



# 人工智能分析系统对需氧菌性阴道炎的判读方法初探\*

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**【摘要】** 目的 开发基于深度学习的人工智能阴道分泌物分析系统, 评估自动化镜检对需氧菌性阴道炎(aerobic vaginitis, AV)临床诊断的准确性。方法 选取2020年1月-2021年12月就诊于四川大学华西第二医院妇产科3 769例患者的阴道分泌物, 以人工镜检结果为对照, 通过Python Scikit-learn script开发出能识别含中毒颗粒白细胞和基底旁上皮细胞(parabasal epitheliocytes, PBC)的人工智能自动化分析软件(linear kernel SVM algorithm), 并利用乳杆菌和AV常见分离菌的标准菌株重新设置细菌分级参数。以人工镜检结果为对照, 得到人工智能判断AV评分中各项目各分值之间的受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线和cut-off值, 从而设定出自动化判读AV的参数, 初步建立AV自动化分析评分方法。结果 共收集到3 769份阴道分泌物标本。人工智能识别AV共有5个参数, 每个参数有3种程度。乳杆菌与AV常见菌的直径分界值为1.5 μm, 乳杆菌的自动化判断参数是长径≥1.5 μm : <1.5 μm细菌的比值, 分界值是2.5和0.5; 白细胞(white blood cell, WBC)的自动化判断参数中, WBC绝对数量的分界值是10<sup>3</sup> μL<sup>-1</sup>, WBC/上皮细胞的比值分界值是10; 含中毒颗粒白细胞的自动化判断参数是含中毒颗粒WBC/WBC比值, 分界值是1%和15%; 背景菌落的自动化判断参数是<1.5 μm, 细菌分界值是5×10<sup>3</sup> μL<sup>-1</sup>和3×10<sup>4</sup> μL<sup>-1</sup>, PBC的自动化判断参数是PBC/上皮细胞的比值, 分界值是1%和10%。自动化镜检与人工镜检的一致率为92.5%, 200例标本中评分一致的有185例, 不一致有15例。结论 本研究开发的人工智能AV识别软件, 其建立的阴道分泌物AV自动化镜检评分方法, 检测结果与人工镜检具有较好的一致性, 可较为客观、敏感、高效完成临床检验, 并降低人工镜检工作负荷。

**【关键词】** 需氧性阴道炎 人工智能 自动化分析

**Preliminary Study on the Identification of Aerobic Vaginitis by Artificial Intelligence Analysis System** YE Linling<sup>1,2</sup>, YU Fan<sup>1,2</sup>, HU Zhengqiang<sup>1,2</sup>, WANG Xia<sup>1,2</sup>, TANG Yuanting<sup>1,2△</sup>. 1. Department of Laboratory Medicine, West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Key Laboratory of Birth Defects and Related Diseases of Women and Children, Ministry of Education, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To develop an artificial intelligence vaginal secretion analysis system based on deep learning and to evaluate the accuracy of automated microscopy in the clinical diagnosis of aerobic vaginitis (AV). **Methods** In this study, the vaginal secretion samples of 3 769 patients receiving treatment at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, West China Second Hospital, Sichuan University between January 2020 and December 2021 were selected. Using the results of manual microscopy as the control, we developed the linear kernel SVM algorithm, an artificial intelligence (AI) automated analysis software, with Python Scikit-learn script. The AI automated analysis software could identify leucocytes with toxic appearance and parabasal epitheliocytes (PBC). The bacterial grading parameters were reset using standard strains of lactobacillus and AV common isolates. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was used to determine the cut-off value of AV evaluation results for different scoring items were obtained by using the results of manual microscopy as the control. Then, the parameters of automatic AV identification were determined and the automatic AV analysis scoring method was initially established. **Results** A total of 3 769 vaginal secretion samples were collected. The AI automated analysis system incorporated five parameters and each parameter incorporated three severity scoring levels. We selected 1.5 μm as the cut-off value for the diameter between *Lactobacillus* and common AV bacterial isolates. The automated identification parameter of *Lactobacillus* was the ratio of bacteria ≥1.5 μm to those <1.5 μm. The cut-off scores were 2.5 and 0.5. In the parameter of white blood cells (WBC), the cut-off value of the absolute number of WBC was 10<sup>3</sup> μL<sup>-1</sup> and the cut-off value of WBC-to-epithelial cell ratio was 10. The automated identification parameter of toxic WBC was the ratio of toxic WBC to WBC and the cut-off values were 1% and 15%. The parameter of background flora was bacteria <1.5 μm and the cut-off values were 5×10<sup>3</sup> μL<sup>-1</sup> and 3×10<sup>4</sup> μL<sup>-1</sup>. The parameter of the parabasal epitheliocytes was the ratio of PBC to epithelial cells and the cut-off

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values were 1% and 10%. The agreement rate between the results of automated microscopy and those of manual microscopy was 92.5%. Out of 200 samples, automated microscopy and manual microscopy produced consistent scores for 185 samples, while the results for 15 samples were inconsistent. **Conclusion** We developed an AI recognition software for AV and established an automated vaginal secretion microscopy scoring system for AV. There was good overall concordance between automated microscopy and manual microscopy. The AI identification software for AV can complete clinical lab examination with rather high objectivity, sensitivity, and efficiency, markedly reducing the workload of manual microscopy.

**【Key words】** Aerobic vaginitis Artificial intelligence Automated analysis

阴道微生态是一个复杂的系统,受微生物、种族和基因的影响<sup>[1]</sup>,健康阴道菌群通常以乳杆菌为主。当阴道乳杆菌减少,机会致病菌异常增多,会引起阴道菌群失调,是发生细菌性阴道病(bacterial vaginosis, BV)和需氧菌性阴道炎(aerobic vaginitis, AV)的主要原因。其中, BV是大量兼性厌氧菌和厌氧菌引起的阴道感染,阴道黏膜并无炎症改变<sup>[2]</sup>;需氧菌和兼性厌氧菌异常增多引起的阴道炎症,通常是AV的临床表现形式。

AV以需氧菌感染、基底旁上皮细胞(parabasal epitheliocytes, PBC)存在、伴有局部炎症反应和免疫反应的增加为主要特征<sup>[3]</sup>,常引起阴道炎症和阴道黏膜萎缩<sup>[4]</sup>。据国外报道, AV患病率为4.9%~11.8%<sup>[5-8]</sup>;在国内,阴道炎症中9.4%~23.7%为AV<sup>[9-10]</sup>。AV症状常表现为黄色阴道分泌物、阴道黏膜红肿、溃疡或萎缩<sup>[11]</sup>、性交困难。AV易导致多种不良后果,增加早产和胎膜早破的风险,与绒毛膜羊膜炎、宫内感染、流产相关。同时, AV可能与性传播疾病(如HPV、HIV、阴道毛滴虫和沙眼衣原体感染等)和宫颈发育不良等有关<sup>[13, 12-18]</sup>。研究表明, AV最常见的病原菌是大肠杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌和凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌,如表皮葡萄球菌、无乳链球菌(*Streptococcus agalactiae* or Group B *Streptococcus*, GBS)和粪肠球菌等<sup>[19-21]</sup>。与其他阴道感染性疾病相比, AV的临床诊断不足<sup>[22]</sup>。目前医学会妇产科学分会感染性疾病协作组制定的《需氧菌性阴道炎诊治专家共识(2021版)》和《2018 欧洲国际性病控制联盟/世界卫生组织关于阴道分泌物(阴道炎症)管理指南》中, AV的判定均推荐采用Donders评分标准(循证学证据B级)<sup>[23]</sup>,该方法主要缺点是易受检测人员主观因素影响;形态学识别对于从业人员的资质及工作经验要求较高;生理盐水涂片不易保存,无法重复阅片;实验室缺乏评分系统中要求的相差显微镜设备,从而影响了AV的诊断效率。目前可以通过基因测序的方法来对AV进行诊断,但是受限于较长的检测周转时间(turn-around time, TAT)和昂贵的检查价格。AV与BV等其他感染性阴道疾病的发病机制、临床症状与治疗手段均不相同,如何鉴别AV就显得尤为重要。因此本研究结合人

工智能图像分析系统,着力于摸索AV自动化的评分标准,以提高AV的临床检出效率,从而改善AV诊断困难的现状,并评估了自动化镜检在AV中的临床应用价值。

## 1 材料与方 法

### 1.1 研究对象

2020年1月-2021年12月就诊于四川大学华西第二医院妇产科的女性患者签署知情同意后入组本研究。研究对象排除标准包括:没有条件随访;吸烟、毒物暴露史、宫颈手术史;严重医学疾病包括免疫系统疾病、高血压、心脏病等;生殖道畸形、宫颈机能不全、宫颈长度缩短;阴道分泌物检查前排除3 d内阴道冲洗,7 d内阴道局部或全身应用抗生素者;阴道分泌物检查后排除阴道酵母菌和滴虫感染者。最终纳入标本共3769例。本研究经四川大学华西第二医院医学伦理委员会批准,批准号:医学研究2020伦审批第(050)号。

### 1.2 方 法

#### 1.2.1 阴道分泌物采集

在移动紫外灯提前照射30 min的产科检查室内,患者取截石位,充分暴露生殖器及会阴部,医生使用一次性无菌尼龙植绒拭子(MRC, 中国)在阴道下1/3处旋转3周,采集阴道分泌物并置于无菌采样管(迪瑞, 中国)中,采集到的标本先用生理盐水进行涂片以待镜检,再用阴道分泌物自动分析仪上机检测。采集的标本15 min内送至实验室进行检测。

#### 1.2.2 阴道分泌物生理盐水涂片

将阴道分泌物尼龙拭子涂抹在含无菌生理盐水少许的载玻片上,直接在相差显微镜(Olympus CKX41SF, 日本)下观察。低倍镜下观察全片,高倍镜观察重点区域。AV的判定采用Donders评分标准判读<sup>[3]</sup>,湿片法判断阴道分泌物样本的乳杆菌、白细胞、含中毒颗粒白细胞、背景菌、PBC 5个项目3种程度,评分按程度高低计为0分、1分、2分。具体评分标准为:①乳杆菌分级为 I 及 II a 0分、II b 1分、III 2分;②白细胞数量评分 $\leq 10$ 个/HPF 0分、当 $> 10$ 个/HPF或平均每个上皮细胞周围白细胞数 $\leq$

10个1分、每个上皮细胞周围白细胞数>10个2分;③含中毒颗粒白细胞无或散在0分、含中毒颗粒白细胞与白细胞比值 $\leq 50\%$  1分、 $> 50\%$  2分;④背景菌群为没有或胞溶性0分、肠杆菌类的小杆菌1分、球菌样或呈链状2分;PBC无或占比 $< 1\%$  0分、占比 $\leq 10\%$  1分、 $> 10\%$  2分。以上各项相加所得总分即为该样本AV评分。由经验丰富的两位检验师阅片,结果不相符则引入第三位检验师判断,其中结果相符的判断标准是:AV评分相差 $\leq 2$ 分,且阴、阳性必须一致。

### 1.2.3 阴道分泌物自动化分析

全自动分泌物分析系统采用流式图像技术分析阴道分泌物。首先向含阴道分泌物尼龙植绒拭子的试管中注入细胞保存液、中性红染色,然后样本液在层流液的包裹下进入流动池的薄层结构,使被层流液包裹的样本以单层独立的方式流过流动池的成像区域,在成像区域使用40倍物镜放大样本后,高速拍摄成像。自动图像识别软件对拍摄到的每幅图像进行分割<sup>[24]</sup>,得到包括各个有形成分子的小图片,计算其中粒子的平均灰度值、几何形状、信息量、像素颜色、纹理等特征值,把每个粒子的特征值输入经过高效训练的支持向量机<sup>[25]</sup>和反向神经网络分类器,完成对粒子包括白细胞(white blood cell, WBC)、上皮细胞、酵母样菌、线索细胞、阴道毛滴虫、细菌(杆菌、杂菌)的识别分类。

本研究自主开发了新的全自动阴道分泌物分析软件。前期研究中,我们提供超过2000张含中毒颗粒白细胞和PBC的图片建立训练集,建立基于卷积神经网络(convolutional neural network, CNN)搭建的检测模型,针对含中毒颗粒白细胞和PBC的识别类型设计优化的人工智能算法,最终实现含中毒颗粒白细胞和PBC形态学分析,识别含中毒颗粒白细胞和PBC(未发表)。本研究重新设置细菌分级参数,按细菌直(长)径从1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ 开始,每隔1  $\mu\text{m}$ 划分区段,分析不同区段细菌的数量。将含阴道分泌物尼龙植绒拭子的无菌试管放入自动化分析仪上样处,用升级后的自动化系统进行分析,得到阴道分泌物指标。除原有参数外,本研究还获得了不同长径的细菌、含中毒颗粒白细胞和PBC的数据。此外,本研究还进行AV自动化判断方法的初探,具体步骤如下:

**细菌分类:**将卷曲乳杆菌标准菌株ATCC®33197™、无乳链球菌标准菌株ATCC®12386™、粪肠球菌标准菌株ATCC®29212™、大肠埃希菌标准菌株ATCC®25922™接种到哥伦比亚血平板,在孵育箱里35℃、体积分数为5%CO<sub>2</sub>孵育48h;将血平板上形态一致的单克隆菌落挑入含生理盐水3 mL的无菌采样管中,旋涡混匀上机。利用

重新设置的自动化仪器细菌分级参数,得到乳杆菌和AV常见分离菌的长径分界。

**自动化参数与人工识别的比对:**将相同的阴道分泌物同时进行人工识别与自动化分析,根据人工识别相同项目相同程度的结果,统计该项目程度的自动化分析结果。比较自动化分析结果相同项目的不同程度之间指标参数。将自动化分析结果同人工识别结果的各参数的3种程度一一对应,得出每个指标不同分值得到的ROC曲线,将ROC曲线的灵敏度和特异性之和的最大值作为各指标各个程度的cut-off值,从而实现自动化判断AV。评分一致指每个项目上下相差不超过1分。

### 1.2.4 统计学方法

使用SPSS 25.0统计, GraphPad Prism 8.0统计分析及统计图绘制。两组正态分布计量资料用均数和方差表示;偏态资料用中位数(P<sub>25</sub>, P<sub>75</sub>)。两种方法比较采用配对卡方检验,  $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 乳杆菌与AV常见分离菌的直径分界值的设定

卷曲乳杆菌标准菌株ATCC®33197™、无乳链球菌标准菌株ATCC®12386™、粪肠球菌标准菌株ATCC®29212™、大肠埃希菌标准菌株ATCC®25922™菌悬液通过自动化仪器分析得出卷曲乳杆菌长径均 $\geq 1.5 \mu\text{m}$ , ROC曲线分析判定乳杆菌和另外3种细菌分界的cut-off值为1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ 。因为无乳链球菌、粪肠球菌、大肠埃希菌是常见的AV阴道分离菌,因此我们设定AV阴道分离菌和乳杆菌的直径分界值为1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 图1。

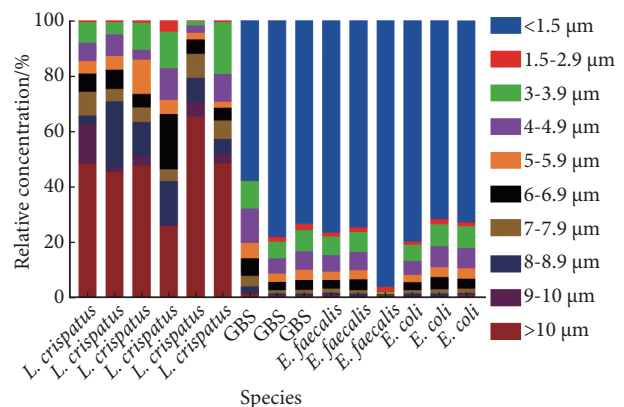


图1 阴道常见细菌在不同大小范围内的相对浓度

Fig 1 Relative concentrations of common AV isolated bacteria in different size ranges

*L.crispatus*: *Lactobacillus crispatus*; GBS: *Streptococcus agalactiae*; *E. faecalis*: *Enterococcus faecalis*; *E. coli*: *Escherichia coli*.

### 2.2 自动化分泌物分析仪AV判断方法的建立

将3769份妊娠期阴道分泌物用生理盐水涂片,相差

显微镜下直接观察,按Donders标准<sup>[3]</sup>对阴道分泌物进行AV评分,分别记录每份样本乳杆菌、WBC、含中毒颗粒白细胞、背景菌、PBC共5个项目3种程度的分值。同时,采用本研究自主开发的阴道分泌物自动化分析软件,分析同一份阴道分泌物样本。将相同的阴道分泌物人工评分结果和自动化分析结果一一对应,以人工镜检法为金

标准,基于人工评分的5个项目3种程度的不同分值结果,对自动化指标进行分类,计算该分值的人工智能判断的结果。所有指标均是偏态资料,用中位数( $P_{25}, P_{75}$ )表示。分析统计并绘制出各项目各分值之间的ROC曲线,将ROC曲线的灵敏度和特异性之和的最大值作为各指标各个程度的cut-off值,从而设定自动化判读AV参数,见表1。

表 1 人工镜检法与人工智能判断AV各参数对比  
Table 1 Comparison of the AV parameters of manual microscopy and those of AI recognition

Project	Parameters determined by manual microscopy	Number of samples	Automatic determination of AV parameters by AI (median [ $P_{25}, P_{75}$ ])	Cut-off values
<i>Lactobacillus</i>			(Major axis $\geq 1.5 \mu\text{m}$ ) : ( $< 1.5 \mu\text{m}$ bacteria)	
0 point	I and II a	440	2.26 (1.57, 3.32)	>2.5
1 point	II b	2 689	0.38 (0.13, 0.84)	0.5-2.5
2 points	III	640	0.024 (0.015, 0.04)	<0.5 or $10^3 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$
WBC			0-1 point: WBC absolute quantity 1-2 points: WBC/EC	
0 point	$\leq 10/\text{HPF}$	235	55.37 (31.76, 77.69)	$< 10^3 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$
1 point	$> 10/\text{HPF}$ and $\leq 10/\text{EC}$	3 475	1 531.3 (608.83, 3 348) or 0.69 (0.3, 1.47)	$> 10^3 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$ or $\leq 10$
2 points	$> 10/\text{EC}$	59	17.26 (13.44, 24.14)	$> 10$
Toxic WBC			Toxic WBC/WBC	
0 point	None or sporadic	864	0	<1%
1 point	$\leq 50\%$ of leucocytes	2 790	5.93% (3.8%, 8.78%)	1%-15%
2 points	$> 50\%$ of leucocytes	115	17.95% (16.65%, 20.09%)	$> 15\%$
Background flora			$< 1.5 \mu\text{m}$ bacteria	
0 point	Unremakable orcytolysis	74	4 105 (3 018, 4 492)	$< 5 \times 10^3 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$
1 point	Small coliform bacilli	1 969	16 090 (11 305, 21 590)	$(5 \times 10^3 - 3 \times 10^4) \mu\text{L}^{-1}$
2 points	Cocci or chains	1 726	35 117 (21 021, 49 602)	$> 3 \times 10^4 \mu\text{L}^{-1}$
PBC			PBC/EC	
0 point	None or $< 1\%$	3 039	0.27% (0.15%, 0.44%)	<1%
1 point	$\leq 10\%$	566	1.92% (1.29%, 3.21%)	$\leq 10\%$
2 points	$> 10\%$	164	23.23%(15.72%, 36.9%)	$> 10\%$

HPF: high-power field; EC: epithelial cell; WBC: white blood cell; Toxic WBC: white blood cell with toxic appearance; PBC: parabasal epitheliocytes.

2.3 自动化分泌物分析仪和湿片法判断需氧菌性阴道炎

用生理盐水涂片湿片镜检法观察,除外混合性阴道炎,选取单纯性AV病例178例,占有纳入样本比例为4.72%(178/3769)。其中AV评分人工判读评分完全一致占20.79%(37/178),上下相差1分占49.44%(88/178),上下相差2分占29.78%(53/178),其余各项目评分比对结果见表2。

另外,随机选择200例阴道分泌物标本分别进行湿片法和自动化分析仪分析,验证AV自动化判断方法的效能,显示两种方法判断AV结果相符( $\chi^2 = 69.626, P < 0.001$ ),其中评分不一致占7.5%(15/200),评分一致占92.5%(185/200),见表3。湿片法与自动化分析仪下的

表 2 178例单纯性AV标本人工镜检与自动化仪器结果比对  
Table 2 Comparison of the results of manual microscopic examination and automatic analyzer in 178 AV samples

Automatic analyzer decision	Manual microscopy determination		
	Achieving the same score	Difference of 1 point	Difference of 2 points
<i>Lactobacillus</i>	30	107	41
WBC	43	116	19
Toxic WBC	47	74	57
Background flora	35	92	51
PBC	66	73	39

WBC: white blood cell; PBC: parabasal epitheliocytes.

表 3 200例随机标本人工镜检与自动化仪器结果比对

Table 3 Comparison of the results of manual microscopic examination of 200 random specimens with automated instruments

Automatic analyzer decision	Manual microscopy determination			Total
	0 point	1 point	2 points	
<i>Lactobacillus</i>				
0 point	76	3	1	80
1 point	4	77	16	97
2 points	1	18	4	23
Total	81	98	21	200
WBC				
0 point	50	2	1	53
1 point	5	132	1	138
2 points	1	2	6	9
Total	56	136	8	200
Toxic WBC				
0 point	133	3	2	138
1 point	7	47	1	55
2 points	2	2	3	7
Total	142	52	6	200
Background flora				
0 point	62	5	1	68
1 point	3	115	3	121
2 points	1	1	9	11
Total	66	121	13	200
PBC				
0 point	128	8	3	139
1 point	7	47	1	55
2 points	2	3	1	6
Total	137	58	5	200

Comparison of the two methods, accord rate=92.5%, inconformity rate=7.5%,  $\chi^2=69.626$ ,  $P<0.001$ .

AV形态比对, 见图2。

### 3 讨论

随着医学的发展, 对阴道感染的诊治已不仅仅局限在常见的BV、外阴阴道假丝酵母菌病等, AV等需要我们深入探索<sup>[26]</sup>。及时发现和诊断AV, 对胎膜早破和早产等多种疾病的临床治疗具有指导意义<sup>[27]</sup>。本研究通过细分阴道分泌物有形成分指标, 创建人工智能自动化阴道分泌物图像AV分析参数, 首次制定了人工智能AV自动化判断方法, 并评估了自动化镜检在AV评价中的临床应用价值。细菌分级参数量化乳杆菌分级; WBC、含中毒颗粒白细胞以及PBC提示炎症程度, 使检验与临床结合更紧密。与人工湿片镜检比较, 仪器镜检的结果可追溯; cut-off值的应用避免主观因素的影响; 通过人工智能初筛, 提高了检测效率。

计算机辅助诊断技术使人工智能、数字图像与形态学的图像处理可以有效的结合, 使医学显微镜图像处理算法的研究日益精进<sup>[28]</sup>。目前形态学自动识别技术已运用于多种场合, 最常见的包括血细胞的形态分类、疟原虫检测、尿液沉渣分析、前列腺液分析等<sup>[29]</sup>。本研究使用的分析系统能够识别的阴道分泌物图像包括杆菌、WBC、上皮细胞、酵母样菌孢子、芽生孢子、假菌丝以及阴道毛滴虫等, 已在BV、阴道念珠菌病和滴虫性阴道炎的诊断中得到广泛应用<sup>[30]</sup>。近年有研究表明, 自动化镜检与人

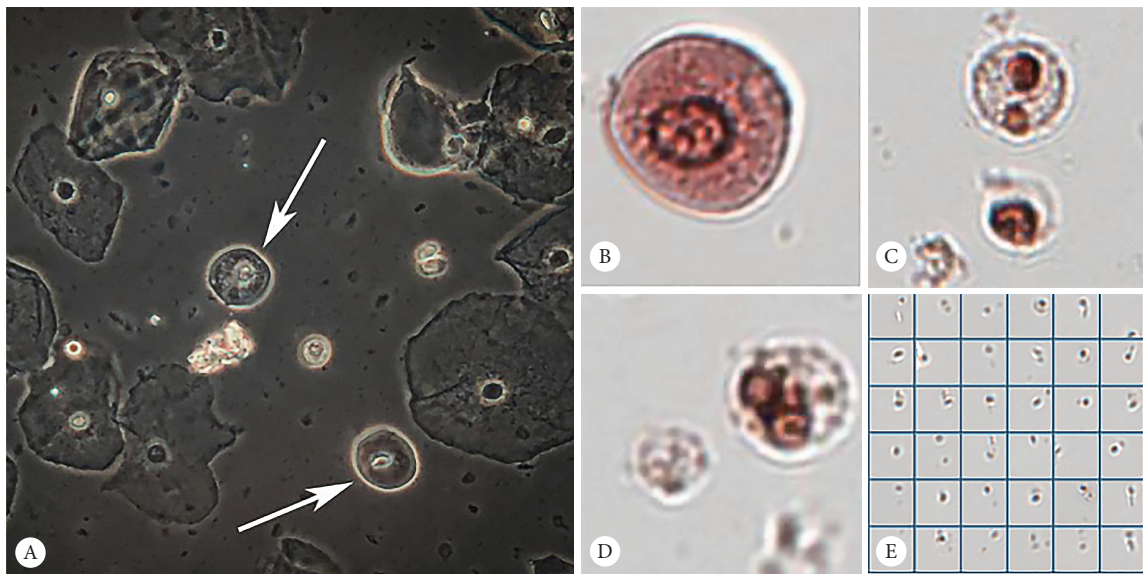


图 2 湿片法与自动化仪器下的需氧菌性阴道炎形态

Fig 2 Aerobic vaginitis under wet film and automatic instrument

A, Aerobic bacterial vaginitis (the arrows indicate PBS) observed by contrast microscope on wet film (original magnification  $\times 400$ ). B, Automatic analysis of PBS stained with neutral red (original magnification  $\times 400$ ). C, Neutral red staining of leucocytes (original magnification  $\times 400$ ). D, Neutral red staining for the proportion of toxic leucocytes (original magnification  $\times 400$ ). E, Neutral red stain diameter  $<1.5 \mu\text{m}$  bacteria (original magnification  $\times 400$ ).

工镜检对阴道菌群多样性半定量检测结果的完全一致性和基本一致率分别为52.3%和85.3%;对酵母样孢子和假菌丝检测结果的一致率高于96%;对WBC> 10个/HPF检测结果的完全一致率为70.5%;对实验室判断BV的灵敏度为87.1%,特异度为96.7%、准确度为90.8%<sup>[31]</sup>。

形态学自动识别技术是通过机器学习模型来实现的<sup>[32]</sup>。传统机器学习模型依靠人工经验预先提取出样本数据的特征,然后做出分类和预测,其准确度常取决于所提取的特征,因此有较大的局限性。所以,目前国际上常应用的深度学习模型靠机器自动提取,具有学习能力强、覆盖范围广、上限高、可移植性好等诸多优点,常见的模型包括深度自编码网络、深度信念网络以及CNN等<sup>[33]</sup>。其中CNN最为常见,其反向传播运算量大,是国际许多成功的模型包括大规模图像识别的深度学习网络GoogLeNet和Adam以及LeNet.5等的基础<sup>[34]</sup>。本研究采用基于CNN的分割方法,与传统方法相比,CNN的结构能保持输入数据的不变性,提高运算速度和精度<sup>[35]</sup>,更好地利用图像的空间和结构信息<sup>[36]</sup>。从细胞定位、自适应阈值分割到CNN模型的运用实现对有形成分的高效识别<sup>[37-38]</sup>,初步进行AV评价,极大提高了检验效率。

尽管兼具诸多优点,CNN也存在着模型设计复杂、训练数据不平衡、可解释性不高等缺点<sup>[39]</sup>,而且复杂多变的临床实际情况也会导致图像的识别错误,医学图像常常存在不均匀、变化大以及噪声多的缺点,导致在形态学分割的时候会出现偏差<sup>[35]</sup>。经过比对,自动化仪器对于诊断AV的检测效能高于单纯性AV的轻中重度评级。本研究对于AV判断的准确性达92.5%,但是对AV程度判断的准确性为70.23%,其中评分完全一致仅占20.79%。本研究发现了以下几种导致仪器检测不准确的情况:第一,部分PBC形状大小与WBC、阴道毛滴虫相近,误判为WBC或阴道毛滴虫;第二,分析前振荡标本致部分乳杆菌附着于上皮细胞表面,误判为线索细胞;第三,成团聚集的WBC无法识别,被判为未分类细胞;第四,部分患者使用的阴道外用药物或者外来干扰物机器无法识别;第五,人工镜检可以针对不同标本选择性镜检,视野的选择会影响病原体的检测,自动化仪器根据设定模式选取固定视野进行检测,易造成漏检。人工智能识别能力的提高需要依靠更大数字图像数据库,更精进的算法,更细致的特征参数,经过深度学习训练,联合其他辅助技术如二代测序检测等,才能更好地改进和提升。

本研究通过对人工智能AV评分系统的初探,使AV实验室判断更客观、高效、便捷,有利于临床对AV的诊治。下一步还需要纳入其他阴道炎症对本判断方法进

一步验证,从而为进入临床应用打下基础。

\* \* \*

**作者贡献声明** 鄧琳玲负责论文构思、数据审编、调查研究、研究方法、软件、监督指导、验证、可视化、初稿写作和审读与编辑写作,唐袁婷负责论文构思、数据审编、正式分析、经费获取、研究方法、软件、监督指导、验证、可视化、初稿写作和审读与编辑写作,于凡、胡正强和王霞负责研究项目管理、提供资源和监督指导。所有作者已经同意将文章提交给本刊,且对将要发表的本刊进行最终定稿,并同意对工作的所有方面负责。

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