

特发性黄斑裂孔术后的黄斑区视网膜厚度变化的远期观察

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Long - term changes of macular retinal thickness after idiopathic macular hole surgery

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Abstract

• AIM: To determine the changes of regional macular retinal thickness (RT) with spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) after successful pars plana vitrectomy (PPV) surgery with inner limiting membrane (ILM) peeling in patients with idiopathic macular hole.

• METHODS: A non-randomized retrospective case study on 17 patients (17 eyes) who were hospitalized between March 1, 2011 and June 30, 2013. All 17 eyes had been diagnosed with idiopathic macular hole and thereafter underwent 25G-PPV surgeries performed by the same surgeon with ILM peeling and short-term gas tamponade. In the 6mo-plus follow-up after surgery, these eyes were found to have successful closure in the macular hole. The macular RT of the nine areas in the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study was measured by SD-OCT. All patients were applied by SD-OCT with linear scan of the macular. At least four examinations on the operated eye were conducted in contrast to the other normal eye: before the surgery, 3~5wk after the surgery (stage A), 2~3mo after the surgery (stage B), and >6mo after the surgery (stage C).

• RESULTS: In stage A, the macular RT of operated eyes in the areas of C, IS, II, IN, OS, OI, ON (263.00 ± 39.48 , 313.92 ± 18.35 , 311.00 ± 18.02 , 335.67 ± 19.91 , 280.83 ± 33.74 , 269.92 ± 23.32 , 307.00 ± 28.40) were significantly thicker than the corresponding areas of the normal fellow eyes (220.51 ± 23.94 , 292.08 ± 21.93 , 282.50 ± 20.30 , 288.33 ± 20.76 , 251.25 ± 17.60 , 247.75 ± 21.48 , $265.17 \pm 24.76\mu m$) ($P < 0.01$) with the exception of the IT (291.58 ± 18.97 , $280.33 \pm 20.82\mu m$) and OT (250.83 ± 21.21 , $242.08 \pm 24.02\mu m$) ($P >$

0.01). In Stage B, the macular RT in the areas of II, IN, OS (335.67 ± 19.20 , 319.75 ± 19.20 , $273.50 \pm 16.89\mu m$) were significantly thicker than the corresponding areas of the normal fellow eyes (286.33 ± 20.46 , 293.42 ± 17.64 , $252.50 \pm 16.32\mu m$) ($P < 0.01$). However, the macular RT of the operated eyes in the areas of C, IS, IT, OI and OT had no statistically significant difference compared with the corresponding areas of the normal fellow eyes ($P > 0.01$). In Stage C, the macular RT of operated eyes with the areas of IN ($321.17 \pm 19.71\mu m$) were significantly thicker than the corresponding areas of the normal fellow eyes ($296.25 \pm 19.57\mu m$) ($P < 0.01$). Meanwhile the other areas of the operated eyes were not significantly different from the normal fellow eyes ($P > 0.01$). Moreover, the macular RT of operated eyes in the areas of ON, IT (307.00 ± 28.40 , $291.58 \pm 18.97\mu m$) in stage A significantly decreased compared to that of the corresponding areas in stage C (276.08 ± 32.39 , $278.75 \pm 10.19\mu m$) ($P < 0.01$).

• CONCLUSION: SD-OCT is a convenient tool for the observation of macular regional changes after macular hole surgery. Macular RT had persistent changes after vitrectomy on eyes with macular hole by SD-OCT. ILM peeling may have caused microstructural changes in wide areas of the macular region after PPV surgery. More support and evidence were provided to the further study of the long-term observation for the structural and function of macular after macular hole surgery.

• KEYWORDS: idiopathic macular hole; internal limiting membrane peeling; retinal thickness; spectral domain optical coherence tomography

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摘要

目的: 对特发性黄斑裂孔患者进行玻璃体切割手术(pars plana vitrectomy, PPV)及内界膜(inner limiting membrane, ILM)剥除、气体眼内填充后, 应用频域光学相干断层扫描仪(spectral domain optical coherence tomography, SD-OCT)观察黄斑裂孔术后的闭合黄斑孔的黄斑区视网膜厚度(retinal thickness, RT)变化。

方法: 非随机、回顾性临床病例研究。筛选我院2011-03-01/2013-06-30入院诊断为“特发性黄斑裂孔”的患者17例17眼, 均为同一术者行25G-PPV和ILM剥除、短效气体填充、黄斑孔闭合良好、随访观察超过6mo以上者。所有患者术后均使用Topcon公司SD-OCT进行术眼及对侧正常眼的黄斑区线性扫描检测黄斑区视网膜厚度变化。

黄斑区视网膜厚度根据 ETDRS 分成 9 个区域。术后观察随访时间分别为术后 3 ~ 5wk (A 期)、术后 2 ~ 3mo (B 期)、术后 >6mo (C 期)。

结果:在 A 期中,OCT 检查的黄斑区视网膜厚度;术眼 C, IS, II, IN, OS, OI 和 ON 较对侧眼相应区域的厚度增加 ($P < 0.01$) ,而 IT 和 OT ($291.58 \pm 18.97 \mu\text{m}$, $250.83 \pm 21.21 \mu\text{m}$) 较对侧眼 ($280.33 \pm 20.82 \mu\text{m}$, $242.08 \pm 24.02 \mu\text{m}$) 的差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.01$)。在 B 期中,术眼 II, IN, OS 和 ON 区域较对侧眼相应区域视网膜厚度增加 ($P < 0.01$) ,而术眼 C, IS, IT, OI 和 OT 区域较对侧正常眼相应区域的视网膜厚度值差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.01$)。C 期中,除术眼 IN 区较对侧眼厚度增加外 ($P < 0.01$) ,余 C, IS, II, IT, OS, OI, ON 和 OT 较对侧眼相应区域厚度均无明显变化 ($P > 0.01$)。另外,C 期的术眼 ON 和 IT 视网膜厚度较 A 期有明显下降 ($P < 0.01$)。

结论:特发性黄斑裂孔术后出现黄斑区视网膜厚度的持续变化,可能与 ILM 的剥除导致黄斑区显微组织结构的变化有关。SD-OCT 为黄斑裂孔术后随访观察提供了客观便捷的观察工具,为进一步研究 ILM 剥除对黄斑区视网膜的远期结构及对视功能的影响提供了依据。

关键词:特发性黄斑裂孔;内界膜剥除;视网膜厚度;频域光学相干断层扫描仪

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0 引言

目前特发性黄斑裂孔作为常见眼底病之一,其常用治疗方式为玻璃体切割手术 (pars plana vitrectomy, PPV)、内界膜 (inner limiting membrane, ILM) 剥除及眼内气体填充。ILM 剥除提高黄斑裂孔手术的闭合率在多数研究中已得到认可^[1-3],且减少黄斑孔的复发^[4]。但对于术后黄斑中心及黄斑区视网膜的远期结构的变化目前尚无明确研究报道。光学相干断层扫描仪 (optical coherence tomography, OCT) 是一种利用光学相干原理设计的高分辨率横截面断层扫描影像学检查方法,可客观、定量测量视网膜厚度,OCT 的发展促进了视网膜形态学的研究,频域 OCT (SD-OCT) 在黄斑区视网膜结构上的研究发挥了重要作用^[5,6]。本研究利用日本 Topcon 公司的 SD-OCT 来检测特发性黄斑裂孔术后的黄斑区视网膜的厚度,分析其变化特点。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 筛选我院 2011-03-01/2013-06-30 入院诊断为“特发性黄斑裂孔”患者共 17 例 17 眼,其中男 2 例,女 15 例,年龄 61.92 ± 9.30 岁。黄斑裂孔 II, III, IV 期,孔径 $103 \sim 949 \mu\text{m}$ 。入选患者条件为:(1)诊断特发性黄斑裂孔患者,且排除高度近视、青光眼、明显屈光间质混浊及合并其他视神经疾病、眼底病变;(2)由同一术者行 25G-PPV 和 ILM 剥除、短效气体填充;(3)术后黄斑孔闭合良好;(4)术后随访观察 6 ~ 24 mo。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 手术方法 患者 17 例均采用 25G 切口常规 PPV,术中曲安奈德 (triamcinolone acetonide, TA) 辅助染色进行

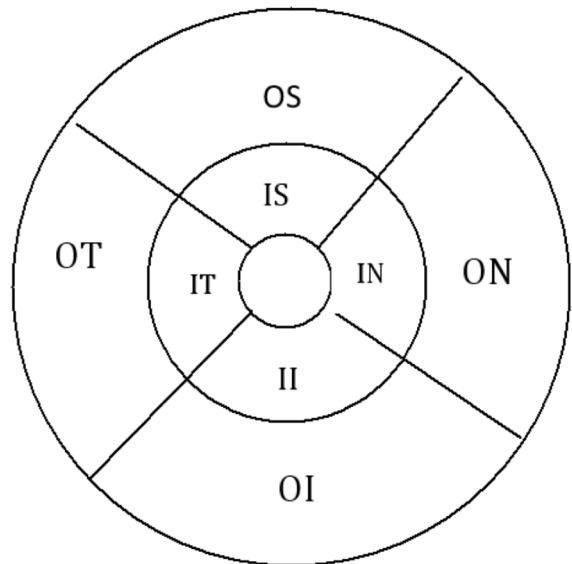


图 1 黄斑区视网膜 ETDRS 分区示意图 中心:C;上方的内环和外环:IS,OS;下方的内环和外环:II,OI;鼻侧的内环和外环:IN,ON;颞侧的内环和外环:IT,OT。

玻璃体后脱离 (7 例),0.25% 吲哚青绿染色后剥除 ILM (17 例),ILM 剥除范围直径约 3 ~ 5mm,气液交换后玻璃体腔空气填充,术后俯卧位约 1wk。

1.2.2 OCT 检查 所有患者术后均使用 Topcon 公司 SD-OCT 进行双眼黄斑区线性扫描检测黄斑区视网膜厚度 (retinal thickness, RT) 变化。根据糖尿病视网膜病变早期治疗研究 (early treatment diabetic retinopathy study, ETDRS) 将黄斑区视网膜 6mm 直径区域分成 9 个区域来测量^[7],分别为中心 (centralis, C)、上方的内环和外环 (inner superior, IS; outer superior, OS)、下方的内环和外环 (inner inferior, II; outer inferior, OI)、鼻侧的内环和外环 (inner nasal, IN; outer nasal, ON) 及颞侧的内环和外环 (inner temporal, IT; outer temporal, OT),见图 1。患者检查前均散大瞳孔双眼检测,图像均根据中心凹校准。术后行 SD-OCT,观察随访时间为三个时间段:术后 3 ~ 5wk (A 期);随访时间为术后 2 ~ 3mo (B 期);随访时间为术后 >6mo (C 期)。

统计学分析:所有数据均采用 SPSS 19.0 统计学软件处理。各区域视网膜厚度值以均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,各组间比较行独立样本 *t* 检验, $P < 0.01$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

特发性黄斑裂孔患者 1 例术前及术后 (25d, 68d, 7mo) 时 OCT 黄斑区断层扫描及黄斑区 ETDRS 分区的视网膜厚度见图 2。A 期 OCT 图像检查结果显示 ETDRS 区域中 (表 1):术眼黄斑中心 (C) 厚度为 $263 \pm 39.48 \mu\text{m}$,较对侧正常眼 $220.51 \pm 23.94 \mu\text{m}$ 明显厚度增加 ($P < 0.01$)。另外,术眼 IS, II 和 IN 厚度分别为 $313.92 \pm 18.35 \mu\text{m}$, $311.00 \pm 18.02 \mu\text{m}$, $335.67 \pm 19.91 \mu\text{m}$,较对侧眼相应区域 ($292.08 \pm 21.93 \mu\text{m}$, $282.50 \pm 20.30 \mu\text{m}$, $288.33 \pm 20.76 \mu\text{m}$) 的厚度增加 ($P < 0.01$),术眼 IT 的厚度 ($291.58 \pm 18.97 \mu\text{m}$) 较对侧眼 ($280.33 \pm 20.82 \mu\text{m}$) 的差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.01$)。同样,外环区域中 OS, OI 和 ON ($280.83 \pm 33.74 \mu\text{m}$, $269.92 \pm 23.32 \mu\text{m}$, $307.00 \pm 28.40 \mu\text{m}$) 较对侧眼

表1 术后不同时间术眼与对侧眼黄斑区视网膜各区域的厚度值

 $(\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{m}, n=17)$

区域	A期			B期			C期		
	术眼	对侧眼	P	术眼	对侧眼	P	术眼	对侧眼	P
C	263.00±39.48	220.51±23.94	0.0037	245.92±37.95	226.08±24.19	0.1336	246.92±45.30	225.25±23.86	0.1733
IS	313.92±18.35	292.08±21.93	0.0051	305.58±11.67	296.00±17.99	0.0157	301.83±14.65	298.33±19.35	0.7695
II	311.00±18.02	282.50±20.30	0.0003	335.67±19.20	286.33±20.46	0.0065	305.00±17.40	287.75±19.61	0.0351
IN	335.67±19.91	288.33±20.76	<0.0001	319.75±19.20	293.42±17.64	0.0006	321.17±19.71	296.25±19.57	0.0049
IT	291.58±18.97	280.33±20.82	0.0528	290.67±19.16	285.33±19.51	0.2322	278.75±10.19	285.58±22.06	0.4419
OS	280.83±33.74	251.25±17.60	0.0097	273.50±16.89	252.50±16.32	0.0059	256.25±16.59	255.67±17.27	0.7641
OI	269.92±23.32	247.75±21.48	0.0022	259.50±22.61	251.50±18.68	0.2307	256.91±25.41	255.25±17.23	0.5566
ON	307.00±28.40	265.17±24.76	0.0011	293.00±23.71	266.16±22.30	0.0112	276.08±32.39	268.58±21.98	0.4792
OT	250.83±21.21	242.08±24.02	0.2814	248.75±14.17	246.42±21.78	0.6281	243.17±20.10	250.42±22.24	0.4991

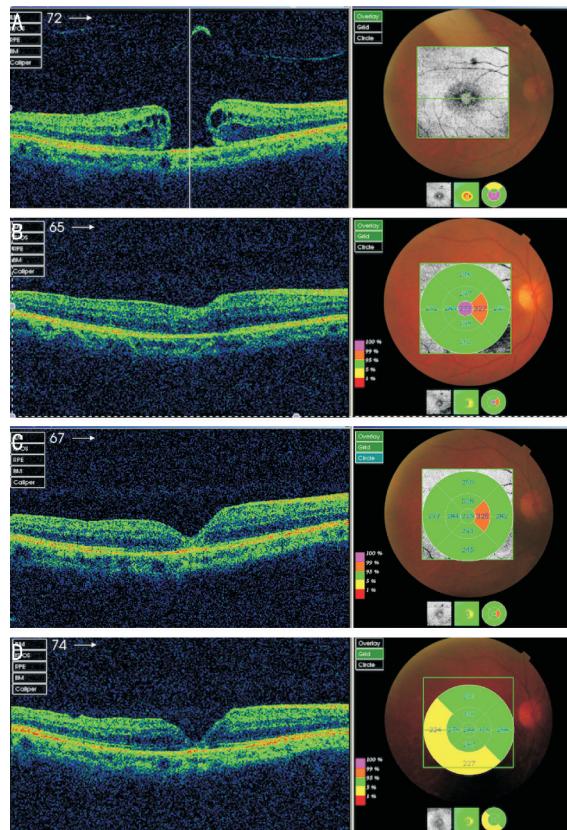


图2 特发性黄斑裂孔患者1例术前及术后OCT黄斑区断层扫描及黄斑区EDRS分区的视网膜厚度 A:术前;B:术后25d;C:术后68d;D:术后7mo。

相应区域($251.25 \pm 17.60 \mu\text{m}$, $247.75 \pm 21.48 \mu\text{m}$, $265.17 \pm 24.76 \mu\text{m}$)的厚度增加($P<0.01$),术眼OT的厚度($250.83 \pm 21.21 \mu\text{m}$)较对侧眼($242.08 \pm 24.02 \mu\text{m}$)的差异无统计学意义($P>0.01$)。在术后2~3mo(B期),在II, IN和OS($335.67 \pm 19.20 \mu\text{m}$, $319.75 \pm 19.20 \mu\text{m}$, $273.50 \pm 16.89 \mu\text{m}$)区域术眼较对侧眼相应区域视网膜厚度($286.33 \pm 20.46 \mu\text{m}$, $293.42 \pm 17.64 \mu\text{m}$, $252.50 \pm 16.32 \mu\text{m}$)增加($P<0.01$)。术眼的C, IS, IT, OI及OT区域($245.92 \pm 37.95 \mu\text{m}$, $305.58 \pm 11.67 \mu\text{m}$, $290.67 \pm 19.16 \mu\text{m}$, $259.50 \pm 22.61 \mu\text{m}$, $248.75 \pm 14.17 \mu\text{m}$)较对侧正常眼($226.08 \pm 24.19 \mu\text{m}$, $296.00 \pm 17.99 \mu\text{m}$, $285.33 \pm 19.51 \mu\text{m}$, $251.50 \pm 18.68 \mu\text{m}$, $246.42 \pm 21.78 \mu\text{m}$)相应区域的视网膜厚度值差异无统计学意义($P>0.01$,表1)。术后>6mo时,OCT检测的结果显示:除术眼IN区($321.17 \pm 19.71 \mu\text{m}$)较对侧眼厚度($296.25 \pm 19.57 \mu\text{m}$)增加外($P<0.01$),余C, IS, II,

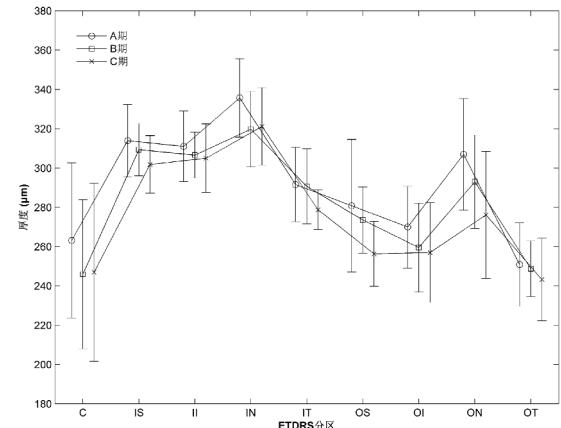


图3 黄斑裂孔术后不同时期的黄斑区视网膜厚度变化。

IT, OS, OI, ON和OT较对侧眼相应区域厚度均无明显变化($P>0.01$,表1)。另外,与A期相比,黄斑裂孔术后B期及C期的黄斑区视网膜厚度存在不同程度的下降(图3)。其中,与A期相比,C期术眼的ON和IT分别减少 $30.92 \pm 33.98 \mu\text{m}$ 和 $12.83 \pm 12.60 \mu\text{m}$ ($P<0.01$)。

3 讨论

OCT作为一种非损伤性的、非接触性的新影像学检查,可以对角膜、虹膜、晶状体、视网膜、视神经乳头进行横断面断层摄像,能客观、定量地进行视网膜特别是黄斑部细微结构的测量和分析,可起到类似于组织病理学观察的作用,因此有较好的临床应用价值。本研究用SD-OCT对17例术后成功闭合的特发性黄斑裂孔患者进行了随访6~24mo的观察研究,从上述结果来看,我们发现在黄斑裂孔术后3~5wk黄斑中心和内外环的上方、下方、鼻侧均较对侧正常眼的相应区域视网膜厚度增加,而内外环的颞侧区域视网膜厚度变化不明显,我们认为手术剥除ILM可能导致机械性牵拉而致黄斑区域组织增厚,尤其是与ILM相连的神经纤维层。而不对称性的增厚可能与视网膜的神经纤维层在黄斑区的分布不等有关,相对神经纤维分布少的颞侧在此期检测出的厚度也无相应明显增厚,而神经纤维分布多的上方、下方及鼻侧相应区域的厚度也明显较对侧眼增加。在术后超过6mo时,黄斑区视网膜厚度除内环鼻侧区较对侧眼厚度增加外,余黄斑区视网膜厚度较对侧眼相应区域厚度均无明显变化。这也间接地表明,术眼的黄斑区视网膜厚度随着时间的变化而下降,接近于正常眼的厚度,可能与组织的机械牵拉后自然修复有关。在Kumagai等^[8]研究中观察黄斑裂孔玻璃体手术联合内界膜剥除的至少术后12mo的患者148例,结果显示黄斑中

心及鼻侧的内环、外环较对侧正常眼的相应部位显著增厚,而上方的内环、颞侧的内环和外环均较对侧正常眼的相应部位显著变薄。Ohta 等^[9]对 22 例黄斑孔术后 6mo 患者用 SD-OCT 检测黄斑区视网膜厚度的研究结果显示:与对侧眼比较,黄斑中心及内环的鼻侧区较对侧眼增厚,而内环的颞侧区变薄,外环的所有区域都较对侧眼增厚。与我们的研究结果不完全一致。我们认为与其样本大小及术后时间的差异有关,此还需要进一步大样本的研究来进一步证实。

另外,从不同时期的术眼黄斑区视网膜厚度对比来看,是存在不同程度进行性下降的(图 2),这与 Kumagai 等^[10]研究结果类似。目前对于黄斑裂孔术后的黄斑区视网膜厚度变化的发生机制不明确,有研究认为黄斑裂孔术后黄斑区视网膜厚度变化与剥除 ILM 而导致内层视网膜的机械性损害有关^[11]。ILM 是 Müller 的基底膜,ILM 的剥除可进一步导致对 Müller 细胞的损害^[12,13],而且有研究表明黄斑孔剥除 ILM 后在局部黄斑视网膜电图(focal macular electroretinograms, FEMRGs) b 波延时及视网膜敏感度降低^[14]。另外,在 Clark 等^[15]研究中,用红外和自发荧光像观察到 31.46% 的黄斑孔 ILM 剥除术后在 1wk ~ 1mo 血管弓视网膜神经纤维层水肿,同时 SD-OCT 也显示其神经纤维层厚度增加,在术后 2mo 左右神经纤维层水肿消退。与在本研究中观察到的 A 期黄斑视网膜总厚度明显较对侧眼增加有一致性。

本研究初步揭示了黄斑裂孔术后的黄斑区视网膜厚度变化特点及规律,由于样本量不大,存在局限性,其厚度变化与视觉功能变化是否有关及厚度变化的主要结构层次及机制尚待进一步研究。

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