

# 高度近视脉络膜新生血管患者的黄斑区脉络膜厚度分析

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## Analysis on macular choroidal thickness of patients with myopic choroidal neovascularization

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### Abstract

• AIM: To examine choroidal thickness and its relationship with axial length and spherical equivalent by spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) in patients with myopic choroidal neovascularization (mCNV).

• METHODS: We prospectively recruited 30 cases of mCNV in Beijing Anzhen Hospital from October 2010 to December 2014. SD-OCT was used to measure choroidal thickness subfoveally and at 1.5mm superiorly, inferiorly, nasally and temporally (SFCT, SCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>, ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub>, NCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>, TCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>). Paired *t*-test was conducted to assess the difference of spherical equivalent, axial length and choroidal thickness between mCNV group and controls. Logistic regression analysis was performed to evaluate the correlation between spherical equivalent, axial length, choroidal thickness and mCNV.

• RESULTS: The difference of spherical equivalent and axial length between mCNV group and controls was not significant ( $P > 0.05$ ). Inferior was decreased in mCNV group compared with controls ( $140.85 \pm 33.46 \mu\text{m}$  vs  $168.95 \pm 45.36 \mu\text{m}$ ). The difference was significant ( $P = 0.008$ ). Logistic regression demonstrated that decreased choroidal thickness (ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub>) at inferior location was associated with mCNV ( $OR = 2.12$ ; 95% CI 1.35 ~ 3.28;  $P = 0.02$ ).

• CONCLUSION: The decrease of ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub> may be one of the risk factors of mCNV.

• KEYWORDS: high myopia; choroidal neovascularization; choroidal thickness

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choroidal thickness of patients with myopic choroidal neovascularization.

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### 摘要

目的: 通过频域 OCT 观察高度近视继发的脉络膜新生血管 (myopic choroidal neovascularization, mCNV) 患者脉络膜厚度的特点及其与眼轴、屈光度的关系。

方法: 纳入 2010-10/2014-12 于北京安贞医院确诊为单眼 mCNV 的患者 30 例。采用频域光学相干断层扫描 (SD-OCT), 分别测量患眼与健眼黄斑中心凹下及其上方、下方、鼻侧、颞侧各 1.5mm 处的脉络膜厚度 (SFCT, SCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>, ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub>, NCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>, TCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>)。屈光度、眼轴长度、黄斑中心凹下及不同位点的脉络膜厚度差异比较采用配对 *t* 检验。采用 Logistic 回归分析屈光度、眼轴长度、不同位点的脉络膜厚度与 mCNV 的关系。

结果: mCNV 患眼与对侧健眼相比, 眼轴长度与等效球镜度数的差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。mCNV 眼的 ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub> 变薄 ( $140.85 \pm 33.46 \mu\text{m}$ ), 与对侧眼相比 ( $168.95 \pm 45.36 \mu\text{m}$ ), 差异有统计学意义 ( $P = 0.008$ )。Logistic 回归分析显示, ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub> 变薄是 mCNV 的危险因素 ( $OR = 2.12$ ; 95% CI: 1.35 ~ 3.28;  $P = 0.02$ )。

结论: ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub> 变薄可能是 mCNV 发生的危险因素。

关键词: 高度近视; 脉络膜新生血管; 脉络膜厚度

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### 0 引言

高度近视是亚洲人群视功能损害的常见原因, 其并发症包括视网膜脱离、黄斑裂孔或劈裂、脉络膜萎缩、脉络膜新生血管等<sup>[1]</sup>。其中, 高度近视继发的脉络膜新生血管 (myopic choroidal neovascularization, mCNV) 可导致严重的不可逆性视力下降。mCNV 的产生可能与先天基因变异、眼球异常扩张及机械牵引、脉络膜血流动力学异常等有关, 但其影响因素和发病机制尚不完全明确<sup>[2,3]</sup>。近年来, 新的影像学技术显示, 后巩膜葡萄肿的高度和脉络膜厚度变薄可能是 mCNV 发生的高危因素<sup>[4]</sup>。本研究拟通过频域光学相干断层扫描 (spectral domain optical coherence tomography, SD-OCT) 观察 mCNV 患者脉络膜厚度的特点及其与眼轴、屈光度的关系。

### 1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 选择 2010-10/2014-12 于北京安贞医院确诊为单眼 mCNV 的患者 30 例, 所有入选者双眼均为高度近视, 等效球镜度数大于 -6.0D 或眼轴 > 26.0mm。排除标准: 既往眼部手术史; 黄斑裂孔、老年性黄斑变性等影响脉络膜形态的眼部疾病; 中心性浆液性脉络膜视网膜病变、糖尿病视网膜病变、葡萄膜炎等影响脉络膜厚度的眼部疾

病;高血压、糖尿病、高血脂等全身疾病。

**1.2 方法** 所有受检者均散瞳验光,采用综合验光仪(Topocon)测量屈光状态,采用IOL-Master(Zeiss)测量眼轴。脉络膜厚度测量:采用SD-OCT(德国Zeiss公司)的加强深度扫描(enhanced depth imaging,EDI)技术,以6mm的扫描线对黄斑区后极部进行0°扫描,每张OCT图均由100个扫描图叠加成像,利用系统自带工具分别测量黄斑中心凹下及其上方、下方、鼻侧、颞侧各1.5mm处的脉络膜厚度(SFCT,SCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>,ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub>,NCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>,TCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>),中心凹下脉络膜厚度测量两次取平均值。脉络膜厚度定义为视网膜色素上皮层外界和巩膜层内界之间的垂直距离。每只受检眼均扫描3次,由同一位有经验的医师独立完成,取平均值作为最终数据。

统计学分析:采用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计分析。患眼与健眼的屈光度、眼轴长度、黄斑中心凹下及不同位点的脉络膜厚度差异比较采用配对样本t检验。采用Logistic回归分析屈光度、眼轴长度、不同位点的脉络膜厚度与mCNV的关系,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

mCNV患者30例均单眼发病,包括男12例(40%),女18例(60%)。患者平均年龄50.35±5.23岁,其中男性平均年龄48.72±3.28岁,女性平均年龄51.46±4.78岁。mCNV患眼的眼轴长度(28.81±8.33mm)与对侧眼(27.22±5.15mm)相比较,差异无统计学意义( $t=-0.889, P=0.378$ )。患眼与对侧眼等效球镜度数的配对样本t检验显示,两组结果(-9.12±2.35D vs -8.26±2.08D)无统计学差异( $t=-1.501, P=0.139$ )。患眼与对侧健眼脉络膜不同检测位点的测量结果比较发现:SFCT最薄,患眼与对侧眼分别为138.42±26.78μm和145.53±30.25μm,差异无统计学意义( $P=0.339$ );TCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>最厚,患眼与对侧眼分别为155.86±46.22μm和170.25±48.37μm,差异无统计学意义( $P=0.244$ );mCNV眼的ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub>变薄,与对侧眼相比(140.85±33.46μm vs 168.95±45.36μm),差异有统计学意义( $P=0.008$ )。患眼组各测量位点的脉络膜厚度均小于对侧健眼组(表1)。以眼轴长度、屈光度及不同测量位点的脉络膜厚度作为自变量,mCNV作为因变量进行Logistic回归分析,结果显示:ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub>是mCNV的危险因素( $OR=2.12; 95\% CI: 1.35 \sim 3.28; P=0.02$ )。SFCT,SCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>,NCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>,TCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>均无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

脉络膜血管的正常形态和功能是维持视网膜功能的基础,脉络膜形态结构的检测有助于眼后节疾病的诊断和分析。目前,常用于检查脉络膜形态的手段包括吲哚青绿造影检查、激光多普勒血流检测和眼部超声,但三者均存在一定缺陷,且无法显示视网膜色素上皮(retinal pigment epithelium,RPE)或脉络膜的三维结构。近年来发展起来的频域OCT采用890nm的光带,能够穿透RPE/Bruch's层,即使脉络膜较厚的病例,脉络膜巩膜的交界面亦可得以清晰显示,为研究脉络膜的形态结构提供了良好的工具。以往研究显示,高度近视患者脉络膜变薄的原因包括脉络膜大血管数目减少、脉络膜毛细血管及脉络膜基质的局灶缺损<sup>[5]</sup>。脉络膜萎缩变薄是视功能损害和脉络膜新生血管产生的常见原因。因而,研究高度近视患者脉络膜厚度与CNV的关系具有重要的临床意义。本研究显示,

表1 mCNV患眼与对侧健眼各测量位点的脉络膜厚度比较

测量点	$(\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{m})$		P
	mCNV眼(n=30)	对侧眼(n=30)	
SFCT	138.42±26.78	145.53±30.25	0.339
SCT <sub>1.5mm</sub>	153.24±36.53	165.55±42.32	0.233
ICT <sub>1.5mm</sub>	140.85±33.46	168.95±45.36	0.008
NCT <sub>1.5mm</sub>	148.71±41.38	158.98±38.74	0.325
TCT <sub>1.5mm</sub>	155.86±46.22	170.25±48.37	0.244

mCNV患眼与对侧健眼相比,眼轴长度与等效球镜度数的差异无统计学意义。而不同测量位点的脉络膜厚度比较提示,仅黄斑中心凹下方1.5mm处的脉络膜厚度存在统计学差异,Logistic回归分析也表明,下方脉络膜变薄是mCNV的危险因素。

一项对高度近视患者进行的OCT研究发现,该组患者等效球镜度数为-14.34±5.46D,SFCT的测量结果为131.3±98.4μm<sup>[6]</sup>。而在Fujiwara等<sup>[7]</sup>进行的研究中,高度近视患者的等效球镜度数为-11.9±3.7D,SFCT为93.2±62.5μm,结果提示脉络膜厚度与年龄( $P=0.006$ )、屈光不正( $P<0.01$ )、脉络膜新生血管病史( $P=0.013$ )呈负相关。Ikuno采用Cirrus-HD OCT测量18例31眼高度近视患者脉络膜厚度,测量点包括黄斑中心凹下及其鼻侧、颞侧、上方、下方各1.5mm处,患者的等效球镜度数均小于-6.0D。研究结果显示,平均SFCT为100.5±56.9μm,SCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>最厚,而NCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>最薄<sup>[4]</sup>。类似地,在一项新加坡最新进行的大样本病例对照研究中,采用SD-OCT的EDI技术扫描了520例高度近视及128例正视男性华人,结果也表明高度近视者SCT最厚而NCT最薄,但均距离黄斑中心凹3mm<sup>[8]</sup>。而正视眼人群的脉络膜厚度分布模式与之不同,最厚处为黄斑中心凹下<sup>[9]</sup>。在本研究中,mCNV眼的等效球镜度数为-9.12±2.35D,SFCT的测量值为138.42±26.78μm,与以往研究结果相比,脉络膜厚度数值偏高。首先,本组患者年龄较上述研究人群偏小,这可能会对我们的研究结果造成一定影响。其次,以往研究人群的屈光度较高,其对应的脉络膜厚度较薄。此外,本研究中mCNV眼的ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub>最薄,这些差异还可能与各研究间的其他入选标准不同有关,包括种族、眼轴长度、mCNV病史、视网膜脉络膜萎缩程度等。同样,近期的一项对mCNV患者的脉络膜厚度测量研究中,Cheung等<sup>[10]</sup>也发现mCNV眼的ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub>较SCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>,NCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>,TCT<sub>1.5mm</sub>偏薄,多因素分析显示ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub>与mCNV相关,表明ICT<sub>1.5mm</sub>与脉络膜的平均厚度变薄是mCNV的危险因素,与本研究结果一致。

mCNV的发病机制尚不明确,黄斑区脉络膜循环的充盈缺损和脉络膜厚度的弥漫变薄被认为是mCNV发生的两个重要血流动力学因素<sup>[11,12]</sup>。Ikuno等<sup>[3]</sup>研究表明,RPE层或脉络膜弯曲度增加可导致脉络膜变薄,可能是mCNV形成的危险因素之一,因此研究脉络膜厚度等影响因素具有重要意义。本研究也提示,下方脉络膜变薄可能是mCNV产生的一个危险因素。脉络膜变薄、血流充盈不足可引起脉络膜缺血,继而导致血管生长因子表达上调、mCNV形成。然而,确切的结论尚需大样本的多中心、随机、双盲临床研究进一步证实。

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## · 临床报告 ·

## 应用Pentacam评价激光周边虹膜切除术前后前房形态参数的改变

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### Evaluation of the change of anterior chamber parameters before and after laser peripheral iridectomy in primary angle-closure suspect with Pentacam anterior segment analysis system

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### Abstract

• AIM: To investigate the sensitive parameters of the anterior chamber changes with Pentacam anterior segment

analysis system before and after laser peripheral iridectomy (LPI) in primary angle-closure suspective (PACS).

- METHODS: Sixty eyes of 33 PACS patients were enrolled in this study. Pentacam examination was performed before and 1d after LPI to measure the central anterior chamber depth (CACD), the peripheral anterior chamber depth (PACD), the anterior chamber volume (ACV) and the peripheral anterior chamber angle (ACA). Statistical analysis used paired *t* test.

- RESULTS: There was no statistical significance on the changes of ACD. PACD and ACV increased significantly between before and 1d after LPI. ACA was widened from (22.26°±5.18°) to (26.42°±5.20°), which were increased significantly between before and 1d after LPI.

- CONCLUSION: LPI can deepen the PACD and increase the ACV in PACS. PACD and ACV are the sensitive parameters of the anterior chamber changes with Pentacam anterior segment analysis system.

- KEYWORDS: Pentacam anterior segment analysis system; primary angle-closure suspect; laser; iridectomy

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