

2 884 例孕早期孕妇梅毒感染情况分析 & 处理

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【摘要】 目的 了解孕早期孕妇梅毒感染情况,采取防治策略,避免先天梅毒发生。**方法** 对孕早期例行优生检查孕妇进行梅毒血清学检查,利用梅毒甲苯胺红试验(TRUST)检测梅毒非特异性抗体,阳性者再进行梅毒明胶颗粒试验(TPPA)检测梅毒特异性抗体,结合流行病学史、临床症状及体征诊断梅毒。告知孕妇知情同意采取驱梅治疗或终止妊娠。**结果** 2 884 例孕早期孕妇实验室检查结果为:TRUST 阳性 18 例,其中滴度 1 : 32 有 2 例、1 : 16 有 2 例、1 : 4 有 4 例、1 : 2 有 10 例。18 例 TRUST 阳性者 TPPA 皆阳性。诊断为一期梅毒 1 例,二期梅毒 2 例,早期隐性梅毒 15 例。梅毒感染率 0.62%(18/2 884)。18 例梅毒孕妇皆接受驱梅治疗,其中 3 例选择终止妊娠,15 例选择继续妊娠并遵医嘱定期检查。**结论** 孕早期孕妇存在一定数量梅毒感染,应将梅毒血清学检查纳入优生检查项目,可以及早采取防治措施,避免胎传梅毒发生,保证优生优育。

【关键词】 孕妇; 梅毒; 感染; 分析; 处理
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Analysis and treatment of syphilis infection at early pregnancy in 2 884 pregnant women CHEN Hua-gen. People's Hospital of Xindu District, Chengdu 610500, China

【Abstract】 Objective To understand the status of syphilis infection at early pregnancy in pregnant women and to adopt the control strategies for preventing congenital syphilis. **Methods** On the early stage of pregnancy, the pregnant women applying eugenic routine examination were performed the syphilis serological detection by the syphilis toluidine red untreated serum test (TRUST) to test non-specific antibody of syphilis, who with positive results was conducted the treponema pallidum particle agglutination test (TPPA) to detect syphilis-specific antibodies. The diagnosis of syphilis was made by combining the serological detection results with epidemiological history, clinical symptoms and signs. To inform the pregnant women to take antisyphilitic treatment or terminate pregnancy. **Results** The laboratory test results of 2 884 cases were as follows: TRUST-positive was in 18 cases (including titer 1 : 32 in 2 cases, 1 : 16 in 2 cases, 1 : 4 in 4 cases, 1 : 2 in 10 cases). All TRUST-positive 18 cases were TPPA-positive. Diagnosed as syphilis stage 1 had 1 case, syphilis stage 2 had 2 cases; early latent syphilis had 15 cases. The syphilis infection rate was 0.62% (18/2 884). All 18 cases of syphilis in pregnant women took antisyphilitic treatment, among them, 3 cases chose to terminate pregnancy, 15 patients chose to continue pregnancy and took follow up according to the doctor's advice. **Conclusion** There is a certain number of syphilis infection at early pregnancy in pregnant women. Therefore, the syphilitic serological detection should be listed into eugenics inspection items. The early preventive measures should be taken to prevent the occurrence of congenital syphilis and ensure prepotency.

【Key words】 pregnant women; syphilis; infection; analysis; treatment

梅毒是国家法定必报性传播疾病,传染性强,危害严重。可经胎盘传播感染胎儿,影响胎儿发育,娩出梅毒患儿。整个围生期孕妇感染梅毒状况有较多文献报道。但孕早期是胎儿由胚期(1~8 周)向胚胎期(9 周以上)转换期,该时期内胎儿不易感染梅毒^[1],此时检查孕妇有无梅毒感染,及时采取防治措施,对于防止胎传梅毒发生,意义重大。此期内孕妇梅毒感染情况鲜有报道,本院在孕早期孕妇进行优生常规检查时,增加梅毒项目检查,根据结果采取防治策略,现报道如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料 2007 年 6 月至 2009 年本院孕早期建卡孕妇,共 2 884 例,年龄 20~39 岁。

1.2 实验室检测 全部建卡孕妇皆利用梅毒甲苯胺红试验(TRUST)筛查,阳性样本在稀释求得滴度的同时,进行梅毒明胶颗粒试验(TPPA)确认。TRUST 试剂系上海荣盛公司产品,TPPA 试剂系日本富士公司产品,严格按照试剂说明书和

《全国临床检验操作规程》^[2]要求操作。

1.3 梅毒诊断标准 根据全国性病麻风病控制中心制定《中华人民共和国国家标准 梅毒诊断标准及处理原则》^[3]诊断各类各期梅毒。

1.4 治疗方案 由于患梅毒孕妇无青霉素过敏史,皆采用苄星青霉素 G 240 万 U,分两侧臀部肌肉注射,1 次/周,共 3 次。

2 结 果

2 884 例孕早期优生建卡孕妇中,TRUST 阳性 18 例,其中滴度 1 : 32 有 2 例、1 : 16 有 2 例、1 : 4 有 4 例、1 : 2 有 10 例。TPPA 试验均呈阳性。诊断一期梅毒 1 例(TRUST 滴度 1 : 16),二期梅毒 2 例(TRUST 滴度均为 1 : 32),早期隐性梅毒 15 例。梅毒感染率 0.62%(18/2 884),显发梅毒占 16.67%(3/18),隐性梅毒占 83.33%(15/18)。18 例梅毒孕妇皆接受苄星青霉素 G 规范治疗。3 例显发梅毒(包括 1 例一期梅毒和 2 例二期梅毒)选择终止妊娠,15 例早期隐性(下转第 2069 页)