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论著

重度卵巢过度刺激综合征并发胸腹腔积液治疗的回顾性分析

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摘要: 目的: 探讨体外受精-胚胎移植术(IVF-ET)后发生重度卵巢过度刺激综合征(OHSS)并发胸腹腔积液的有效治疗方法。方法: 回顾性分析132例因IVF-ET术后发生重度OHSS患者的临床资料。分析比较3种不同的治疗方法: 低分子右旋糖酐联合白蛋白保守治疗(I组,25例)、6%中分子羟乙基淀粉(维容)保守治疗(II组,67例)和早期积极抽吸腹水治疗(III组,40例)对控制OHSS并发胸腹水的效果。结果: 3组治疗后均能有效改善OHSS症状和各项血液生化指标,但是III组的住院天数[(7.4±4.5)d]显著少于I组和II组[(21.4±9.2)d和(15.6±6.7)d],治疗费用III组[(2656.2±1882.8)元]也显著低于I组和II组[(11937.6±7989.8)元和(5182.7±2991.7)元]。结论: 尽早采用腹部B超引导下经腹壁放液术必要时结合维容扩容治疗OHSS是一种费用低,效果好的方法。

关键词: 体外受精-胚胎移植术 卵巢过度刺激综合征 经腹壁放液术

Retrospective analysis of treatment for severe ovary hyperstimulation syndrome complicated by pleural effusion and ascites

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Abstract: Objective: To investigate the effectiveness of treatment for severe ovary hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS) complicated by pleural effusion and ascites after in vitro fertilization preembryo transfer (IVF-ET). Methods: One hundred and thirty-two patients with severe OHSS in our hospital (from January 2007 to December 2010) were retrospectively analyzed and the efficacy of three therapeutic methods was compared. Twenty-five patients in group I were treated with low-molecular dextran and albumin, 67 patients in group II were treated with 6% medium molecular-weight hydroxyethyl starch, and 40 patients in group III were treated with active aspiration of pleural effusion and ascites. Results: All three therapies improved the symptoms of OHSS and various blood biochemical parameters. The duration of hospitalization of group III [(7.4 ± 4.5) d] was significantly less than those of group I [(21.4 ± 9.2) d] or II [(15.6 ± 6.7) d], and the cost of group III [(2656.2 ± 1882.8) Yuan] was also significantly lower than that of group I or II [(11937.6 ± 7989.8) and (5182.7 ± 2991.7) Yuan, respectively]. Conclusion: Abdominal B ultrasonography-guided trans-abdominal wall aspiration of pleural effusion and ascites combined with blood volume maintenance is an effective and economical way to treat OHSS.

Keywords: in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer ovary hyperstimulation syndrome trans-abdominal wall aspiration

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