

阴道乳杆菌与早产关系的研究进展

何一宁 熊海燕 郑英杰

200032 上海,复旦大学公共卫生学院卫生微生物学教研室(何一宁、熊海燕 郑英杰),流行病学教研室(何一宁); 200032 上海,复旦大学公共卫生安全教育部重点实验室(郑英杰); 200032 上海,复旦大学国家卫生和计划生育委员会卫生技术评估重点实验室技术评估重点实验室(郑英杰)

通信作者:郑英杰, Email:yjzheng@shmu.edu.cn

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-6450.2017.03.026

【摘要】 阴道乳杆菌为健康育龄女性阴道优势菌。该菌缺乏将导致女性发生一系列不良症状;对妊娠期女性则可能产生不良的妊娠结局,如早产等。本文综述了孕妇阴道乳杆菌与早产关系的研究进展,为降低早产率提供新的研究方向。

【关键词】 早产; 阴道乳杆菌; 细菌性阴道症; 需氧菌性阴道炎

Progress in research of relationship between vaginal *Lactobacillus* and preterm delivery He Yining, Xiong Haiyan, Zheng Yingjie

Department of Hygienic Microbiology (He YN, Xiong HY, Zheng YJ), Department of Epidemiology (He YN), School of Public Health, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China; Key Laboratory for Public Health Safety, Ministry of Education-School of Public Health, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China (Zheng YJ); Key Laboratory for Health Technology Assessment, National Commission of Health and Family Planning (Zheng YJ), Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China

Corresponding author: Zheng Yingjie, Email: yjzheng@shmu.edu.cn

【Abstract】 The vaginal flora in most healthy women is dominated by *Lactobacillus* species. The absence of *Lactobacillus* species in vaginal flora might lead to a series of symptoms, especially in pregnant women causing adverse pregnancy outcomes, such as preterm delivery. This review focuses on the progress in the research of the relationship between vaginal *Lactobacillus* and preterm delivery, providing reference for the reduction of the incidence of preterm delivery.

【Key words】 Preterm delivery; Vaginal *Lactobacillus*; Bacterial vaginosis; Aerobic vaginitis

早产是多种原因引起的常见妊娠并发症,为围产儿发病和死亡的首要原因。病因学研究已识别了多个可能的早产危险因素,如较低社会经济地位、吸烟、酗酒等;但仍未形成针对早产的有效预防措施和策略^[1]。通常认为,感染是早产常见的原因之一。其中人体组织(肠道、阴道等)正常微生物也可影响早产的发生。近年研究发现,阴道微生物群中的阴道乳杆菌与早产可能有着非常重要的关系^[2]。对此深入研究可能揭示早产发生机制,对开发益生菌预防早产,促进母婴健康具有重要意义。为此本文对阴道乳杆菌与早产关系的研究进展综述如下。

1. 早产及其病因研究: 1961年WHO倡议的早产定义为妊娠满28孕周(196 d)至37孕周(259 d)间分娩,其新生儿为早产儿^[3]。最低妊娠周次的限定因国家和地区而异,一般限定在23~24周^[4],我国限定在28周^[5]。早产包括自发性早产和因母亲或胎儿原因导致的医源性早产(引产或剖宫产约占30%~35%),其中自发性早产又分为早产临产(约占40%~45%)及早产胎膜早破(PPROM,约占25%~30%)^[6-7]。

早产的全球发病率为5%~18%,其中美国为12%~13%,欧洲地区及其他发达国家为5%~9%,我国约为7.1%^[7-8]。近年来一些国家和地区的早产率不降反升,原因可能在于过多的医源性早产、辅助生殖技术的兴起、多胞胎率的增加及药物滥用等^[4]。还有些国家和地区将早产的最低妊娠周次限定为20~22周,这一限定是否与早产率的增加有关尚不明确^[4]。

早产病因尚未完全明确,有效的早产干预策略尚未形成,这可能与早产病因的多样性和复杂性有关。较常见的原因包括感染/炎症、胎盘血管疾病、子宫过度扩张或其他免疫介导疾病;此外,公认的危险因素主要有较低社会经济地位、种族(黑人)、多胎妊娠、高龄和青少年妊娠、既往不良妊娠史、不良生活习惯(吸烟/酗酒)、低孕期BMI等^[9]。美国黑人种族的比例是其早产率高于欧洲地区及其他发达国家的原因之一^[10]。

2. 确立早产感染性病因的生物学基础:早产与感染之间存在极大相关性。研究表明,感染所致的早产约占自发性早

产的半数,且一般早于30孕周^[11]。约25%的早产与微生物隐匿性侵袭羊膜腔存在关联,主要来自人体微生物;早产儿羊水中可检测到15%~40%的人体微生物,且数量与炎症严重程度呈正相关,与分娩孕周呈负相关^[12]。微生物诱导的早产往往伴随较高水平的炎性因子,包括肿瘤坏死因子α、白细胞介素-1α、1β、6、8及粒细胞集落刺激因子等^[1,11]。其感染途径主要有:①侵入性医疗操作引起的感染,如绒羊膜穿刺术时针头污染;②血行感染,如牙周病的口腔微生物导致全身系统性炎症^[13];③上行感染,即阴道微生物经生殖道上行造成宫内感染,引起促炎症免疫反应致早产^[1]。

有研究提示,从羊水中分离的微生物与下生殖道微生物有极高的相似性^[6],因此一般认为,上行性感染是宫内感染最常见的途径,这种感染引起的早产至少占25%~40%^[14]。早产孕妇中最常见的是解脲脲原体、人型支原体、阴道加德纳菌(*Gardnerella vaginalis*)、消化链球菌等相对低毒力的阴道微生物;而在胎膜早破的孕妇中偶尔可见大肠埃希菌及B组链球菌(Group B Streptococci, GBS);一些细菌在孕前或极早孕周时便已存在但不易被发现^[1]。这些微生物通常上升到绒毛蜕膜间隙,甚至能穿过完整的绒毛膜羊膜进入羊水,而感染胎儿^[1]。因此,早产与阴道微生物群的关系成为当前研究热点之一。

3. 阴道菌群分布:

(1)健康育龄女性:该人群阴道菌群为阴道乳杆菌占优势,并维持阴道微生态平衡^[15]。在早期细菌培养技术下曾一度认为健康育龄女性阴道菌群主要为嗜酸乳杆菌(*L. acidophilus*)和发酵乳杆菌(*L. fermentum*),其次为短乳杆菌(*L. brevis*)、詹氏乳杆菌(*L. jensenii*)、干酪乳杆菌(*L. casei*)^[16]。这可能与先前的细菌培养技术及鉴定技术不成熟有关^[17]。近年来分子生物学技术发现,之前所认为的嗜酸乳杆菌实际上是由不易分辨的嗜酸乳杆菌、卷曲乳杆菌(*L. crispatus*)、食淀粉乳杆菌(*L. amylovorus*)、鸡乳杆菌(*L. gallinarum*)、加氏乳杆菌(*L. gasseri*)和约氏乳杆菌(*L. johnsonii*)6种乳杆菌组成^[18~19]。

健康育龄女性阴道菌群中,现公认的4种主要乳杆菌菌种为卷曲乳杆菌、加氏乳杆菌、詹氏乳杆菌和惰性乳杆菌^[20~23]。Ravel等^[24]将正常育龄女性阴道菌群(VMB)主要分成5种群落类型(CST)。其中I、II、III、V型CST主要由卷曲乳杆菌、加氏乳杆菌、惰性乳杆菌和詹氏乳杆菌占主导;而IV型CST表现为多样性,主要表现为严格厌氧菌,但也可检测出一定含量的乳杆菌,这种CST中的非乳杆菌厌氧菌也可产生一定量的乳酸及其他酸性物质,并维持阴道一定范围的pH值^[24]。人种对女性阴道菌群的结构和组成影响较大。黑种人和西班牙裔女性的CST以IV型为主,乳杆菌含量往往较少,因此其阴道pH值及Nugent指数均明显高于以I型为主的白种人^[24~26],而亚裔女性主要以III型为主。这种影响可能主要与基因有关,如激素分泌水平、先天性/获得性免疫功能、受体水平等^[27~28];此外也可能与生活习惯不同有关,例如饮食习惯、个人卫生习惯、分娩方式、月经及性行为等^[27~28]。此外,宫颈采样位置也会影响阴道乳杆菌的多样性和其丰

度^[29],但Huang等^[30]研究显示,同一对象不同采样位置(宫颈、后穹窿、阴道腔)采集的样本其CST类型基本相同,可反映其阴道菌群状况。因此,对于采样部位还需进一步实验证明。

(2)孕妇:不同生理时期女性由于雌激素的影响,其阴道乳杆菌的丰度和结构也各异。育龄女性阴道中乳杆菌多样性要高于绝经后女性^[28]。而与非孕妇比较,健康孕妇阴道菌群除具有较低丰度和较低多样性外还有更高的稳定性^[25,29,31],主要乳杆菌菌种为惰性乳杆菌、卷曲乳杆菌和加氏乳杆菌,其次为詹氏乳杆菌和鼠李糖乳杆菌(*L. rhamnosus*),由一、二种乳杆菌组合的阴道菌群^[32]。受血清较高雌激素水平影响,随着孕周的增加,阴道微生物种类、多样性和丰度均会降低,主要表现在乳杆菌的增加及厌氧菌的减少^[29,33]。Di Giulio等^[34]在对小样本孕期女性阴道菌群纵向研究发现,同一研究对象不同怀孕阶段其CST类型较稳定,即孕早期与孕晚期的菌群多样性与组成并无明显差异。Walther-António等^[31]认为,妊娠期激素不再按月经周期发生循环性变化及性行为频率的降低可能与这种孕期微生物群落的稳定性有关联,但孕期也可能出现菌群转换的情况^[31]。

4. 早产与孕妇阴道乳杆菌:早产与阴道乳杆菌的关系主要分为3种:①阴道加德纳菌和厌氧菌为主的多种混合菌群取代正常阴道菌群而致细菌性阴道症(bacterial vaginosis, BV)引起的早产;②正常阴道菌群被大肠埃希菌、GBS、金黄色葡萄球菌等需氧型细菌取代导致需氧性阴道炎(aerobic vaginitis, AV)引起的早产;③正常阴道环境下发生的早产。前两种是阴道乳杆菌缺乏合并阴道菌群紊乱。由沙眼衣原体、梅毒螺旋体、风疹病毒等特异性致病病原体引起的早产不在本文阐述范围内。

(1) BV引起的早产:BV是由于阴道菌群失调,乳酸杆菌减少而导致其他微生物的大量繁殖所导致的一系列的阴道不适症状。常见微生物种类有加德纳菌、弯曲弧菌、支原体、脲原体、BV相关菌1~3型及其他各种厌氧菌^[35]。一般无特异性病原体,如沙眼衣原体、梅毒螺旋体等。临幊上判别是否BV的方法主要有Amsel法^[36]及分泌物涂片革兰染色合并Nugent评分^[37]。

BV已是公认的不良妊娠结局危险因素之一,可引起宫内感染、早期流产、胎膜早破及早产等^[38]。妊娠期BV患者主要包括两类人群,其中以第一类人群为主,即在妊娠前已存在BV,这类人群发生宫内感染的可能性较高,因此分娩时孕周通常<32周;第二类人群相对比例较小,孕晚期可能发生菌群转换后发展成为BV,尤其容易发生在孕早期由惰性乳杆菌/加氏乳杆菌主导的II、III型CST女性^[39]。但也有一些患有BV的女性并不会发生早产,因此有学者认为BV与早产之间存在基因-环境交互作用^[40]。

BV引起早产与BV相关微生物有关。有研究表明^[41~42],人型支原体、动弯杆菌属、普氏菌及阴道加德纳菌均与早产有联系。其原因可能是BV患者缺乏可生产乳酸及过氧化氢的乳杆菌,因此导致上述菌定植。BV相关病菌亦可直接通过上行性感染引起上生殖道感染、绒毛膜羊膜炎、自发性胎

膜早破及随后的早产;或一些BV相关病菌产生代谢产物(如胺等碱性物质的存在使得阴道pH值升高)破坏了阴道免疫系统,导致特异性病原体的上行感染;或引发一系列免疫因子介导的全身性炎症而引发早产^[35]。

在阴道微生物与早产关系的研究中,黑人孕妇BV的发病率及早产(<37周)率要高于白人孕妇,且极早产(<32周)率较白人孕妇更可高达3倍^[25,43]。研究发现,妊娠期患有BV且后续发生了早产的黑人女性体内相关免疫因子要比白人含量水平要高,即黑人对BV相关细菌的炎症应激反应强度要显著高于白人,其人种差异主要为基因差异所致^[44-45]。

(2)AV引起的早产:AV是由Donders等^[46]在2002年首次提出的一类区别于BV的新定义。常见病原体为GBS、大肠埃希菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、肠球菌等需氧菌。AV的诊断则主要通过分泌物镜检并对5项评价标准进行评分,包括乳杆菌分级、白细胞数目、中毒颗粒比例、菌群情况及基底旁上皮细胞比例^[46-48]。

Mcdonald等^[49-50]研究发现,在阴道分泌物中发现肠道致病菌对孕37周和34周之前的早产具有早诊意义。GBS是孕妇生殖道感染的主要病原体,可增加早产的频率和围产期细菌感染。当GBS定植于阴道内时,并与新生儿高死亡率和发病率有关^[51]。另外,大肠埃希菌和克雷伯杆菌的增加也是早产的独立危险因素^[52]。

Donders等^[48]的后续研究也发现,AV可能比BV更容易导致不良妊娠结局,包括早产、胎膜早破、胎儿感染以及神经损伤。主要原因是与BV相关细菌比较,AV相关病菌具有更强的上行性感染能力,引起宿主更强的免疫反应,以及促使机体大量释放IL-6及IL-8等炎性因子,从而引起更高比例的不良妊娠结局。在AV定义未提出之前,这部分孕妇的临床诊断往往被误归于BV,而对这些有阴道感染症状的孕妇单纯使用针对BV的治疗手段,例如阴道给药甲硝唑并不能达到令人满意的治疗效果。原因就在于这些病例存在AV-BV混合感染,甲硝唑虽然杀灭了部分BV相关厌氧菌,但是并未杀灭AV相关病菌,从而无法显著降低早产率^[48]。Meta分析显示^[53],克林霉素阴道给药治疗异常阴道菌群能有效降低一部分早产率,因此临幊上更推荐使用广谱抗生素治疗孕妇生殖道感染^[54-55]。

(3)正常阴道环境下发生的早产:尽管一些女性在孕早期并未被判定为AV或BV,但仍有部分出现早产情况。IV型CST因乳杆菌不占主导,其菌群结构表现为多样性;以IV型CST为主要阴道菌群类型的黑人孕妇其早产率远高于其他类型CST为主的白人女性,提示IV型CST对于早产有一定影响^[1]。健康孕妇这种影响主要表现为乳杆菌缺乏。Hyman等^[56]的相关研究表明,与高风险早产组孕妇比较,低风险早产组孕妇乳杆菌含量更高,提示乳杆菌缺乏可能容易导致早产。DiGiulio等^[34]的研究也证实,有62%的早产孕妇阴道菌群缺乏乳杆菌,且与早产时孕周密切相关,其中1/3的孕妇在32周以前出现早产;若乳杆菌缺乏合并BV,则高含量的加德纳菌会更加强早产与缺乏乳杆菌这种阴道微生物间的联

系^[2]。DiGiulio等^[34]的研究还显示,女性产后1年内的厌氧菌数量明显高于产前,因此产后1年内妊娠的早产率较高。

近年来一些研究还发现,较高丰度的惰性乳杆菌也可能与早产的发生有关。Petricevic等^[57]研究发现,孕早期孕妇的阴道菌群若由惰性乳杆菌主导,其发生早产的可能性要大于其他阴道乳杆菌;且该类型孕妇出现的早产多发于孕33周以后,区别于早期阴道感染导致的25~32周的早产,提示阴道微生物菌群中单一的惰性乳杆菌可能与孕33周后的早产有关。其原因可能是惰性乳杆菌主导的Ⅲ型CST不够稳定^[25]。相比卷曲乳杆菌和詹氏乳杆菌,孕早期由惰性乳杆菌主导的阴道菌群在孕中期和孕晚期更容易发展为不正常的阴道微生物群(Nugent评分≥4分,包括过渡态及BV)^[58-59]。这种系统的不稳定性可能是相对于其他乳杆菌,产生乳酸以及过氧化氢的能力要弱得多,这一差异导致其在维持阴道正常pH值及阻止其他微生物的定植能力较弱^[60-61]。Kim等^[62]的研究也有类似发现,即具有产生过氧化氢能力的乳杆菌含量较高,其早产的概率要小。然而与此相比,我国育龄女性阴道菌群虽有较高比例的惰性乳杆菌^[28,63],但早产总发生率并不高于西方国家,其原因有待探讨。

5. 小结与展望:阴道乳杆菌丰度下降与早产关系较大,尤其当合并加德纳菌属导致BV或存在AV时,这一关系更为明显,且早产多发于孕32周前;含较高丰度的惰性乳杆菌也可能与早产有关,并区别多发于孕33周后的感染性早产,但对惰性乳杆菌引起的原因还有待研究。

由于人种的差异,我国女性在早产率及阴道的微生物菌群与西方女性均有不同。但现有的研究设计主要针对西方女性,因此开展针对我国女性阴道微生物菌群相关的研究,对发现与早产密切相关的阴道菌种,以及对早产的早发现早预防早治疗具有重要意义。

利益冲突 无

参 考 文 献

- 1] Goldenberg RL, Hauth JC, Andrews WW. Intrauterine infection and preterm delivery [J]. N Engl J Med, 2000, 342(20): 1500-1507. DOI: 10.1056/NEJM200005183422007.
- 2] Jacob JA. Another frontier in microbiome research: preterm birth [J]. JAMA, 2015, 314(15): 1550-1551. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2015.11563.
- 3] WHO. Recommended definitions, terminology and format for statistical tables related to the perinatal period and use of a new certificate for cause of perinatal deaths. Modifications recommended by FIGO as amended October 14, 1976 [J]. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand, 1977, 56(3): 247-253.
- 4] Slattery MM, Morrison JJ. Preterm delivery [J]. Lancet, 2002, 360(9344): 1489-1497. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(02)11476-0.
- 5] 中华人民共和国卫生部. WS/T 388—2012 早产诊断[S]. 北京:中国标准出版社,2013.
Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China. WS/T 388—2012 Diagnosis criteria for preterm labor [S]. Beijing: China Standards Press, 2013.
- 6] Romero R, Dey SK, Fisher SJ. Preterm labor: One syndrome, many causes [J]. Science, 2014, 345 (6198): 760-765. DOI:

- 10.1126/science.1251816.
- [7] Goldenberg RL, Culhane JF, Iams JD, et al. Epidemiology and causes of preterm birth [J]. Lancet, 2008, 371 (9606) : 75–84. DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(08)60074-4.
- [8] Zou LY, Wang X, Yan R, et al. Preterm birth and neonatal mortality in China in 2011 [J]. Int J Gynaecol Obstet, 2014, 127 (3) : 243–247. DOI:10.1016/j.ijgo.2014.06.018.
- [9] Blencowe H, Cousens S, Chou D, et al. Born too soon: the global epidemiology of 15 million preterm births [J]. Reprod Health, 2013, 10 Suppl 1:S2. DOI:10.1186/1742-4755-10-S1-S2.
- [10] Redelinghuys MJ, Ehlers MM, Dreyer AW, et al. Normal flora and bacterial vaginosis in pregnancy: an overview [J]. Crit Rev Microbiol, 2016, 42(3) : 352–363. DOI:10.3109/1040841X.2014.954522.
- [11] Romero R, Gómez R, Chaiworapongsa T, et al. The role of infection in preterm labour and delivery [J]. Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol, 2001, 15 Suppl 2:41–56. DOI:10.1046/j.1365-3016.2001.00007.x.
- [12] DiGiulio DB, Romero R, Kusanovic JP, et al. Prevalence and diversity of microbes in the amniotic fluid, the fetal inflammatory response, and pregnancy outcome in women with preterm pre-labor rupture of membranes [J]. Am J Reprod Immunol, 2010, 64 (1) : 38–57. DOI:10.1111/j.1600-0897.2010.00830.x.
- [13] Goldenberg RL, Culhane JF. Preterm birth and periodontal disease [J]. N Engl J Med, 2006, 355 (18) : 1925–1927. DOI:10.1056/NEJM068210.
- [14] Witkin SS. The vaginal microbiome, vaginal anti-microbial defence mechanisms and the clinical challenge of reducing infection-related preterm birth [J]. BJOG, 2015, 122 (2) : 213–218. DOI:10.1111/1471-0528.13115.
- [15] Aroutcheva A, Gariti D, Simon M, et al. Defense factors of vaginal lactobacilli [J]. Am J Obstet Gynecol, 2001, 185 (2) : 375–379. DOI:10.1067/mob.2001.115867.
- [16] Rogosa M, Sharpe ME. Species differentiation of human vaginal lactobacilli [J]. J Gen Microbiol, 1960, 23: 197–201. DOI:10.1099/00221287-23-1-197.
- [17] Falsen E, Pascual C, Sjödén B, et al. Phenotypic and phylogenetic characterization of a novel *Lactobacillus* species from human sources: description of *Lactobacillus iners* sp. nov. [J]. Int J Syst Bacteriol, 1999, 49(Pt 1) : 217–221. DOI:10.1099/00207713-49-1-217.
- [18] Johnson JL, Phelps CF, Cummins CS, et al. Taxonomy of the *Lactobacillus acidophilus* group [J]. Int J Syst Evol Microbiol, 1980, 30(1) : 53–68. DOI:10.1099/00207713-30-1-53.
- [19] Fujisawa T, Benno Y, Yaeshima T, et al. Taxonomic study of the *Lactobacillus acidophilus* group, with recognition of *Lactobacillus gallinarum* sp. nov. and *Lactobacillus johnsonii* sp. nov. and synonymy of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* group A3 (Johnson et al. 1980) with the type strain of *Lactobacillus amylovorus* (Nakamura 1981) [J]. Int J Syst Bacteriol, 1992, 42 (3) : 487–491. DOI:10.1099/00207713-42-3-487.
- [20] Vásquez A, Jakobsson T, Ahrné S, et al. Vaginal *Lactobacillus* flora of healthy Swedish women [J]. J Clin Microbiol, 2002, 40 (8) : 2746–2749.
- [21] Burton JP, Cadieux PA, Reid G. Improved understanding of the bacterial vaginal microbiota of women before and after probiotic instillation [J]. Appl Environ Microbiol, 2003, 69 (1) : 97–101. DOI:10.1128/AEM.69.1.97–101.2003.
- [22] Reid G, McGroarty JA, Tomeczek L, et al. Identification and plasmid profiles of *Lactobacillus* species from the vagina of 100 healthy women [J]. FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol, 1996, 15 (1) : 23–26. DOI:10.1111/j.1574-695X.1996.tb00354.x.
- [23] Antonio MA, Hawes SE, Hillier SL. The identification of vaginal *Lactobacillus* species and the demographic and microbiologic characteristics of women colonized by these species [J]. J Infect Dis, 1999, 180 (6) : 1950–1956. DOI:10.1086/315109.
- [24] Ravel J, Gajer P, Abdo Z, et al. Vaginal microbiome of reproductive-age women [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 2011, 108 Suppl 1 : 4680–4687. DOI:10.1073/pnas.1002611107.
- [25] Fettweis JM, Brooks JP, Serrano MG, et al. Differences in vaginal microbiome in African American women versus women of European ancestry [J]. Microbiology, 2014, 160 (Pt 10) : 2272–2282. DOI:10.1099/mic.0.081034-0.
- [26] Zhou X, Brown CJ, Abdo Z, et al. Differences in the composition of vaginal microbial communities found in healthy Caucasian and black women [J]. ISME J, 2007, 1 (2) : 121–133. DOI:10.1038/ismej.2007.12.
- [27] Zhou X, Hansmann MA, Davis CC, et al. The vaginal bacterial communities of Japanese women resemble those of women in other racial groups [J]. FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol, 2010, 58 (2) : 169–181. DOI:10.1111/j.1574-695X.2009.00618.x.
- [28] Zhang R, Daroczy K, Xiao BB, et al. Qualitative and semiquantitative analysis of *Lactobacillus* species in the vaginas of healthy fertile and postmenopausal Chinese women [J]. J Med Microbiol, 2012, 61 (Pt 5) : 729–739. DOI:10.1099/jmm.0.038687-0.
- [29] Aagaard K, Riehle K, Ma J, et al. A metagenomic approach to characterization of the vaginal microbiome signature in pregnancy [J]. PLoS One, 2012, 7 (6) : e36466. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0036466.
- [30] Huang YE, Wang Y, He Y, et al. Homogeneity of the vaginal microbiome at the cervix, posterior fornix, and vaginal canal in pregnant Chinese women [J]. Microb Ecol, 2015, 69 (2) : 407–414. DOI:10.1007/s00248-014-0487-1.
- [31] Walther-António MR, Jeraldo P, Berg Miller ME, et al. Pregnancy's stronghold on the vaginal microbiome [J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9 (6) : e98514. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0098514.
- [32] Kiss H, Köglér B, Petricevic L, et al. Vaginal *Lactobacillus* microbiota of healthy women in the late first trimester of pregnancy [J]. BJOG, 2007, 114 (11) : 1402–1407. DOI:10.1111/j.1471-0528.2007.01412.x.
- [33] Romero R, Hassan SS, Gajer P, et al. The vaginal microbiota of pregnant women who subsequently have spontaneous preterm labor and delivery and those with a normal delivery at term [J]. Microbiome, 2014, 2 (1) : 18. DOI:10.1186/2049-2618-2-18.
- [34] DiGiulio DB, Callahan BJ, McMurdie PJ, et al. Temporal and spatial variation of the human microbiota during pregnancy [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 2015, 112 (35) : 11060–11065. DOI:10.1073/pnas.1502875112.
- [35] Onderdonk AB, Delaney ML, Fichorova RN. The human microbiome during bacterial vaginosis [J]. Clin Microbiol Rev, 2016, 29 (2) : 223–238. DOI:10.1128/CMR.00075-15.
- [36] Amsel R, Totten PA, Spiegel CA, et al. Nonspecific vaginitis.

- Diagnostic criteria and microbial and epidemiologic associations [J]. Am J Med, 1983, 74(1) : 14–22. DOI: 10.1016/0002-9343(83)91112-9.
- [37] Nugent RP, Krohn MA, Hillier SL. Reliability of diagnosing bacterial vaginosis is improved by a standardized method of gram stain interpretation [J]. J Clin Microbiol, 1991, 29(2) : 297–301.
- [38] Hay PE, Lamont RF, Taylor-Robinson D, et al. Abnormal bacterial colonisation of the genital tract and subsequent preterm delivery and late miscarriage [J]. BMJ, 1994, 308(6924) : 295–298.
- [39] Manns-James L. Bacterial vaginosis and preterm birth [J]. J Midwifery Womens Health, 2011, 56(6) : 575–583. DOI: 10.1111/j.1542-2011.2011.00086.x.
- [40] Romero R, Chaiworapongsa T, Kuivaniemi H, et al. Bacterial vaginosis, the inflammatory response and the risk of preterm birth: a role for genetic epidemiology in the prevention of preterm birth [J]. Am J Obstet Gynecol, 2004, 190(6) : 1509–1519. DOI: 10.1016/j.ajog.2004.01.002.
- [41] Holst E, Goffeng AR, Andersch B. Bacterial vaginosis and vaginal microorganisms in idiopathic premature labor and association with pregnancy outcome [J]. J Clin Microbiol, 1994, 32(1) : 176–186.
- [42] Nelson DB, Hanlon A, Nachamkin I, et al. Early pregnancy changes in bacterial vaginosis-associated bacteria and preterm delivery [J]. Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol, 2014, 28(2) : 88–96. DOI: 10.1111/ppe.12106.
- [43] Macdorman MF. Race and ethnic disparities in fetal mortality, preterm birth, and infant mortality in the United States: an overview [J]. Semin Perinatol, 2011, 35(4) : 200–208. DOI: 10.1053/j.semperi.2011.02.017.
- [44] Ryckman KK, Simhan HN, Krohn MA, et al. Cervical cytokine network patterns during pregnancy: the role of bacterial vaginosis and geographic ancestry [J]. J Reprod Immunol, 2009, 79(2) : 174–182. DOI: 10.1016/j.jri.2008.11.003.
- [45] Xu J, Holzman CB, Arvidson CG, et al. Midpregnancy vaginal fluid defensins, bacterial vaginosis, and risk of preterm delivery [J]. Obstet Gynecol, 2008, 112(3) : 524–531. DOI: 10.1097/AOG.0b013e318184209b.
- [46] Donders GG, Vereecken A, Bosmans E, et al. Definition of a type of abnormal vaginal flora that is distinct from bacterial vaginosis: aerobic vaginitis [J]. BJOG, 2002, 109(1) : 34–43. DOI: 10.1016/S1470-0328(02)00432-9.
- [47] Han C, Wu WJ, Fan AP, et al. Diagnostic and therapeutic advancements for aerobic vaginitis [J]. Arch Gynecol Obstet, 2015, 291(2) : 251–257. DOI: 10.1007/s00404-014-3525-9.
- [48] Donders G, Bellen G, Rezeberga D. Aerobic vaginitis in pregnancy [J]. BJOG, 2011, 118(10) : 1163–1170. DOI: 10.1111/j.1471-0528.2011.03020.x.
- [49] McDonald HM, O'loughlin JA, Jolley P, et al. Prenatal microbiological risk factors associated with preterm birth [J]. Br J Obstet Gynaecol, 1992, 99(3) : 190–196. DOI: 10.1111/j.1471-0528.1992.tb14497.x.
- [50] McDonald HM, O'loughlin JA, Jolley P, et al. Vaginal infection and preterm labour [J]. Br J Obstet Gynaecol, 1991, 98(5) : 427–435.
- [51] Al-Kadri HM, Bamuhair SS, Johani SM, et al. Maternal and neonatal risk factors for early-onset group B streptococcal disease: a case control study [J]. Int J Womens Health, 2013, 5 : 729–735. DOI: 10.2147/IJWH.S52206.
- [52] Carey JC, Klebanoff MA. Is a change in the vaginal flora associated with an increased risk of preterm birth? [J]. Am J Obstet Gynecol, 2005, 192(4) : 1341–1346. DOI: 10.1016/j.ajog.2004.12.069.
- [53] Lamont RF, Nhan-Chang CL, Sobel JD, et al. Treatment of abnormal vaginal flora in early pregnancy with clindamycin for the prevention of spontaneous preterm birth: a systematic review and metaanalysis [J]. Am J Obstet Gynecol, 2011, 205(3) : 177–190. DOI: 10.1016/j.ajog.2011.03.047.
- [54] Larsson PG, Fähraeus L, Carlsson B, et al. Late miscarriage and preterm birth after treatment with clindamycin: a randomised consent design study according to Zelen [J]. BJOG, 2006, 113(12) : 629–637. DOI: 10.1111/j.1471-0528.2006.00946.x.
- [55] Lamont RF. Advances in the prevention of infection-related preterm birth [J]. Front Immunol, 2015, 6 : 566 DOI: 10.3389/fimmu.2015.00566.
- [56] Hyman RW, Fukushima M, Jiang H, et al. Diversity of the vaginal microbiome correlates with preterm birth [J]. Reprod Sci, 2014, 21(1) : 32–40. DOI: 10.1177/1933719113488838.
- [57] Petricevic L, Domig KJ, Nierscher FJ, et al. Characterisation of the vaginal *Lactobacillus* microbiota associated with preterm delivery [J]. Sci Rep, 2014, 4 : 5136. DOI: 10.1038/srep05136.
- [58] Verstraeten H, Verhelst R, Claeys G, et al. Longitudinal analysis of the vaginal microflora in pregnancy suggests that *L. crispatus* promotes the stability of the normal vaginal microflora and that *L. gasseri* and/or *L. iners* are more conducive to the occurrence of abnormal vaginal microflora [J]. BMC Microbiol, 2009, 9 : 116. DOI: 10.1186/1471-2180-9-116.
- [59] De Backer E, Verhelst R, Verstraeten H, et al. Quantitative determination by real-time PCR of four vaginal *Lactobacillus* species, Gardnerella vaginalis and Atopobium vaginae indicates an inverse relationship between *L. gasseri* and *L. iners* [J]. BMC Microbiol, 2007, 7 : 115. DOI: 10.1186/1471-2180-7-115.
- [60] Wilks M, Wiggins R, Whiley A, et al. Identification and H₂O₂ production of vaginal *Lactobacilli* from pregnant women at high risk of preterm birth and relation with outcome [J]. J Clin Microbiol, 2004, 42(2) : 713–717. DOI: 10.1128/JCM.42.2.713–717.2004.
- [61] Martín R, Soberón N, Escobedo S, et al. Bacteriophage induction versus vaginal homeostasis: role of H₂O₂ in the selection of *Lactobacillus* defective prophages [J]. Int Microbiol, 2009, 12(2) : 131–136. DOI: 10.2436/20.1501.01.90.
- [62] Kim YH, Kim CH, Cho MK, et al. Hydrogen peroxide-producing *Lactobacilli* in the vaginal flora of pregnant women with preterm labor with intact membranes [J]. Int J Gynaecol Obstet, 2006, 93(1) : 22–27. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijgo.2006.01.013.
- [63] Shi Y, Chen L, Tong J, et al. Preliminary characterization of vaginal microbiota in healthy Chinese women using cultivation-independent methods [J]. J Obstet Gynaecol Res, 2009, 35(3) : 525–532. DOI: 10.1111/j.1447-0756.2008.00971.x.

(收稿日期:2016-09-22)

(本文编辑:张林东)