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· 临床医学 ·

糖尿病病人白内障超声乳化术后 黄斑区视网膜厚度及视力的变化分析

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[摘要] 目的:观察糖尿病(DM)病人白内障超声乳化摘除联合后房型人工晶状体植入术后中心黄斑区的视网膜厚度及视力的变化。**方法:**选取行白内障超声乳化联合人工晶体植入术的病人 90 例,其中 DM 合并白内障病人 45 例(45 眼,观察组),年龄相关性白内障病人 45 例(45 眼,对照组)。分别于术前、术后 1 d、1 周、1 月及 3 月使用光学相干层析成像扫描(OCT)检查中心黄斑区的视网膜厚度(CMT)和最佳矫正视力(BCVA)。分析 2 组间及组内各时间点 CMT 及视力的变化,并探讨 CMT 与 BCVA 之间的关系。**结果:**观察组术后 1 个月及 3 个月的 CMT 较对照组均增厚($P < 0.01$ 和 $P < 0.05$);其中,观察组术后 1 个月的 CMT 增厚达最高值($P < 0.01$)。2 组手术后各时间点的 logMAR BCVA 值与术前对比均呈现下降的趋势($P < 0.01$);观察组术后 1 个月和 3 个月的 logMAR BCVA 水平均高于对照组($P < 0.01$)。观察组的术后 1 个月、3 个月 logMAR BCVA 与 CMT 呈正相关($r = 0.47, 0.36, P < 0.05$),对照组的术后各时间点 logMAR BCVA 与 CMT 无相关性($P > 0.05$)。**结论:**DM 病人接受白内障超声乳化摘除联合人工晶状体植入手术后,CMT 显著增加。2 组病人术后 BCVA 虽均有改善,但部分 DM 病人在随访期间出现了显著 BCVA 的再次下降,可能与术后的 CMT 增加有关。

[关键词] 糖尿病;白内障;超声乳化术;中心黄斑区视网膜厚度;最佳矫正视力;光学相干断层扫描

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Analysis of the retinal thickness in macular area and visual acuity after cataract phacoemulsification in diabetic patients

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To measure the changes the retinal thickness in macular area and visual acuity after cataract phacoemulsification combined with posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation in diabetic patients. **Methods:** Ninety patients treated with phacoemulsification combined with posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation, which included 45 cases with diabetes mellitus complicated with cataract (45 eyes, observation group) and 45 cases with age-related cataract (45 eyes, control group), were investigated. The central macular thickness (CMT) and best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) in two groups were detected using the optical coherence tomography before operation, and after 1 day, 1 week, 1 month and 3 months of operation. The changes of the CMT and BCVA at each time-point were analyzed between two groups, and the relationship between CMT and BCVA was investigated. **Results:** The CMT in observation group after 1 and 3 months of operation thickened compared with the control group ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.05$), and the most thickness of CMT in observation group was after 1 month of cataract surgery ($P < 0.01$). The post-operative logMAR BCVA value in two groups decreased compared with before operation ($P < 0.01$), and the levels of logMAR BCVA in observation group were higher than that in control group after 1 and 3 months of phacoemulsification ($P < 0.01$). The logMAR BCVA in observation group after 1 and 3 months of phacoemulsification were positively correlated with CMT ($P < 0.05$), and there were not correlation between logMAR BCVA and CMT in control group at all postoperative time points ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusions:** The CMT significantly increases in diabetic patients treated with phacoemulsification combined with posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation. The BCVA in two groups are improved, and the BCVA declines obviously in partial diabetic patients during the following-up, which may be related to the increasing of CMT after surgery.

[Key words] diabetes mellitus; cataract; phacoemulsification; central macular thickness; best corrected visual acuity; optical coherence tomography

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引发全球可逆性致盲的主要原因是白内障,约占视力损失或盲的 51%^[1]。据各项有效实验数据报道,94%~98% 的病人可以通过白内障手术提高至 20/40 及更好的矫正视力^[2]。根据临床的实验研究表明,糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)合并白内障

的手术后视力常发生较大的波动,约有20%病人的术后视力会出现短期内的上升,而后伴随再度下降的情况^[3]。出现此情况的可能原因是高糖、炎症等通过损坏黄斑结构和功能,造成视力损伤^[4]。光学相干断层扫描(optical coherence tomography,OCT)是一种无损伤、高分辨率的横断面光学成像检查,已在眼科广泛使用,特别对黄斑区视网膜疾病的诊断、治疗后的评估与随访提供客观的依据。本研究使用OCT来研究超声乳化手术前后DM合并白内障病人中心黄斑区的视网膜厚度(central macular retinal thickness,CMT)的变化情况及其与视力相关性,旨在为临幊上DM病人白内障术后出现视力再次下降的原因提供一定程度上的理论依据,为及时采取措施干预提供相关的参考资料。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取2017年在我科行单眼白内障超声乳化摘除手术联合眼内后房型人工晶状体植入术的90例病人(90眼),共分为2组。观察组:45例病人(45眼),均为DM同时合并白内障。对照组是与之年龄相匹配的白内障病人,共45例(45眼)。2组病人性别、年龄、合并高血压率及术前CMT值差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)(见表1),具有可比性。排除标准:DM性视网膜病变2期及以上,屈光间质影响眼底检查者,晶状体核硬度超过IV级者,合并玻璃体积血,变性近视、青光眼、眼底黄斑视网膜疾病等其他眼部疾病,先前眼部手术史,重度干眼症,术前已患有黄斑水肿。所有病人均了解治疗的益处和风险,自愿参加此项临床试验,符合医学伦理学要求。

表1 2组病人一般资料的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

分组	n	年龄/岁	男	女	高血压	术前CMT/ μm
对照组	45	64.8 \pm 10.6	23	22	22	211.9 \pm 16.6
观察组	45	64.0 \pm 12.0	21	24	14	213.6 \pm 19.7
t	—	0.33	0.18*	2.96*	0.44	
P	—	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	

*示 χ^2 值

1.2 方法

1.2.1 观察指标 (1)所有病人都在术前、术后1d、1周、1个月、3个月行眼部裂隙灯检查及散瞳后行OCT下的CMT检查。(2)视力执行BCVA检测,并将视力十进制转换为最小分辨单位的对数以进行统计学分析。

1.2.2 手术方法和术后处理 手术均由同一位主

任医师完成,常规行超声乳化手术联合眼内后房型人工晶状体植入。所有白内障核的混浊程度为Ⅱ~Ⅲ级。术中操作的负压设为340 mmHg,超声波能量最大设定为40%~50%,流速为34 mL/min,注/吸负压设置为500 mmHg。所有病人术前及术后的处理相同。

1.3 统计学方法 采用 χ^2 检验、t检验、方差分析和q检验,wilcoxon秩和检验、pearson相关分析。

2 结果

2.1 2组CMT比较 观察组术后1d和1周CMT较术前差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),术后1个月和3个月的CMT值均显著厚于术前($P < 0.01$),而对照组术后各时间点CMT较术前差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。观察组术后1个月和3个月的CMT均较术后1d和1周增厚($P < 0.01$),术后3个月较术后1个月降低($P < 0.05$)。2组间比较:术后1个月、3个月,观察组CMT均比对照组厚($P < 0.01$ 和 $P < 0.05$)(见表2)。

2.2 2组logMAR BCVA比较 2组手术后各时间点的logMAR BCVA值与术前对比均呈现下降的趋势($P < 0.01$)。术后1个月和3个月,观察组logMAR BCVA水平均高于对照组($P < 0.01$)(见表3)。

2.3 2组CMT与logMAR BCVA的相关性 2组术前的logMAR BCVA和CMT无相关性($P > 0.05$)。对照组:术前、术后各时间点的logMARBCVA和CMT之间无相关性($P > 0.05$)。观察组:术前和术后1d、1周logMARBCVA和CMT无相关性($P > 0.05$),但在术后1个月、和3个月两者呈正相关性($P < 0.05$),其中,在术后1个月时两者的相关性最强($P < 0.01$)(见表4)。

3 讨论

一部分DM性白内障病人会随着手术后的时间延长,其术后视力会发生先上升后下降的波动。研究^[5]表明,黄斑部位的视网膜病变对视力的影响起主要作用,而白内障病人术后的并发症中,最不容易评估的并发症就是该部位的改变。

眼底OCT检查是一项提供高分辨率、对眼内视网膜及脉络膜的结构变化提供横断面图片的诊断项目。可清楚显示视网膜每一层组织结构,且其重复性较好,准确度约10 μm ,可以定量测量出黄斑区视网膜微细结构及视网膜厚度,允许我们客观地评估

疾病的进展和治疗的效果。研究^[6]发现,由于其高度的敏感性,OCT 在手术后 6 个月仍能够清晰地显

示出黄斑中心凹旁的视网膜厚度极轻微的增加。

表 2 2 组术后 1 d、1 周、1 个月、3 个月与术前 CMT 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$; μm)

分组	<i>n</i>	术前	术后 1 d	术后 1 周	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>MS</i> _{组内}
对照组	45	211.9 ± 16.6	211.1 ± 15.2	212.2 ± 16.8	213.2 ± 15.3	212.5 ± 16.9	0.10	>0.05	261.708
观察组	45	213.6 ± 19.7	212.8 ± 18.7	215.5 ± 18.0	231.1 ± 25.0	223.1 ± 24.0	$^{**\triangle\triangle\#}$	<0.01	452.556
<i>t</i>	—	0.44	0.48	0.90	4.08	2.42	—	—	—
<i>P</i>	—	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	<0.01	<0.05	—	—	—

q 检验:与术前比较 $**P < 0.01$;与术后 1 d 比较 $\triangle\triangle P < 0.01$;与术后 1 周比较 $\#\#P < 0.01$;与术后 1 月比较 $+P < 0.05$

表 3 2 组各时间点 logMAR BCVA[中位数(四分位数)] 的比较

分组	<i>n</i>	术前	术后 1 d	术后 1 周	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	<i>H</i>	<i>P</i>
观察组	45	0.7(0.6,1.0)	0.2(0.2,0.2)	0.2(0.2,0.2)	0.2(0.2,0.3)	0.2(0.2,0.3)	146.017	<0.01
对照组	45	0.5(0.5,0.7)	0.2(0.1,0.2)	0.2(0.1,0.2)	0.2(0.1,0.2)	0.2(0.1,0.2)	108.326	<0.01
<i>Z</i>	—	-1.57	-1.58	-1.86	-4.46	-3.38	—	—
<i>P</i>	—	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	<0.01	<0.01	—	—

wilcoxon 秩和检验:与术前比较 $**P < 0.01$;与术后 1 d 比较 $\triangle\triangle P < 0.01$;与术后 1 周比较 $\#\#P < 0.01$

表 4 2 组术后 CMT 与 logMAR BCVA 相关性(*r*)

分组	术前	术后 1 d	术后 1 周	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月
观察组	-0.02	-0.12	-0.06	0.47 ^{**}	0.36*
对照组	0.03	-0.14	-0.06	-0.23	-0.02

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

相关研究^[7]表明,超声乳化术,若手术医生经验丰富,术中前房稳定,手术经时较短,那么其术后 CMT 可无明显改变。而本研究结果显示 DM 病人白内障术后,CMT 的增加较对照组更为明显。然而对于超声乳化术的 DM 病人来说,其术后 CMT 增厚的具体机制目前仍不明确。患有中、重度非增殖期甚至增殖期的 T2DM 并发视网膜病变(DR)病人白内障术后 CMT 出现显著增高^[8];DR 病人行白内障术后,虽然黄斑区厚度增加,但脉络膜厚度并未出现明显改变,推测可能与血 - 视网膜内屏障相关^[9]。在高血糖的状态下,视网膜微循环紊乱,手术操作可致眼内循环中血浆蛋白和炎性因子的增加;然而,SETHLA 等^[10]在对 DM 病人白内障术后黄斑区的视网膜的厚度变化的实验发现,糖尿病病人体内糖化血红蛋白水平的高低与术后 CMT 及 BCVA 的变化无相关性,可能不是短期内术后黄斑水肿发生的危险因素。术中晶状体后囊膜的破裂,眼压不稳定,玻璃体对黄斑区视网膜的牵拉,手术显微镜的光学毒性及手术后的视网膜对外界的紫外线暴露增加等^[11-12],均会致血 - 视网膜内屏障的完整性受损,黄斑区视网膜毛细血管通透性增加,导致黄斑囊样

水肿的发生^[13]。同时,与非 DM 病人相比,DM 病人在行超声乳化摘除术后眼内的房水中白细胞介素、人单核细胞趋化蛋白 -1、血管内皮生长因子等细胞因子的含量明显增加,表明这些因素的改变可能与其与黄斑厚度相关^[14]。本研究结果显示 DM 病人术后 1 周 CMT 开始增加,术后 1 个月最高,且术后 1 个月、3 个月 CMT 均较术前明显增厚。

BAKER 等^[4]研究发现,DM 病人在行白内障超声乳化摘除术后第 16 周,黄斑水肿发生的病人术后视力及视敏度的提高明显低于未出现黄斑水肿的病人。本研究结果显示:DM 合并白内障的病人从术后第 1 周开始,CMT 值开始呈现增加的趋势,但在该阶段病人的 BCVA 一直保持稳定。而在手术后 1 个月后,CMT 厚度呈显著式增长,在此阶段的 CMT 厚度为整个阶段的最高值,与此同时 BCVA 的下降也最为明显,这表明病人的视力与黄斑水肿呈负相关^[15]。

综上,对于需行白内障超声乳化手术的 DM 病人,应在手术前进行常规眼底检查。OCT 已广泛应用于临床,它可对术后 CMT 的改变做出定量的检测,有助于我们对病人的术后视力情况做出评估,进一步对 DM 性白内障病人术后黄斑区并发症的早发现、早诊断、早治疗做出有效指导。对于手术前眼底情况不清者,手术后对眼底及时多次检查,那么对于病人术后黄斑区疾病的诊断、及时有效治疗及病因分析将更加有益。

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