风险差异较小。此外,趋势检

表 4 产妇年龄与各种新生儿不良结局相关性的单变量分析和多因素有序多分类逻辑回归分析

Table 4 Univariate analysis and multivariate ordered logistic regression analysis of the correlation between maternal age and various adverse neonatal outcomes

Variable	Case (%)	Crude OR (95% CI)	P	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P	P_{trend}
Cesarean section						< 0.001
< 30 years	16 960 (54.81)	1 (Ref)	—	1 (Ref)	—	
30–34 years	26 685 (63.43)	1.430 (1.388–1.474)	< 0.001	1.339 (1.297–1.382)	< 0.001	
≥ 35 years	15 993 (77.90)	2.907 (2.793–3.025)	< 0.001	2.646 (2.532–2.765)	< 0.001	
Preterm birth						0.002
< 30 years	4 328 (13.99)	1 (Ref)	—	1 (Ref)	—	
30–34 years	5 807 (13.80)	0.985 (0.944–1.028)	0.480	0.844 (0.802–0.887)	< 0.001	
≥ 35 years	3 117 (15.18)	1.101 (1.047–1.157)	< 0.001	0.927 (0.872–0.986)	0.016	
LBW						< 0.001
< 30 years	3 923 (12.68)	1 (Ref)	—	1 (Ref)	—	
30–34 years	5 060 (12.03)	0.942 (0.901–0.985)	0.008	0.831 (0.787–0.877)	< 0.001	
≥ 35 years	2 525 (12.30)	0.966 (0.916–1.019)	0.205	0.905 (0.846–0.969)	0.004	
Macrosomia						0.343
< 30 years	937 (3.03)	1 (Ref)	—	1 (Ref)	—	
30–34 years	1 265 (3.01)	0.993 (0.911–1.082)	0.870	0.946 (0.866–1.033)	0.215	
≥ 35 years	680 (3.31)	1.097 (0.992–1.213)	0.070	0.953 (0.853–1.064)	0.393	
LGA						< 0.001
< 30 years	3 362 (10.86)	1 (Ref)	—	1 (Ref)	—	
30–34 years	5 170 (12.29)	1.150 (1.098–1.204)	< 0.001	1.044 (0.996–1.095)	0.075	
≥ 35 years	3 032 (14.77)	1.422 (1.349–1.498)	< 0.001	1.111 (1.049–1.178)	< 0.001	
SGA						0.001
< 30 years	5 115 (16.53)	1 (Ref)	—	1 (Ref)	—	
30–34 years	6 183 (14.70)	0.870 (0.836–0.906)	< 0.001	0.930 (0.892–0.970)	0.001	
≥ 35 years	2 682 (13.06)	0.759 (0.722–0.798)	< 0.001	0.917 (0.868–0.969)	0.002	

OR: odds ratio. The other abbreviations are given in the footnote to Table 2. Multivariable logistic regression models were adjusted for ethnicity, parity, mode of conception, and plurality of pregnancy, based on their clinical relevance and univariable analyses.

验表明,随着年龄等级增加,SGA发生风险呈线性递减趋势,而早产和低出生体重的发生风险呈整体降低趋势($P_{趋势} < 0.05$)。为进一步揭示早产和低出生体重发生风险的连续变化特征,我们采用LOESS平滑曲线对18~45岁年龄段

的早产及低出生体重率进行了拟合(图2)。曲线显示,二者均在28.1岁前呈持续下降趋势,此后趋于平稳;在30~40岁区间内,曲线于31.0岁出现拐点,提示该年龄段内早产和低出生体重的风险存在轻微的波动性回升。

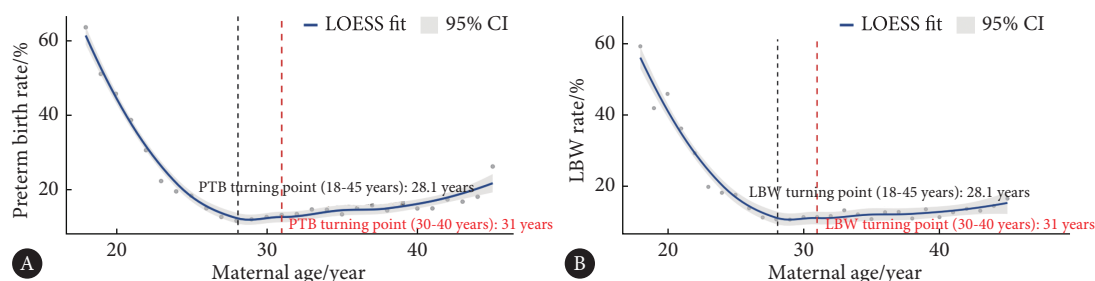


图 2 18~45岁产妇的早产和其新生儿低出生体重发生率的局部加权回归散点平滑图

Fig 2 Locally estimated scatterplot smoothing of the incidence of preterm birth and low birth weight among newborns of women aged 18 to 45 years

LOESS: locally estimated scatterplot smoothing; PTB: preterm birth; LBW: low birth weight. A, Age-specific preterm birth rate; B, age-specific LBW rate. The blue solid lines represent the LOESS fits, and the gray shaded areas indicate the 95% CI. The black dashed vertical lines mark the overall turning points (28.1 years) identified within the 18-45 years age range, while the red dashed vertical lines mark the turning points (31.0 years) identified within the 30-40 years interval. The points represent the observed rates for each maternal age.

我们评估了产次与新生儿不良出生结局的相关性。单因素分析结果显示,经产妇组在剖宫产、早产、低出生体重、巨大儿和LGA的发生风险均高于初产妇组($P < 0.05$);但SGA的发生风险则低于初产妇组($P < 0.05$)。在调整产妇年龄、民族、单次妊娠胎数、受孕方式等混杂因素后,多因素逻辑回归分析表明,产次是上述不良新生儿出生结局发生风险的独立影响因素。其中,经产妇组剖宫产的发生风险是初产妇组的1.151倍($aOR = 1.151$, 95%CI: 1.114 ~ 1.189)。经产妇组新生儿的早产、LBW、巨大儿和LGA的发生风险分别是初产妇组的1.558倍($aOR = 1.558$, 95%CI: 1.486 ~ 1.633)、1.127倍($aOR = 1.127$, 95%CI: 1.070 ~ 1.187)、1.276倍($aOR = 1.276$, 95%CI: 1.172 ~ 1.390)和1.595倍($aOR = 1.595$, 95%CI: 1.527 ~ 1.688)。相反,经产妇组新生儿的SGA发生风险低于初产妇组($aOR = 0.684$, 95%CI: 0.655 ~ 0.715)。见附表6。

我们评估了受孕方式与新生儿不良出生结局之间的关联。单因素分析显示,与非IVF组相比,IVF组新生儿的剖宫产、早产、低出生体重和SGA的发生风险均升高($P < 0.001$),而该组的巨大儿和LGA的发生风险则降低($P < 0.001$)。然而,在校正产妇年龄、民族、产次、单次妊娠胎数等混杂因素后,多因素分析结果显示,IVF受孕是剖宫产、巨大儿和LGA的独立危险因素。IVF组新生儿的剖宫产、巨大儿和LGA的发生风险分别是非IVF组的2.295倍($aOR = 2.295$, 95%CI: 2.170 ~ 2.427)、1.274倍($aOR = 1.274$, 95%CI: 1.122 ~ 1.447)和1.300倍

($aOR = 1.300$, 95%CI: 1.216 ~ 1.391),但SGA的发生风险反而低于非IVF组($aOR = 0.774$, 95%CI: 0.729 ~ 0.821)。但早产和低出生体重的发生风险与受孕方式的关联均无统计学意义(早产 $aOR = 0.991$, 95%CI: 0.929 ~ 1.058;低出生体重 $aOR = 0.940$, 95%CI: 0.878 ~ 1.006)。见附表7。

3 讨论

在本研究中,从2017年到2022年,本院的住院产妇人数和新生儿人数整体均呈逐年增高趋势。进一步,我们发现,本地区女性的主要生育年龄集中于30~34岁,且该年龄段比例呈明显上升趋势。本地区观察到生育年龄推迟现象,可能与社会经济发展、女性受教育程度提高及婚育观念转变密切相关。同时,本院分娩的高龄产妇比例均持续高于20%,远高于2019年全国抽样调查的12.49%^[7]。这一差异源于两方面:其一,本院作为区域性围产医疗中心,承接了较高比例的高危妊娠转诊;其二,本地区育龄女性生育年龄普遍推迟,导致高龄妊娠的基线人口比例较高。此外,在2017-2022年间,早产、低出生体重、巨大儿、SGA和LGA的发生率均呈现整体下降趋势。值得注意的是,剖宫产率迅速由2021年的65.78%降至2022年的61.91%,我们认为,这一变化可能与本地区对“减少非医学指征剖宫产”政策趋向严格有关^[8]。然而,研究期间医疗系统亦经历了其他结构性演化,如电子病历系统升级、分娩镇痛普及率提升及助产人力配置优化等,这些未测量的时变混杂因素可能对分娩结局产生了协同影响,故后续的研究应进一步分离各因素的独立效应。

我们观察到产妇年龄与新生儿不良出生结局的差异化关联模式。剖宫产的发生风险随年龄增加呈现持续线性递增趋势($P_{趋势} < 0.001$)。这与既往研究一致^[2, 9-10], 高龄作为剖宫产的独立危险因素, 可能与子宫收缩力下降、妊娠并发症增加和产科干预倾向性有关^[11]。值得注意的是, 早产和低出生体重发生风险呈现非线性变化模式, LOESS平滑曲线在30~40岁区间内存在轻微的波动性回升, 这与多因素有序逻辑回归分析中 ≥ 35 岁组的发生风险较30~34岁组略有增高的趋势高度吻合。这与一项基于巴西和英国出生队列研究的研究结果一致, 该研究以25~29岁产妇年龄为参照, 发现 < 25 岁和 > 30 岁的早产和低出生体重发生风险增加, 呈U型关联, 提示30岁后二者风险存在回升趋势^[12]。此外, 高龄产妇LGA发生风险增加和SGA发生风险降低并存, 这可能是由于高龄是妊娠期糖尿病的独立危险因素, 糖代谢异常引起的高血糖环境可促使胎儿过度生长^[13-15]。同时, 高龄孕妇常因“珍贵儿”心理而增加饮食摄入、减少体力活动, 这些行为因素也可加剧胎儿过度生长。

本研究发现, 2017–2022年经产妇占比降低, 但经产妇组表现出更高的剖宫产、早产、巨大儿及LGA风险, 而SGA发生风险则降低, 这已得到多项研究的证实^[16-18]。其剖宫产发生风险增高一方面与其产科病史相关——前次剖宫产导致的瘢痕子宫是再次剖宫产的强指征; 另一方面, 经产妇的胎儿过度生长风险增加, 手术产风险增加^[19-20]。早产风险的增加可能是宫颈机能变化、子宫敏感性增高及因胎儿过大或母体并发症而致医源性早产的综合结果。巨大儿、LGA风险增加和低出生体重、SGA风险降低主要与经产妇产后胎盘灌注效率提升、宫腔容积适应性增大, 降低胎盘功能不全所致胎儿生长受限^[21-22]。此外, 经产妇及家属对再次妊娠重视程度下降, 系统监测频次减少, 加之营养摄入增加, 胎儿过度发育, 巨大儿发生率增高。

此外, 我们观察到: IVF组新生儿的剖宫产、巨大儿和LGA发生风险高于非IVF组, 而SGA的发生风险则较低。其剖宫产的风险增高与多项研究报道一致^[23-24]。但与部分研究不同的是, 本地区辅助生殖技术与早产风险未见关联^[25-26]。我们推测: 本地区辅助生殖技术助孕者更倾向于接受高强度、结构化产前监护, 这使得宫颈机能不全、感染等自发性早产危险因素得以早期干预, 从而部分抵消了技术相关风险。尤为重要的是, 本研究观察到LGA风险增高与SGA风险降低并存的现象, 这与部分研究结论不一致^[27-28]。其原因可能在于: 一方面, 行辅助生殖技术助孕的人群高龄且多卵巢综合征等高发, 构成

了胎儿过度生长的代谢基础; 加之冻融胚胎移植周期中可能存在的胚胎-子宫内膜发育不同步, 或可促进胎盘代偿性生长^[29-30]。此外, 系统性的产前监测可早期识别胎儿生长迟缓并及时干预, 从而有效降低了SGA的发生率。未来需通过建立收集详细产检频次、干预措施和胚胎实验室数据等的前瞻性研究来验证上述假设。

本研究存在一些局限性。首先, 这是一项单中心的活产分娩回顾性研究, 其结果仅能反映观察到的关联, 而无法确立因果关系。其次, 研究人群来源于中国西南地区, 其结论外推性需谨慎对待, 未来的研究应包括中国其他地区的人群以验证结果的普遍性。第三, 我们未能获取所有相关变量, 如孕妇基础疾病、妊娠期并发症、孕妇体重、孕期增重等, 可能残余混杂偏倚, 此外, 研究期间医疗实践环境所经历的分娩镇痛普及率跃升、助产士人力配置优化等结构性变化。这些因素未被测量或纳入统计调整, 可能引入时变混杂偏倚。未来研究可采用前瞻性设计, 整合多维数据资源, 实施更严格的混杂控制策略, 以进一步验证并拓展本研究的主要发现。

2017–2022年间, 本地区30~34岁产妇和初产妇占比增加。在此期间, 除了剖宫产, 早产、低出生体重儿、巨大儿、小于胎龄儿和大于胎龄儿的发生风险整体呈下降趋势, 同时, 不同高危人群(高龄产妇、经产妇和辅助技术助孕产妇)的新生儿出生结局呈现差异化特征。基于以上发现, 建议进一步强化对高危产妇的围产期健康管理, 实施严格规范化的孕前筛查及孕期监护, 并通过多学科协作实施综合干预, 以持续改善母婴健康结局。

* * *

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Author Contribution HE Yuhua is responsible for conceptualization, formal analysis, methodology, visualization, and writing--original draft. XIONG Fei is responsible for investigation, resources, supervision, and writing--review and editing. MAO Meng is responsible for supervision and writing--review and editing. All authors consented to the submission of the article to the Journal. All authors approved the final version to be published and agreed to take responsibility for all aspects of the work.

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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