



## 卵巢恶性肿瘤合并妊娠的治疗及预后

曹冬焱, 沈 铿, 杨佳欣, 付晨薇, 郎景和, 刘欣燕\*

中国医学科学院 北京协和医学院 北京协和医院妇产科, 北京 100730

## Treatment and Prognosis of Malignant Ovarian Neoplasmas Complicating Pregnancy

CAO Dong-yan, SHEN Keng, YANG Jia-xin, FU Chen-wei, LANG Jing-he, LIU Xin-yan\*

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, PUMC Hospital, CAMS and PUMC, Beijing 100730, China

摘要

参考文献

相关文章

Download: PDF (792KB) [HTML](#) 1KB Export: [BibTeX](#) or [EndNote](#) (RIS) [Supporting Info](#)

**摘要** 目的 总结卵巢恶性肿瘤合并妊娠的临床病理特点及预后, 探讨合理的治疗方法。方法 回顾性分析北京协和医院收治的38例卵巢恶性肿瘤合并妊娠患者的临床资料, 复核手术病理切片, 并根据国际妇产科联盟1988年妇科肿瘤分期标准进行卵巢肿瘤分期。结果 38例患者中, 上皮性卵巢癌9例(23.7%), 上皮交界性肿瘤13例(34.2%), 卵巢恶性生殖细胞肿瘤11例(28.9%), 卵巢性索间质肿瘤3例(7.9%), 胃肠道恶性肿瘤转移到卵巢2例(5.3%); 27例(71.1%)为I期。8例患者在孕早期终止妊娠, 6例足月阴道分娩, 15例足月剖宫产, 9例治疗性早产剖宫产; 1例新生儿死亡, 29例新生儿健康存活。所有患者均接受手术治疗, 2例在妊娠期间, 18例患者在妊娠终止后接受了化疗。平均随访(40.5±38.5)个月, 1例患者失访, 7例死亡, 1例带瘤生存, 29例(76.3%)无瘤存活。结论 卵巢恶性肿瘤合并妊娠的治疗要个体化, 中晚孕期无论是手术还是化疗都相对安全, 恰当的治疗可获得相当满意的母儿预后。

**关键词:** 卵巢 恶性肿瘤 妊娠 手术 化疗 预后

**Abstract:** Objective To summarize the clinicopathological features and prognosis of malignant ovarian neoplasmas complicating pregnancy and explore the rational treatment. Methods The clinical data of 38 patients with malignant ovarian neoplasmas complicating pregnancy were retrospectively analyzed, and the intra-surgical pathological sections were reviewed. International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) staging system (1988) was applied. Results Of these 38 patients, the malignancies included epithelial ovarian cancer (n=9, 23.7%), epithelial borderline ovarian tumor (n=13, 34.2%), ovarian malignant germ cell tumors (n=11, 28.9%), sex cord stromal tumors (n=3, 7.9%), and metastatic tumor from gastrointestinal tracts (n=2, 5.3%). Twenty-seven patients (71.1%) were at stage I. The pregnancy outcomes included termination in the first trimester (n=8), full-term vaginal delivery (n=6), full-term Cesarean section (n=15), and therapeutical Cesarean section for premature birth (n=9). One newborn died, and the remaining 29 survived in a healthy status. All patients underwent surgical treatment, among whom two patients received surgeries during pregnancy. Patients were followed up for (40.5±38.5) months, during which one patient was lost to follow-up, 7 died, 1 survived with tumor, and 29 (76.3%) survived free of tumors. Conclusions The management of ovarian malignancies complicating pregnancy should be individualized. Both surgical treatment and chemotherapy are relatively safe in the second and third trimesters. Satisfactory prognosis can be expected after appropriate treatment.

**Keywords:** ovary malignant neoplasm pregnancy surgery chemotherapy prognosis

Received 2010-07-31; published 2010-11-04

Corresponding Authors: 沈铿 Email: shenkeng@vip.sina.com

About author: 010-65296218

引用本文:

曹冬焱, 沈 铿, 杨佳欣, 付晨薇, 郎景和, 刘欣燕. 卵巢恶性肿瘤合并妊娠的治疗及预后[J] 中国医学科学院学报, 2010, V29(5): 493-496

CAO Dong-yan, SHEN Keng, YANG Jia-xin, FU Chen-wei, LANG Jing-he, LIU Xin-yan. Treatment and Prognosis of Malignant Ovarian Neoplasmas Complicating Pregnancy[J] CAMS, 2010, V29(5): 493-496

链接本文:

[http://www.actacams.com/Jwk\\_yxkxy/CN/10.3881/j.issn.1000-503X.2010.05.004](http://www.actacams.com/Jwk_yxkxy/CN/10.3881/j.issn.1000-503X.2010.05.004) 或  
[http://www.actacams.com/Jwk\\_yxkxy/CN/Y2010/V29/I5/493](http://www.actacams.com/Jwk_yxkxy/CN/Y2010/V29/I5/493)

Service

- ▶ [把本文推荐给朋友](#)
- ▶ [加入我的书架](#)
- ▶ [加入引用管理器](#)
- ▶ [Email Alert](#)
- ▶ [RSS](#)

作者相关文章