

## 深圳地区健康育龄妇女血清中 AMH 水平现况及其在 PCOS 和 POF 诊疗中的价值\*

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**摘要:**目的 了解深圳地区健康育龄妇女血清中抗苗勒氏管激素(anti-Mullerian hormone, AMH)水平现况,并探讨其在多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)和卵巢早衰(POF)诊疗中的价值。方法 收集2016年1月~2017年3月来深圳市宝安区人民医院体检的健康育龄妇女860例为对照组,并选择同期就诊的PCOS患者59例和POF患者61例,采用DXI800化学发光分析仪分别检测对照组、PCOS和POF组患者治疗前及治疗3个月后血清中AMH水平,并对检测结果进行统计分析。结果 健康育龄妇女血清中AMH水平为 $4.91 \pm 1.56$  ng/ml,其中18~25岁组为 $5.38 \pm 1.27$  ng/ml,31~35岁组和36~42岁组分别为 $4.53 \pm 1.40$  ng/ml和 $3.95 \pm 1.16$  ng/ml,明显低于18~25岁组,差异有统计学意义( $t=3.082, 5.066$ , 均 $P<0.05$ ),而26~30岁组为 $5.09 \pm 1.45$  ng/ml,与18~25岁组之间差异无统计学意义( $t=0.892, P>0.05$ )。治疗前,PCOS患者血清中AMH水平为 $10.13 \pm 3.85$  ng/ml,明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $t=13.924, P<0.01$ ),而POF组和围POF组患者血清中AMH水平分别为 $1.04 \pm 0.37$  ng/ml和 $2.39 \pm 0.87$  ng/ml,明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $t=10.913, 8.042$ , 均 $P<0.05$ ),且POF组低于围POF组,差异有统计学意义( $t=2.875, P<0.05$ )。治疗后,PCOS患者血清中AMH水平为 $5.22 \pm 1.58$  ng/ml,明显低于治疗前,差异有统计学意义( $t=11.106, P<0.05$ ),而与对照组之间差异无统计学意义( $t=1.036, P>0.05$ ),POF组和围POF组患者血清中AMH分别为 $4.49 \pm 1.32$  ng/ml和 $4.54 \pm 1.47$  ng/ml,明显高于治疗前,差异有统计学意义( $t=9.608, 7.253$ , 均 $P<0.05$ ),而与对照组之间差异均无统计学意义( $t=1.209, 0.918$ , 均 $P>0.05$ )。结论 治疗前,PCOS患者血清中AMH水平明显升高,POF和围POF患者血清中明显降低,而治疗后PCOS,POF和围POF患者血清中AMH水平均恢复正常。因此,AMH在PCOS和POF疾病诊疗中具有一定的应用价值,值得推广应用。

**关键词:**育龄妇女;抗苗勒氏管激素;现况;多囊卵巢综合征;卵巢早衰;价值

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### Status of AMH in Serum of Healthy Women in Shenzhen Area and Its Value in PCOS and POF Treatment

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**Abstract:** **Objective** To investigate the current status of anti-mullerian hormone (AMH) in healthy women in the healthy childbearing age in Shenzhen area, and to explore its application value in polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and premature ovarian syndrome (POF) treatment. **Methods** Collected 860 cases of medical health women of childbearing age in Shenzhen Baoan District People's Hospital from January 2016 to March 2017 as control group, and at the same time selected 59 cases of patients with PCOS and 61 cases of patients with POF as observation group. Adopted DXI800 chemiluminescence analyzer to test serum AMH level of control group, patients with PCOS and POF group respectively before and 3 months after treatment, and the testing results were analyzed. **Results** The serum AMH level of Healthy women of childbearing age was  $4.91 \pm 1.56$  ng/ml, 18~25 years old group was  $5.38 \pm 1.27$  ng/ml, 31~35 and 36~42 years old group were  $4.53 \pm 1.40$  ng/ml and  $3.95 \pm 1.16$  ng/ml, being all lower than that in group 18~25 years old ( $t=3.082, 5.066$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). While 26~30 years old group was  $5.09 \pm 1.45$  ng/ml, and compared with 18~25, there was no statistically significant difference ( $t=0.892, P>0.05$ ). Before the treatment, the serum AMH level of PCOS was  $10.13 \pm 3.85$  ng/ml, significantly higher than the control group, the difference was statistically significant ( $t=13.924, P<0.01$ ), while the serum AMH level of POF group and wait POF patients were  $1.04 \pm 0.37$  ng/ml and  $2.39 \pm 0.87$  ng/ml, significantly lower than the control group ( $t=10.913, 8.042$ , all  $P<0.05$ ), and POF lower than wait POF group ( $t=2.875, P<0.05$ ). After treatment, the serum AMH level of PCOS was  $5.22 \pm 1.58$  ng/ml, significantly lower than before treatment ( $t=11.106, P<0.05$ ), and there was no statistically significant difference between control group ( $t=1.036, P>0.05$ ), the serum AMH level of POF and wait POF were  $4.49 \pm 1.32$  ng/ml and  $4.54 \pm 1.47$  ng/ml, significantly higher than the before treatment ( $t=9.608, 7.253$ , all  $P<0.05$ ), and compared with the control group there were no statistically significant differences ( $t=1.209, 0.918$ , all  $P>0.05$ ).

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0.05)。**Conclusion** Before the treatment, the serum AMH levels of PCOS were increased significantly, and the serum AMH levels of POF and wait POF patients were significantly reduced, while the serum AMH levels of PCOS, POF and wait POF patients were all restored to normal levels after treatment. Therefore, AMH has certain application value in the diagnosis and treatment evaluation of women PCOS and POF disease.

**Keywords:** women of childbearing age; anti-sapling hormone; current status; polycystic ovary syndrome; premature ovarian failure; value

多囊卵巢综合征 (polycystic ovarian syndrome, PCOS) 和卵巢早衰 (prature ovarian failure, POF) 是育龄妇女常见的内分泌性疾病, 其中 PCOS 临床表现为慢性无排卵、高雄激素血症和卵巢多囊样改变, 通过影响患者卵泡发育、排卵及多滤泡卵巢的形成等多种途径导致妇女不孕, 发病率约为 5%~10%<sup>[1]</sup>, 而 POF 临床表现为闭经、不孕、雌激素缺乏及促性腺激素 (gonadotropins, Gn) 升高等一系列症状, 导致患者早衰、不孕、低雌激素及发生骨质疏松和心脏病等并发症, 好发于 40 岁以下妇女, 发病率约为 1%。PCOS 和 POF 严重影响患者身心健康和生活质量, 且 POF 和卵巢衰竭往往为不可逆性病变<sup>[2,3]</sup>。因此, 加强 PCOS 和 POF 患者早期诊断并及时采取治疗, 对延缓甚至逆转 PCOS 和 POF 病情具有重要意义, 但目前为止, 仍缺乏 PCOS 和 POF 早期诊断指标。为此, 本文通过对 PCOS 和 POF 患者治疗前后血清中抗苗勒氏管激素 (AMH) 水平进行调查分析, 发现 AMH 对 PCOS 和 POF 患者早期诊疗具有一定的应用价值, 现报道如下。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 收集 2016 年 1 月~2017 年 3 月来深圳市宝安区人民医院体检的育龄妇女 860 例, 年龄 18~42 岁, 平均年龄  $31 \pm 6.7$  岁, 经体格检查: 月经和性激素均正常, 无内分泌、卵巢、高脂血症、恶性肿瘤、自身免疫性疾病、肿瘤化疗、放疗、卵巢切除手术、器官移植手术及肝肾肺功能不全等病史, 且三个月内未服用避孕药, 月经周期平均 28 天 (26~33 天); 参照 2003 年鹿特丹诊断标准<sup>[2]</sup>: ①偶尔排卵或无排卵; ②高雄激素血症, 排除先天性肾上腺增生、分泌雄激素的肿瘤及 Cushing 综合征; ③卵巢多囊性改变 (PCO) (至少一侧卵巢有 12 个或以上直径为 2~9 mm 的卵泡, 和/或卵巢体积增大 10 ml 以上, 符合以上任何两项即诊断为 PCOS, 共收集 PCOS 患者 59 例, 年龄 19~40 岁, 平均年龄  $30 \pm 6.2$  岁。排除高催乳素血症、甲状腺功能紊乱和先天性肾上腺增生症; 收集同期出现绝经症状一年以上, 且  $\text{FSH} > 40 \text{ IU/L}$ <sup>[4,5]</sup> 的 POF 妇女 26 例, 年龄 21~42 岁, 平均年龄  $32 \pm 5.9$  岁, 同时选择出现月经稀少症状半年以上或闭经一年之内的围 POF 妇女 35 例, 年龄 20~41 岁, 平均年龄 30

$\pm 6.2$  岁。所有研究对象近三个月内未使用过激素, 不同组别的一般资料差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ), 且知情同意并签定知情同意书。

1.2 仪器与试剂 DXI800 化学发光分析仪、试剂、校准品及室内质控物均由美国 Backman 有限公司提供; 一次性静脉采血针由广州市乐邦医疗器械有限公司提供; 一次性真空采血干燥管由广州市裕超医疗器械有限公司提供。

## 1.3 方法

1.3.1 标本采集: 均于月经周期第 3~5 天 (闭经者不限日期) 清晨抽取空腹静脉血 2~3 ml 于一次性无抗凝干燥管内, 室温静置 30 min 后分离血清,  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  低温保存备用。PCOS 和 POF 患者于治疗 3 个月后再次抽血检测。取血前嘱其安静休息 5 min, 溶血、脂血、黄疸及污染标本须重抽标本检测。

1.3.2 标本检测: 检测前对 DXI800 全自动化学发光分析仪进行保养、定标和室内质控品检测, 待质控品结果在控后再行标本检测, 分析过程中不间断地检测室内质控品, 确保检测结果的准确性和重复性。冰冻标本取出室温复溶后 30 min 再行检测, 标本均于当天内检测完毕。所有操作严格按仪器和试剂盒说明书及科室的 SOP 操作流程进行。

1.4 统计学分析 采用 SPSS20.0 统计软件对数据进行分析处理, 计量资料以均数  $\pm$  标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 表示, 组间均数比较采用  $t$  检验, 以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 健康育龄妇女血清中 AMH 水平 860 例健康育龄妇女血清中 AMH 水平为  $4.91 \pm 1.56 \text{ ng/ml}$ , 其中 18~25 岁组为  $5.38 \pm 1.27 \text{ ng/ml}$ , 31~35 岁组和 36~42 岁组分别为  $4.53 \pm 1.40 \text{ ng/ml}$  和  $3.95 \pm 1.16 \text{ ng/ml}$ , 明显低于 18~25 岁组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $t = 3.082, 5.066$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ), 而 26~30 岁组为  $5.09 \pm 1.45 \text{ ng/ml}$ , 与 18~25 岁组之间差异无统计学意义 ( $t = 0.892, P > 0.05$ )。

2.2 PCOS 患者治疗前后血清中 AMH 水平 治疗前, PCOS 患者血清中 AMH 水平为  $10.13 \pm 3.85 \text{ ng/ml}$ , 明显高于对照组 ( $4.97 \pm 1.64 \text{ ng/ml}$ ), 差异有统计学意义 ( $t = 13.924, P < 0.01$ )。治疗后, PCOS 患者血清中 AMH 水平为  $5.22 \pm$

1.58 ng/ml,明显低于治疗前,差异有统计学意义( $t=11.106, P<0.05$ ),而与对照组之间差异无统计学意义( $t=1.036, P>0.05$ )。

2.3 POF组和围POF组患者治疗前后血清中AMH水平 治疗前,POF组和围POF组患者血清中AMH水平分别为 $1.04 \pm 0.37$  ng/ml和 $2.39 \pm 0.87$  ng/ml,明显低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $t=10.913, 8.042$ ,均 $P<0.05$ ),且POF组低于围POF组,差异有统计学意义( $t=2.875, P<0.05$ )。治疗后,POF组和围POF组患者血清中AMH水平分别为 $4.49 \pm 1.32$  ng/ml和 $4.54 \pm 1.47$  ng/ml,明显高于治疗前,差异均有统计学意义( $t=9.608, 7.253$ ,均 $P<0.05$ ),而与对照组之间差异均无统计学意义( $t=1.209, 0.918$ ,均 $P>0.05$ )。

3 讨论 AMH是一种由二硫键连接的同源性二聚体糖蛋白Ⅲ,分子量为140 000,属于转化生长因子(TGF)B族中的成员之一,类似抑制素和激活素<sup>[6]</sup>。AMH主要由窦前卵泡和小窦状卵泡分泌,较大的窦状卵泡中水平非常低<sup>[7]</sup>,优势卵泡和闭锁卵泡中几乎不含AMH。AMH主要作用是在卵泡募集早期抑制卵泡从始基卵泡到窦状卵泡的初级募集<sup>[8]</sup>。

36周后的女性胎儿卵巢中的颗粒细胞就开始分泌极少量的AMH,但出生时血清中几乎检测不出。青春期前女性血清中AMH水平随着年龄的增加而上升,25~30岁基本达到最高水平,之后随着年龄增加而逐渐下降,至绝经后降至正常范围以下<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究结果显示,深圳地区健康育龄妇女血清中AMH水平为 $4.91 \pm 1.56$  ng/ml,其中18~25岁健康育龄妇女血清中AMH水平最高,其次为26~30岁,31岁以后随年龄增加而逐渐下降,与谢文光等<sup>[10]</sup>报道的相一致,这可能与育龄妇女体内的窦状卵泡(AFC)和始基卵泡池形成数量多少及规律变化有关。

PCOS是育龄妇女最常见的一种内分泌性疾病,导致全球约5%~10%的育龄期妇女不孕。有研究表明,PCOS患者卵巢中AFC数量是正常人的2~3倍,AMH水平与2~5 mm大小的AFC<sup>[11]</sup>和始基卵泡池<sup>[12,13]</sup>数目有较强的正相关性<sup>[14]</sup>,且在每个月经周期中AMH水平变化很小。本研究结果显示,PCOS患者治疗前血清中的AMH水平显著高于对照组、POF组和围POF组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.01 \sim 0.001$ ),与国内外相关报道相一致<sup>[2,10,15]</sup>,治疗后PCOS患者血清中AMH水平降至正常水平,与对照组之间差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),这表明了AMH水平在P-

COS患者的诊疗中具有重要的临床意义。

POF是40岁以下妇女卵巢内卵泡损伤性破坏或耗竭所引起的一类以卵巢功能减退、低雌激素和高促性腺激素为特征的内分泌性疾病,主要表现为继发性闭经和围绝经期症状。目前无法早期诊断,常在闭经后才能确诊,严重影响早期有效治疗,因此,早期诊断对POF诊疗具有重要意义<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究结果显示,治疗前,POF组和围POF组患者血清中AMH水平明显低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),且POF组患者血清AMH水平低于围POF组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),这可能与POF组患者卵巢内AFC被破坏有关,其中POF组患者的AFC破坏最为严重。治疗后,POF组和围POF组患者血清中AMH水平均明显上升,与对照组之间差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),这与游红霞等<sup>[16,17]</sup>报道的结果相一致。

综上所述,健康育龄妇女血清中AMH水平随年龄增长而上升,30岁左右达到最高水平,之后随年龄增加而呈逐步下降趋势。治疗前,PCOS患者血清中AMH水平明显升高,而POF组患者血清中明显降低,但治疗后,两者血清中AMH水平均恢复正常水平,且AMH水平变化相对最早及整个月经周期中波动微小。因此,检测血清中AMH水平可以对PCOS和POF患者的诊疗具有一定的临床意义,值得推广应用。

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