

## 妊娠合并系统性红斑狼疮患者子代 远期发育结局的研究进展

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**[摘要]** 系统性红斑狼疮 (systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE) 是一种累及多器官多系统的自身免疫性结缔组织病, 好发于女性育龄期。与一般人群相比, 妊娠合并 SLE 患者发生早产、宫内生长受限等不良围生期结局的风险明显增加。另外, SLE 患者的子代在宫内暴露于母体自身抗体、细胞因子和药物等, 也可能对子代的远期发育造成不利影响。该文从血液系统、循环系统、神经系统、免疫系统等方面对妊娠合并 SLE 患者子代的远期发育结局予以总结。

[中国当代儿科杂志, 2023, 25 (4): 415-419]

**[关键词]** 系统性红斑狼疮; 妊娠; 远期结局; 子代

### Research progress on long-term developmental outcomes of offspring of pregnant women with systemic lupus erythematosus

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**Abstract:** Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune connective tissue disease that affects multiple organs and systems. It is more common in women of childbearing age. Compared with the general population, pregnant women with SLE are at a significantly increased risk of adverse perinatal outcomes such as preterm birth and intrauterine growth restriction. In addition, the offspring of SLE patients may also be adversely affected by *in utero* exposure to maternal autoantibodies, cytokines, and drugs. This article summarizes the long-term developmental outcomes of offspring of pregnant women with SLE in terms of the blood system, circulatory system, nervous system, and immune system.

[Chinese Journal of Contemporary Pediatrics, 2023, 25(4): 415-419]

**Key words:** Systemic lupus erythematosus; Pregnancy; Long-term outcome; Offspring

系统性红斑狼疮 (systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE) 是一种慢性炎症性自身免疫性结缔组织病, 常累及多脏器及多系统, 以育龄期女性最常见<sup>[1-4]</sup>。SLE 患者的生育能力与一般人群相似<sup>[5]</sup>, 随着疾病监测和诊治水平的不断提高, 以及妊娠期多学科综合管理模式的开展, SLE 患者的妊娠结局已有不断改善<sup>[6]</sup>, 更多的 SLE 女性得以成功妊娠并分娩, 但目前大多数关于妊娠合并 SLE 患者的研究主要集中在母体和新生儿围生期结局方面, 而对于妊娠合并 SLE 患者子代的远期结局,

研究相对较少。

现有调查<sup>[7]</sup>显示, 大多数 SLE 患者均担心疾病对自身育儿能力的影响, 并且也对子代健康状况存有疑虑。SLE 患者的子代在宫内暴露于母体自身抗体、细胞因子和药物, 可能对子代的远期发育造成不良影响。另外, 由于遗传因素的存在, 子代也可能患有自身免疫性疾病<sup>[8]</sup>。同时母亲长期患病所导致的不良心理状况, 也可能导致子代情绪和认知发育异常<sup>[9]</sup>。并且即使未达到精神障碍的严重程度, 母体妊娠期的心理压力也可能与

[收稿日期] 2022-11-07; [接受日期] 2023-02-06

[基金项目] 北京市卫生健康委员会北京市临床重点专科项目 (2018) - 儿科。

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子代认知能力下降有关<sup>[10]</sup>。妊娠合并SLE患者子代的远期发育情况也是临床医师和患者所关心的。因此,本文查阅相关文献,从血液系统、循环系统、神经系统、免疫系统等方面对妊娠合并SLE患者子代的远期发育结局予以总结。

## 1 血液系统

SLE患者累及血液系统以白细胞减少、血小板减少、自身免疫性溶血为主要表现<sup>[11]</sup>。SLE患者的血液系统改变是否会对子代血常规产生不利影响,母体的抗红细胞抗体和抗血小板抗体是否可以通过胎盘影响胎儿,并对子代血常规产生持续影响,是SLE患者和临床医师所共同关注的重点。研究发现,SLE患者胎盘局部产生的趋化因子增加,可能会吸引及激活中性粒细胞,从而可能导致胎盘炎症及中性粒细胞增加<sup>[12]</sup>。但与正常分娩女性相比,SLE患者外周血或绒毛间血中的中性粒细胞总数没有差异,提示母体SLE可能对新生儿早期血液系统无显著影响。而Gariup等<sup>[9]</sup>分析了SLE患者子代(8~17岁)的血常规检测结果,发现各项指标均在正常范围内,但SLE组儿童白细胞、中性粒细胞及淋巴细胞计数均低于对照组。因此,妊娠合并SLE可能不会显著影响子代早期血液系统指标,但对于远期影响尚未可知,需要进一步研究确认。

## 2 循环系统

SLE患者循环系统受累可表现为心包炎、心包积液及心电图的改变<sup>[11]</sup>。为探究母体SLE对子代循环系统的影响,加拿大一项研究<sup>[13]</sup>随访了1989—2009年SLE患者的719名子代及对照人群的8493名子代,发现与对照组相比,SLE组子代患先天性心脏病的比例明显高于对照组(5.1% vs 1.9%),包括房间隔缺损、室间隔缺损和心脏瓣膜异常。此外,子代先天性心脏病需手术修复的比例亦明显高于对照组(10.5% vs 3.7%)。这可能与SLE患者体内的转化生长因子 $\beta 1$ 水平明显低于对照组有关,而转化生长因子 $\beta 1$ 在胚胎心脏间隔形成过程中起关键作用。除此之外,母体的免疫炎症可能会影响胎儿生长的微环境,从而影响胎盘和胎儿的心脏发育<sup>[14]</sup>。因此,对于SLE患者所分娩的子代,需加强对子代循环系统的监测,并及时干预。

## 3 神经系统

神经精神障碍包括学习障碍、言语障碍、注意力问题、孤独症谱系障碍(autism spectrum disorder, ASD)、焦虑等,对儿童的日常生活及学习带来不良影响<sup>[15]</sup>。SLE患者的自身抗体及所应用药物在妊娠期可能通过胎盘,并可能穿过未成熟的血脑屏障与胎儿中枢神经系统的神经元结合,从而导致神经精神障碍的发生<sup>[8]</sup>。

目前针对此类疾病的研究较少,研究结论也不甚统一。有研究发现,SLE患者子代智力与一般人群没有差异,但神经精神障碍诊断率高于一般人群,以注意力缺陷和焦虑症为主,并且子代的认知表现与母亲的身心健康有关<sup>[9]</sup>。另外,丹麦的一项全国性队列研究显示,母亲患SLE时,子代神经精神障碍发生风险明显增加( $HR=1.34$ , 95%CI: 1.13~1.60)<sup>[16]</sup>。系统评价也指出,母体SLE与子代学习障碍、ASD、注意力缺陷和言语障碍有关<sup>[15]</sup>。但Davidov等<sup>[17]</sup>的研究发现,患有SLE的母亲所分娩的子代,其精神情绪障碍、运动障碍等神经系统疾病发生率与正常人群没有显著差异(4.2% vs 3.1%)。

### 3.1 学习障碍

学习障碍包括阅读、理解、计算、写作等方面的障碍,一般采用Griffiths发育评估量表、Wechsler儿童智能量表,以及阅读、算术和写作的标准化测试等进行评估。在正常学龄儿童中,各种学习障碍的发生率为5%~15%<sup>[18]</sup>。而有研究显示,SLE患者子代虽然智力水平正常,但学习障碍发生率约为37%,明显高于对照组,且以男性为主<sup>[19]</sup>。妊娠期间母体自身抗体的存在和疾病活动与子代学习障碍的患病率显著相关,母体抗-Ro/SSA抗体、抗-La/SSB抗体可能会影响男性子代的胎儿脑发育,从而导致远期的学习问题<sup>[19-20]</sup>。但Knudsen等<sup>[21]</sup>评估了丹麦2~8年级儿童全国学校考试中的阅读和数学表现,发现SLE患者子代与对照组子代在阅读和数学测试方面的表现并无差异,并且宫内暴露于羟氯喹和/或免疫抑制剂对结果也无明显影响。学习障碍不仅与低学术水平、情绪和行为问题有关,还可导致较差的社会和职业成就<sup>[18]</sup>。因此,对于SLE患者的子代,尤其是男性子代,需注意监测疾病对其学习能力的影响,必要时做相关评估和随访,以期早日诊断学习障碍,并为其在学习生活中提供必要的帮助及教育干预。

### 3.2 言语障碍

言语障碍包括发音问题、口吃等。言语障碍患儿易出现自卑等心理问题，并可能导致阅读困难<sup>[22]</sup>，严重影响儿童的心理健康。SLE患者的自身抗体及药物应用可能影响子代的语言发育。系统评价显示，SLE患者与普通人群相比，子代患言语障碍的风险增加，比对照组高2~3倍<sup>[15]</sup>。另有研究指出，SLE患者的子代中有25%（15/60）需要特殊教育服务，其中80%因存在语言发育迟缓需要语言方面的治疗，而一般人群中需要特殊教育服务的比例仅为14%<sup>[23]</sup>。同时Marder等<sup>[24]</sup>的研究发现，SLE患者妊娠期间硫酸喹啉的暴露与子代特殊教育服务需求率的增加亦有相关性，故需对SLE患者的子代进行定期随访，并评估其语言发育情况，尽早发现异常并及时干预。

### 3.3 ASD

ASD患儿存在广泛性社交障碍、沟通问题和限制/重复行为，对患儿的日常生活及学习造成负面影响<sup>[25-27]</sup>。Keil等<sup>[28]</sup>研究发现，母亲患SLE及其他自身免疫性疾病与子代ASD发生有关（ $OR=1.6$ ，95% $CI$ : 1.1~2.2）。Vinet等<sup>[29]</sup>研究指出，与对照组相比，SLE患者的子代患ASD的风险增加（ $OR=2.19$ ，95% $CI$ : 1.09~4.39），诊断率约为1.4%，且诊断年龄更小（3.8岁 vs 5.7岁），而在对照组人群中诊断率仅为0.6%。但Tasi等<sup>[30]</sup>的研究显示SLE患者的子代患ASD的风险并未增加（ $HR=0.76$ ，95% $CI$ : 0.36~1.59）。最近一项Meta分析显示，在西方人群中母亲患SLE与子代ASD风险增加相关，但在亚洲人群中无相关性<sup>[31]</sup>。但目前相关研究涉及样本量均较小，因此尚需不同种族的前瞻性队列研究予以明确。

### 3.4 注意缺陷多动障碍

注意缺陷多动障碍（attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, ADHD）是一种常见的儿童神经发育障碍，全球患病率约为5%，表现为持续性的注意力缺陷、多动及冲动行为<sup>[32-34]</sup>。ADHD的表现通常持续而复杂，43%的患者可以持续至成年期，与药物/酒精滥用、反社会行为、犯罪活动等有关<sup>[35]</sup>，对成年期的生活质量造成不利影响。He等<sup>[16]</sup>的研究显示，母亲患SLE与子代ADHD等神经精神障碍风险增加有关（ $HR=1.34$ ，95% $CI$ : 1.13~1.60）。但Marder等<sup>[23]</sup>及Lazzaroni等<sup>[36]</sup>的研究显示，患SLE母亲的子代ADHD的患病率为2.17%~5%，与一般人群比较无明显升高。因目前

相关研究有限，二者的相关性尚无法确认。

## 4 免疫系统

### 4.1 过敏性疾病

过敏性疾病是指对过敏原产生不恰当的免疫反应而导致的疾病，常见的有食物过敏反应、哮喘、变应性鼻炎、荨麻疹等，是儿童和成年期最常见的慢性疾病，不仅影响日常生活，也给家庭和社会带来沉重的经济负担<sup>[37]</sup>。遗传因素、环境暴露及宫内暴露于母体自身抗体和细胞因子等均可能导致过敏性疾病的发生风险增加。Couture等<sup>[38]</sup>研究发现，与对照组相比，SLE患者的子代患过敏性疾病的发生率增加（43.9% vs 38.1%），主要表现为湿疹（16.4%）和哮喘（16.1%）。在Gariup等<sup>[9]</sup>的研究中，与对照组子代相比，SLE患者的子代过敏的发生风险有所增加，但差异无统计学意义（32% vs 16%， $P=0.20$ ），哮喘的发生风险明显增加，差异有统计学意义（24% vs 3%， $P=0.018$ ）。Rossides等<sup>[39]</sup>的研究也证实，母亲患SLE与子代哮喘发生风险增加相关（ $HR=1.46$ ，95% $CI$ : 1.16~1.84）。因此SLE患者的子代需注意寻找和回避过敏原，以避免过敏性疾病的发生。

### 4.2 自身免疫性疾病

SLE患者的子代是否也会患SLE或其他自身免疫性疾病，是患者最为关注的问题。Couture等<sup>[40]</sup>对SLE患者的子代平均随访（ $9.1 \pm 5.8$ ）年发现，SLE患者的子代与对照组相比，风湿性自身免疫性疾病的诊断率相似，而非风湿性自身免疫性疾病如Crohn病（0.56% vs 0.19%）和1型糖尿病（0.42% vs 0.22%）等的发生风险明显增加。Gariup等<sup>[9]</sup>对17例SLE患者的子代进行随访发现，SLE患者的子代表现出与健康对照组不同的免疫特征，主要表现为促炎细胞因子和抗双链DNA抗体水平较高等。近期一项基于人群的队列研究发现，SLE患者的子代患SLE的风险显著高于对照组（ $HR=4.65$ ，95% $CI$ : 2.11~10.24）<sup>[41]</sup>。因此对SLE患者的子代需注意进行必要的免疫情况监测。

## 5 结语

综上所述，SLE患者子代的远期发育结局可能受母亲疾病等因素影响，但现有的研究多为单中心小样本研究，采用的评估方式也不尽相同，因此结论尚不统一，需多中心大样本量的研究以明

确各项研究结论。另外,目前关于SLE患者子代远期发育结局发生机制方面的研究较少,或可成为进一步研究的方向之一。

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(本文编辑: 邓芳明)