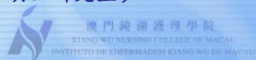


產時持續性胎心電子監護和間歇性胎心聽診比較的系統性綜述

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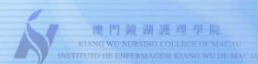


Background

產時胎心率監護的主要方法

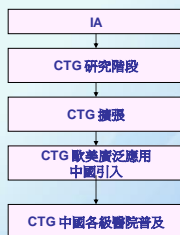
間歇性胎心聽診（intermittent auscultation, IA）

胎心電子監護（electronic fetal monitoring, EFM or cardiotocography, CTG）

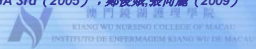


Background

- 20世紀50年代之前
- 20世紀50年代末和60年代初
- 20世紀70年代
- 20世紀80年代
- 現今



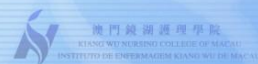
Haggerty LA (1999) ; Dildy GA 3rd (2005) ; 鄭俊鏡,張向麗 (2009)



Background

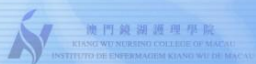
爭議：

- (a) 是否持續CTG應該被常規執行？
- (b) 是否持續CTG相對於IA在預測胎兒產時缺氧方面更為有效？
- (c) 持續CTG相對於IA，是否能降低新生兒發病率及死亡率？

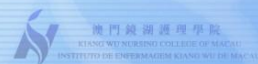


Objectives

- 比較產時持續性胎心電子監護和間歇性胎心聽診對於母親、新生兒結局的影響



Methods

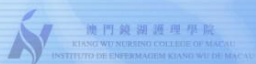


Methods

—綜述納入文獻（研究）的標準

納入的文獻

- 研究類型：隨機（RCT）或類-隨機對照實驗
- 參與者類型：產時婦女和新生兒
- 幹預類型：持續CTG 和IA



Methods

—綜述納入文獻（研究）的標準

納入的文獻：結局測量類型

母親

1. 剖宮產
2. 因胎心異常和/或胎兒窘迫和/或酸中毒行剖宮產
3. 器械/手術陰道分娩（胎頭吸引和/或產鉗助產）
4. 因胎心異常和/或胎兒窘迫和或酸中毒行器械/手術陰道分娩
5. 分娩鎮痛
6. 使用鎮痛、鎮靜藥物
7. 胎兒采血
8. 第1產程和/或第2產程使用催產素



Methods

—綜述納入文獻（研究）的標準

納入的文獻：結局測量類型

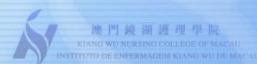
新生兒

1. 新生兒死亡
2. 臍血酸中毒
3. Apgar評分<7分（出生後1分鐘、5分鐘）
4. 缺血缺氧性腦病
5. 癲癇發作：臨床表現或腦電波記錄
6. 腦性癱瘓
7. ≥12個月嚴重神經發育異常
8. 進入NICU治療
9. NICU住院時間（天）

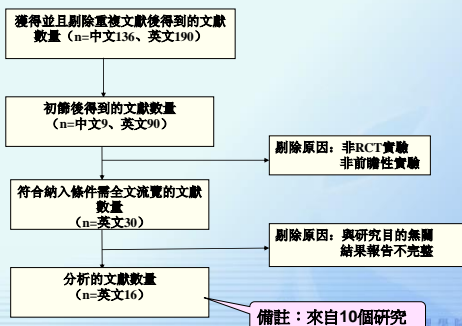


Methods—文獻檢索方法

- 檢索語言：中文、英文
- 電子檢索：
 - 英文：PubMed(1966至今)
 - The Cochrane Library 2010
 - EMBASE（1974至今）
 - 中文：CNKI、萬方、CEPS



Methods—文獻的納入過程



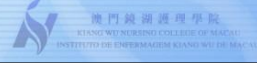
Methods

—納入的研究偏倚風險（risk of bias）評價

- low risk 低風險
- high risk 高風險
- unclear risk 風險不明確

Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions (Version 5.1.0, Higgins 2011)

<http://www.cochrane-handbook.org/>



Methods—納入研究偏倚風險 (risk of bias) 評價

偏倚類型	評價項目
Selection bias 選擇性偏倚	RANDOM SEQUENCE GENERATION 隨機數列生成
	ALLOCATION CONCEALMENT 隱藏分組
Performance bias 實施偏倚	BLINDING OF PARTICIPANTS AND PERSONNEL 對受試者及試驗實施者施盲
Detection bias 檢出偏倚	BLINDING OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT 結果評價施盲
Attrition bias 隨訪偏倚	INCOMPLETE OUTCOME DATA 結果資料不完整
Reporting 報告偏倚	SELECTIVE REPORTING 選擇性報告

Methods—納入研究質量評價 改進的Jadad量表

Item	Description	Score
Generation of allocation sequence 隨機序列的產生	電腦生成亂數	2
	未說明	1
Allocation concealment 隨機化方案隱藏	中心隨機分配	3
	密封信封或其他類似方法	2
	未說明或隱藏不充分	1
Investigator blindness 盲法	相同的安慰劑或類似做法	2
	未說明或盲法不充分	1
	非雙盲	0
Description of withdrawals and drop-outs 退出與失訪	數量及原因做了說明	1
	數量及原因未做說明	0
Efficacy of randomization 隨機化的效果	預處理變數用表格列出	2
	提及平衡預處理變數但未列表	1
	沒有報告相關資訊	0
Total		10

Jadad AR (1996)

Results

表1 納入研究一般情況

研究 (按地區首字母排序)	文獻 數量	作者	研究年代	參與者 數量	研究 質量 評分
1. Athens	2	Vintzileos AM	1990-1991	1,428	5
2. Copenhagen	1	Neldam S	1981-1982	969	4
3. Danver	2	Haverkamp AD	1975-1977	690	4
4. Dublin	3	Macdonald D	1981-1983	12,964	6
5. Lund	1	Herbst A	1989-1991	4,044	6
6. Melbourne 1976	1	Renou P	1974-1975	350	6
7. Melbourne 1981	1	Wood C	1981	989	5
8. New Delhi	1	M. Madaan	2005	100	5
9. Seattle	3	Shy KK	1981-1985	376	6
10. Sheffield	1	Kelso IM	1976-1977	504	5

表2 偏倚的風險评价

研究	隨機序 列生成	隱藏 分組	對受試者和試 驗實施者施盲	對結果測 量者施盲	不完整資 料的處理	選擇性 報告
1. Athens	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. Copenhagen	?	?	●	●	●	?
3. Danver	●	?	●	●	●	?
4. Dublin	●	●	●	●	●	?
5. Lund	●	●	●	●	●	?
6. Melbourne 1976	●	●	●	●	●	?
7. Melbourne 1981	●	●	●	●	●	?
8. New Delhi	●	●	●	●	●	?
9. Seattle	?	?	●	●	●	?
10. Sheffield	●	●	●	●	●	?

● low-risk ● high-risk ? Unclear-risk

表3 母親結局測量—剖宮產

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	71/746	59/682	NS
2. Copenhagen	28/482	18/487	NS
3. Danver	41/230	6/115	$P < .05$
4. Dublin	158/6474	144/6490	NS
5. Lund	48/2029	37/2015	NS
6. Melbourne 1976	39/175	24/175	NS
7. Melbourne 1981	18/445	10/482	NS
8. New Delhi	17/50	11/50	NS
9. Seattle	19/122	19/124	NS
10. Sheffield	24/253	11/251	$P < .05$

表4 母親結局測量
—因胎心異常和/或胎兒窘迫和/或酸中毒行剖宮產

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	40/746	16/682	<i>P</i> < .05
2. Copenhagen	8/482	7/487	NS
3. Danver	16/230	0/115	<i>P</i> < .05
4. Dublin	25/6474	10/6490	<i>P</i> < .05
5. Lund	24/2029	20/2015	NS
6. Melbourne 1976	28/175	14/175	<i>P</i> < .05
7. Melbourne 1981	1/445	0/482	NS
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle	10/122	7/124	NS
10. Sheffield	4/253	3/251	NS

表5 母親結局測量—器械/手術陰道分娩

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	104/746	62/682	<i>P</i> < .05
2. Copenhagen	85/482	64/487	<i>P</i> < .05
3. Danver	64/230	27/115	NS
4. Dublin	528/6474	407/6490	<i>P</i> < .05
5. Lund	148/2029	127/2015	NS
6. Melbourne 1976	70/175	67/175	NS
7. Melbourne 1981	120/445	101/482	<i>P</i> < .05
8. New Delhi	39/50	33/50	NS
9. Seattle			
10. Sheffield	71/253	78/251	NS

表6 母親結局測量
—因胎心異常常和/或胎兒窘迫和/或酸中毒行器械/手術陰道分娩

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	175/746	121/682	<i>P</i> < .05
2. Copenhagen	113/482	82/487	<i>P</i> < .05
3. Danver	105/230	33/115	<i>P</i> < .05
4. Dublin	190/6474	75/6490	<i>P</i> < .05
5. Lund			
6. Melbourne 1976	109/175	91/175	NS
7. Melbourne 1981	138/445	111/482	<i>P</i> < .05
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle	34/122	27/124	NS
10. Sheffield	95/253	89/251	NS

表7 母親結局測量—分娩鎮痛

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	(G)87/746	65/682	NS
2. Copenhagen	(E)51/482	34/487	NS
3. Danver	(G)213/230 (E) 53/230	100/115 24/115	NS NS
4. Dublin	194/6474	195/6486	NS
5. Lund	369/2029	347/2015	NS
6. Melbourne 1976	50/175	43/175	NS
7. Melbourne 1981			
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle	56/122	53/124	NS
10. Sheffield	87/253	92/251	NS

附注：G 全麻 E 硬膜外麻

表8 母親結局測量—使用鎮痛、鎮靜藥物

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens			
2. Copenhagen			
3. Danver	209/230	99/115	NS
4. Dublin			
5. Lund			
6. Melbourne 1976			
7. Melbourne 1981			
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle			
10. Sheffield	141/253	152/251	NS

表9 母親結局測量—胎兒采血

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens			
2. Copenhagen	3/482	2/487	NS
3. Danver			
4. Dublin	240/6474	194/6486	NS
5. Lund			
6. Melbourne 1976			
7. Melbourne 1981			
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle			
10. Sheffield			

表10 母親結局測量—第1產程和/或第2產程使用催產素

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	508/746	308/682	<i>P</i> < .05
2. Copenhagen	194/482	195/487	NS
3. Danver	63/230	32/115	NS
4. Dublin			
5. Lund	1024/2029	929/2015	<i>P</i> < .05
6. Melbourne 1976	109/175	110/175	NS
7. Melbourne 1981			
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle	41/122	50/124	NS
10. Sheffield			

表11 新生兒結局測量—新生兒死亡

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	2/746	7/682	NS
2. Copenhagen	2/485	3/493	NS
3. Danver	2/242	1/241	NS
4. Dublin	14/6530	14/6554	NS
5. Lund			
6. Melbourne 1976	1/175	1/175	NS
7. Melbourne 1981	1/445	0/482	NS
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle	17/122	18/124	NS
10. Sheffield	0/253	1/251	NS

表12 新生兒結局測量—臍血酸中毒

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	31/739	18/680	NS
2. Copenhagen			
3. Danver			
4. Dublin	5/540	11/535	NS
5. Lund	56/2029	39/2015	NS
6. Melbourne 1976			
7. Melbourne 1981			
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle			
10. Sheffield			

表13 新生兒結局測量—Apgar評分<7分（出生後1、5分鐘）

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	31/746	26/682	NS
2. Copenhagen	0/485	2/493	NS
3. Danver	4/233	1/116	NS
4. Dublin			
5. Lund	8(72)/2029	3(53)/2015	NS
6. Melbourne 1976			
7. Melbourne 1981	39/445	40/482	NS
8. New Delhi	3(1)/50	4(3)/50	NS
9. Seattle	9/122	4/124	NS
10. Sheffield	0/253	2/251	NS

表14 新生兒結局測量—缺血缺氧性腦病

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	1/746	2/682	NS
2. Copenhagen			
3. Danver			
4. Dublin			
5. Lund			
6. Melbourne 1976			
7. Melbourne 1981			
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle			
10. Sheffield			

表15 新生兒結局測量—癲癇發作

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	0/746	2/682	NS
2. Copenhagen	0/485	0/493	NS
3. Danver	2/233	1/116	NS
4. Dublin	12/6530	27/6554	<i>P</i> < .05
5. Lund			
6. Melbourne 1976	0/175	4/175	NS
7. Melbourne 1981			
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle	7/122	7/124	NS
10. Sheffield	0/253	1/251	NS

表16 新生兒結局測量—腦性癱瘓

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens			
2. Copenhagen			
3. Danver			
4. Dublin	12/6527	10/6552	NS
5. Lund			
6. Melbourne 1976			
7. Melbourne 1981			
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle	16/82	7/91	$p < .05$
10. Sheffield			

表17 新生兒結局測量—≥12個月嚴重神經發育異常

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens			
2. Copenhagen			
3. Danver			
4. Dublin			
5. Lund			
6. Melbourne 1976			
7. Melbourne 1981			
8. New Delhi			
9. Seattle	7/82	2/91	NS
10. Sheffield			

≥12個月嚴重神經發育異常：
單獨或同時存在：非神經性腦癱瘓、發育遲緩、聽、視覺損傷

表18 新生兒結局測量—進入NICU治療

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	104/746	102/682	NS
2. Copenhagen	51/485	49/493	NS
3. Danver	35/242	28/241	NS
4. Dublin	547/6530	543/6554	NS
5. Lund	58/2029	43/2015	NS
6. Melbourne 1976	11/175	30/175	$p < .05$
7. Melbourne 1981	59/445	48/482	NS
8. New Delhi	1/50	4/50	NS
9. Seattle			
10. Sheffield	45/253	43/251	NS

表19 新生兒結局測量—NICU住院時間(天)

Study	CTG (n/N)	IA (n/N)	Statistical Results
1. Athens	5.2	5	NS
2. Copenhagen			
3. Danver			
4. Dublin			
5. Lund			
6. Melbourne 1976			
7. Melbourne 1981			
8. New Delhi	7	3.8	NS
9. Seattle			
10. Sheffield			

表20 對於母親結局的影響(總)

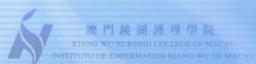
結局測量類型	結果 $P < .05$ 的研究 (n)	未調查此結果的研究 (n)
剖宮產	2 (CTG>IA)	
器械/手術陰道分娩 (胎頭吸引和/或產鉗助產)	4 (CTG>IA)	1
因胎心異常和/或胎兒窘迫和/或酸中毒行剖宮產	4 (CTG>IA)	1
因胎心異常和/或胎兒窘迫和/或酸中毒行器械/手術陰道分娩	5 (CTG>IA)	2
第1產程和/或第2產程使用催產素	2 (CTG>IA)	2
分娩鎮痛		8
使用鎮痛、鎮靜藥物		8
胎兒採血		

表21 對於新生兒結局的影響(總)

結局測量類型	結果 $P < .05$ 的研究 (n)	未調查此結果的研究 (n)
臍血酸中毒		7
新生兒死亡		2
Apgar評分<7分(出生後1、5分鐘)		2
缺血缺氧性腦病		8
腦性癱瘓	1 (CTG>IA)	9
癲癇發作	1 (CTG<IA)	3
≥12個月嚴重神經發育異常		9
進入NICU治療	1 (CTG<IA)	1
NICU住院時間(天)		8

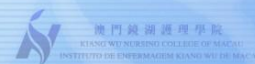
Authors' Conclusion

- 持續CTG相對於IA，未能更有效預測胎兒產時缺氧
- 持續CTG相對於IA，未能更顯著降低新生兒死亡率、發病率
- 持續CTG應用增加了孕婦剖宮產、手術陰道分娩率
- 臨床該使用持續性CTG還是IA，應根據醫院指導方針、孕婦胎兒情況和孕婦的態度，做出個體化選擇



Reference

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Reference

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Thank You