

不同 OCT 分型的视网膜静脉阻塞性黄斑水肿与血小板参数的关系

蒋菲菲,周利晓,齐若,关丽珂,吕梁,盛风格

引用:蒋菲菲,周利晓,齐若,等. 不同 OCT 分型的视网膜静脉阻塞性黄斑水肿与血小板参数的关系. 国际眼科杂志 2021; 21(10):1816-1819

基金项目:河南省医学科技攻关计划项目(No.SB201903012)
作者单位:(450052)中国河南省郑州市,郑州大学第五附属医院眼科
作者简介:蒋菲菲,女,在读硕士研究生,研究方向:神经眼病、眼底病。
通讯作者:周利晓,女,博士,主任医师,科主任,硕士研究生导师,研究方向:神经眼病、白内障、眼底病. zhouluxiao@126.com
收稿日期:2021-04-14 修回日期:2021-08-31

摘要

目的:探究不同 OCT 分型的视网膜静脉阻塞(RVO)性黄斑水肿(ME)与血小板参数的关系。

方法:回顾性研究。收集 2016-12/2021-02 首诊于郑州大学第五附属医院眼科的 RVO 患者 126 例 126 眼,其中视网膜中央静脉阻塞(CRVO)患者 51 眼,视网膜分支静脉阻塞(BRVO)患者 75 眼,未合并 ME(Non-ME)患者 31 眼,合并 ME 患者 95 眼。根据 OCT 形态将 ME 分为弥漫性视网膜增厚(DRT)组 26 眼、黄斑囊样水肿(CME)组 30 眼、浆液性视网膜脱离(SRD)组 39 眼,收集不同组别患者的血小板参数包括血小板计数(PLT)、血小板平均体积(MPV)、血小板压积(PCT)和血小板体积分布宽度(PDW)并进行统计学分析。

结果:ME 组 MPV 及 CMT 高于 Non-ME 组(均 $P < 0.001$), SRD 组患者的 MPV 高于 DRT 组及 CME 组(均 $P < 0.001$), DRT 组与 CME 组间 MPV 比较无差异($P = 0.526$), SRD 组 CMT 明显高于 DRT 组与 CME 组($P < 0.001$), CMT 在 DRT 组与 CME 组之间比较无差异($P = 0.190$)。

结论:MPV 在不同 OCT 分型的 RVO 性 ME 患者中存在差异,活化的血小板与 SRD 发生和发展可能密切相关。

关键词:视网膜静脉阻塞性黄斑水肿;光学相干断层扫描;黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度;血小板平均体积

DOI:10.3980/j.issn.1672-5123.2021.10.31

Relationship between retinal vein obstructive macular edema and platelet parameters in different OCT types

Fei-Fei Jiang, Li-Xiao Zhou, Ruo Qi, Li-Ke Guan, Liang Lyu, Feng-Ge Sheng

Foundation item:Henan Province Medical Science and Technology

Research Project (No.SB201903012)

Department of Ophthalmology, the Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450052, Henan Province, China

Correspondence to: Li-Xiao Zhou. Department of Ophthalmology, the Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450052, Henan Province, China. zhouluxiao@126.com

Received:2021-04-14 Accepted:2021-08-31

Abstract

• AIM: To investigate the relationship between platelet parameters and macular edema (ME) in retinal vein occlusion (RVO) patients with different OCT types.

• METHODS: Retrospective study. A total of 126 eyes in 126 patients with RVO were enrolled in the ophthalmology department of the Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University from December 2016 to February 2021, among whom, 51 eyes with central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO) were included, branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) included 75 eyes, 31 eyes without ME (non-ME) and 95 eyes with ME. According to the morphology of OCT, ME was divided into 26 eyes of diffuse retinal thickening (DRT), 30 eyes of cystoid macular edema (CME) and 39 eyes of serous retinal detachment (SRD), the platelet parameters of patients with different groups including platelet count (PLT), mean platelet volume (MPV), plateletcrit (PCT) and platelet distribution width (PDW) were collected and statistical analysis were performed.

• RESULTS: The MPV value and CMT value of ME group was higher than that of Non-ME group (all $P < 0.001$), the MPV value of SRD group was higher than that of DRT group and CME group (all $P < 0.001$), but there was no statistically significant difference in MPV between DRT group and CME group ($P = 0.526$), CMT in SRD group was significantly higher than that in DRT group and CME group ($P < 0.001$), and there was no significant difference in CMT between DRT group and CME group ($P = 0.190$).

• CONCLUSION: MPV has differences in patients with RVO ME with different OCT classifications, activated platelets may be closely related to the occurrence and development of SRD.

• KEYWORDS: retinal vein obstructive macular edema; optical coherence tomography; central macular thickness; mean platelet volume

Citation: Jiang FF, Zhou LX, Qi R, et al. Relationship between retinal vein obstructive macular edema and platelet parameters in different OCT types. *Guoji Yanke Zazhi (Int Eye Sci)* 2021; 21(10): 1816-1819

0 引言

视网膜静脉阻塞(retinal vein occlusion, RVO)是继糖尿病视网膜病之后造成视觉障碍的第二大眼病,黄斑水肿(macular edema, ME)可导致RVO患者中央视力严重受损^[1-2]。RVO性ME的发病因素复杂,机制尚不完全清楚,最主要的原因是血-视网膜屏障(blood-retina barrier, BRB)被破坏,液体进出视网膜的动态平衡被打破,过多的液体异常积聚在视网膜内和视网膜下,导致ME^[3]。血小板参数的改变与RVO、心脑血管病、2型糖尿病及糖尿病视网膜病变、恶性肿瘤等疾病密切相关^[4-9]。血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)浓度的升高、炎症反应、内皮细胞功能障碍等都参与RVO患者继发ME的发生及发展^[10-12]。ME的治疗主要是通过玻璃体内注射抗VEGF^[13]或激素类药物^[14]、视网膜激光光凝^[15]、玻璃体切割术^[16]等,均存在一定局限性。赵子君等^[17]相关研究表明不同光学相干断层扫描(optical coherence tomography, OCT)分型的糖尿病性黄斑水肿患者血小板平均体积(mean platelet volume, MPV)、血小板体积分布宽度(platelet distribution width, PDW)有差异。目前关于血小板参数与RVO性ME的研究鲜有报道,因此本研究探讨血小板参数与不同OCT分型的RVO性ME的关系,了解不同OCT分型的RVO性ME的发病机制,旨在能为RVO性ME患者的个体化治疗提供帮助。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 回顾性研究。收集我院2016-12/2021-02首诊为RVO患者126例126眼,其中男70例,女56例,平均年龄 61.29 ± 9.29 岁,其中视网膜中央静脉阻塞(central retinal vein occlusion, CRVO)51眼,视网膜分支静脉阻塞(branch retinal vein occlusion, BRVO)75眼,合并ME95眼,未合并ME(Non-ME)31眼,高血压76例。纳入标准:(1)根据2019年欧洲视网膜专家协会指南^[18]诊断为RVO的患者,且均为单眼患病;(2)眼压 $10 \sim 21$ mmHg($1\text{kPa} = 7.5\text{mmHg}$)。排除标准:(1)孕产妇;(2)继发于糖尿病、葡萄膜炎等其他疾病的ME患者;(3)既往治疗过ME者;(4)既往有眼外伤史或眼部激光史;(5)屈光间质混浊,影响观察眼底者;(6)合并有黄斑前膜、年龄相关性黄斑变性、黄斑裂孔等视网膜病变者;(7)患有严重心脑血管病、糖尿病、自身免疫性疾病、恶性肿瘤、感染性疾病、甲状腺功能减退、肝或肾功能不全者;(8)近期口服影响血小板药物者等。本研究经本院医学伦理委员会批准,患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法 所有患者均接受视力、眼压、眼底镜等眼科常规检查和眼底荧光素血管造影(fundus fluorescein angiography, FFA)及OCT等检查。收集各组患者的一般资料,入院24h内抽取空腹静脉血9mL,应用全自动血细胞分析仪测定各组患者血小板相关参数,包括血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)、血小板压积(platelet crit, PCT)、MPV和PDW。各组患者散瞳后进行FFA及OCT检查,由两位具有丰富经验的眼科医师单独进行ME分型的诊断,剔除诊断有争议的患者,将研究对象分为Non-ME组和ME组,ME组患者黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度(central macular thickness, CMT) $> 250\mu\text{m}$ 。参考相关文献^[19-20]ME组在OCT上表现分为弥漫性视网膜增厚型(diffuse retinal thickening, DRT)表现为黄斑区视网膜海绵样肿胀伴厚度增加,视网膜内的反射率降低;黄斑囊样水肿型(cystoid

macular edema, CME)表现为在黄斑区视网膜内可见由高反射隔膜分隔的圆形或椭圆形的低反射囊样腔;浆液性视网膜脱离型(serous retinal detachment, SRD)表现为黄斑区视网膜隆起,视网膜色素上皮层的分离,见图1。为了便于统计并参考相关文献^[20-21],若OCT形态上表现不止一种类型,则按照如下分组:DRT组仅包括DRT;CME组包括仅CME和DRT+CME;SRD组包括仅SRD和SRD+DRT、SRD+CME、SRD+DRT+CME。

统计学分析:采用SPSS 25.0统计学软件进行分析,服从正态分布的计量资料用均数 \pm 标准差表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,三组间比较采用单因素方差分析,进一步的两两比较采用LSD- t 检验,非正态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验,三组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis H 检验,进一步的两两比较采用Bonferroni校正,计数资料用百分率表示,组间比较采用卡方检验。检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 Non-ME组与ME组患者临床资料比较 两组患者的年龄、高血压、PLT、PCT和PDW比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),两组间MPV和CMT比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),见表1。

2.2 不同OCT分型RVO性ME患者临床资料比较 三组患者间的年龄、高血压、PLT、PCT、PDW比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),三组患者间MPV及CMT比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),SRD组MPV明显高于DRT组与CME组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),DRT组MPV与CME组比较差异无统计学意义($P = 0.526$),SRD组CMT明显高于DRT组与CME组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),DRT组CMT与CME组之间比较差异无统计学意义($P = 0.190$),见表2。

3 讨论

高MPV已经证实可能是RVO、糖尿病性黄斑水肿、自身免疫性疾病、心脏病、脑梗死、恶性肿瘤等发生、发展的危险因素,MPV是可反映血小板活跃程度的重要标记物之一,已被证实参与止血、血栓形成和炎症反应^[8, 22-23]。激活的血小板参与炎症反应的机制有:使血管通透性增加,导致视网膜细胞水肿;黏附分子P-选择素在活化的血小板表面快速表达,并与白细胞表面的P-选择素配体相结合,使血小板和白细胞快速黏附,参与炎症反应^[24];产生血小板微粒的超微型囊泡,微粒表面携带许多与炎症反应相关的因子,可加快内皮细胞和单核细胞相互作用,诱导单核细胞释放TNF、IL-1等炎症因子,导致内皮细胞损伤,加快中性粒细胞聚集及黏附,参与炎症反应^[25]等。

血小板衍生生长因子家族包含VEGF和PDGF,两者是源性因子并作用于相同的酪氨酸激酶受体,生理环境中,VEGF及PDGF在血小板 α 颗粒中储存,在视网膜缺血缺氧、炎症等条件下,活化的血小板可快速释放并激活VEGF及PDGF,表达显著增多^[17]。研究表明在RVO性ME患者房水及玻璃体内VEGF和PDGF含量均较对照组显著增高^[25],VEGF参与RVO性ME患者的发生、发展^[11],PDGF的浓度与RVO患者视网膜缺血严重程度和ME的程度是有一定相关性的^[12]。

本研究将RVO患者分为Non-ME组与ME组,ME组进一步又分为DRT组、CME组、SRD组三组,发现ME组MPV值高于Non-ME组,差异有统计学意义,MPV在SRD

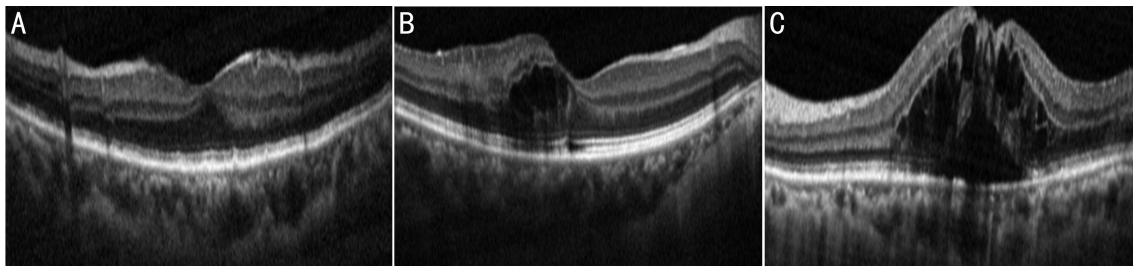


图1 黄斑水肿类型 A: DRT; B: CME; C: SRD。

表1 Non-ME组与ME组患者临床资料比较

组别	眼数	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	高血压 (例, %)	PLT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\times 10^9$ 个/L)	MPV ($\bar{x} \pm s$, fL)	PCT [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, %]	PDW [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, %]	CMT [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, μm]
Non-ME组	31	60.00 \pm 8.56	19(61.3)	209.68 \pm 24.56	7.46 \pm 0.32	0.17(0.16, 0.17)	16.51(16.40, 16.60)	191(178, 209)
ME组	95	61.71 \pm 9.53	57(60.0)	205.54 \pm 39.72	8.33 \pm 0.77	0.17(0.15, 0.19)	16.57(16.30, 16.80)	320(270, 458)
$t/\chi^2/Z$		-0.886	0.001	0.689	-8.942	-1.001	-0.020	-8.341
P		0.377	0.981	0.492	<0.001	0.317	0.984	<0.001

表2 不同OCT分型ME患者临床资料比较

组别	眼数	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	高血压 (例, %)	PLT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\times 10^9$ 个/L)	MPV ($\bar{x} \pm s$, fL)	PCT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	PDW ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	CMT [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, μm]
DRT组	26	59.35 \pm 8.76	14(53.9)	204.4 \pm 42.26	7.81 \pm 0.46	0.17 \pm 0.03	16.47 \pm 0.49	274(258.75, 300.75)
CME组	30	60.90 \pm 9.29	17(56.7)	219.1 \pm 39.99	7.90 \pm 0.38	0.17 \pm 0.28	16.54 \pm 0.42	306(264.75, 385.75)
SRD组	39	63.90 \pm 9.94	26(66.7)	199.23 \pm 43.86	9.01 \pm 0.65	0.18 \pm 0.04	16.64 \pm 0.56	456(350, 647)
$F/\chi^2/H$		1.977	1.099	1.774	56.337	1.585	0.862	26.023
P		0.144	0.577	0.175	<0.001	0.211	0.426	<0.001

组明显高于DRT组及CME组,差异有统计学意义,MPV在DRT组与CME组比较差异无统计学意义,与赵子君等^[17]的研究结果有一致性。RVO性ME与糖尿病性黄斑水肿在发病机制上及OCT表现上相似,发病机制均包括血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)浓度的升高、炎症反应、内皮细胞功能障碍等,根据相关文献RVO性ME与糖尿病性黄斑水肿在OCT形态上均可表现为DRT、CME、SRD三种类型,且不同OCT表现的ME发病机制、治疗效果及预后均不同^[20,26-27]。研究表明抗VEGF药物治疗DRT和CME的效果远优于SRD^[28-29]。Park等^[20]研究发现继发于RVO的SRD患者的VEGF水平高于CME患者,VEGF导致的脉络膜血管通透性过度增加可能促进继发于RVO的SRD患者的发生和发展。赵子君等^[17]研究表明SRD组MPV及PDW明显高于DRT及CME组,因此本研究进一步分析RVO致不同OCT形态下ME与血小板参数的关系,本研究发现MPV可能与RVO继发SRD的发生、发展有关系,由于MPV可反映血小板的活化,所以SRD的发生、发展和血小板的激活可能有关,但PDW在三组间的差异无统计学意义。本研究统计分析得出SRD组的CMT高于DRT和CME组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),与Park等^[20]和Kang等^[21]研究结果一致,DRT主要是由于Müller细胞肿胀导致主要在外丛状层的视网膜海绵样肿胀,如果视网膜水肿持续存在,Müller细胞和邻近神经细胞的液化坏死形成CME,更大面积的血管渗漏而导致SRD,因此可能造成SRD组的CMT高于DRT和CME组。

血小板相关参数简便易得,患者接受度强,可重复性

高,普遍用于多种疾病诊断及预后判断。研究表明影响血小板平均体积的因素较多,如吸烟、体质量、血脂、激素等^[30-32],本研究未将这些可能因素纳入其中;另外本研究为单中心研究,样本量存在一定局限性,可能会造成试验结果偏倚;本研究未将CRVO和BRVO进行分组研究。我们对ME基于OCT的治疗方案仍远未达成共识,血小板参数是否可以预测具有临床意义的结果指标,或者是否可用于协助风险分层仍没有得到充分研究。因此今后需将更多影响血小板参数的因素、一系列血液学和非血液学生物标志物整合到预测模型中,进行进一步多中心、前瞻性、随机双盲对照研究,为RVO性ME患者定制最佳的个体化治疗方案并增强疾病评估和管理等各个方面。

参考文献

- Clark WL, Boyer DS, Heier JS, et al. Intravitreal Aflibercept for Macular Edema Following Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion: 52-Week Results of the VIBRANT Study. *Ophthalmology* 2016;123(2):330-336
- Song P, Xu Y, Zha M, et al. Global epidemiology of retinal vein occlusion: a systematic review and meta-analysis of prevalence, incidence, and risk factors. *J Glob Health* 2019;9(1):010427
- Daruich-Matet A, Matet A, Behar-Cohen F. Mechanisms of macular edema. Cystoid Macular Edema. Cham: Springer International Publishing 2016:7-25
- Ergelen M, Uyarel H. Plateletcrit: a novel prognostic marker for acute coronary syndrome. *Int J Cardiol* 2014;177(1):161
- Li JY, Li Y, Jiang Z, et al. Elevated mean platelet volume is associated with presence of colon cancer. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev* 2015;15(23):10501-10504
- Zaccardi F, Rocca B, Pitocco D, et al. Platelet mean volume,

- distribution width, and count in type 2 diabetes, impaired fasting glucose, and metabolic syndrome: a meta-analysis. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev* 2015;31(4):402-410
- 7 Yilmaz T, Yilmaz A. Altered platelet morphological parameters in patients with retinal vein occlusion. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci* 2016;20(10):1934-1939
- 8 Xu M, He XY, Huang P. The relationship between the mean platelet volume and carotid atherosclerosis and prognosis in patients with acute cerebral infarction. *Biomed Res Int* 2020;2020:6685740
- 9 Ji S, Ning X, Zhang B, et al. Platelet distribution width, platelet count, and plateletcrit in diabetic retinopathy: a systematic review and meta-analysis of PRISMA guidelines. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2019;98(29):e16510
- 10 Reichenbach A, Wurm A, Pannicke T, et al. Müller cells as players in retinal degeneration and edema. *Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol* 2007;245(5):627-636
- 11 Noma H, Funatsu H, Mimura T, et al. Increase of vascular endothelial growth factor and interleukin-6 in the aqueous humour of patients with macular oedema and central retinal vein occlusion. *Acta Ophthalmol* 2010;88(6):646-651
- 12 Jung SH, Kim KA, Sohn SW, et al. Association of aqueous humor cytokines with the development of retinal ischemia and recurrent macular edema in retinal vein occlusion. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2014;55(4):2290
- 13 贾媛媛, 喻晓兵, 叶红, 等. 玻璃体腔注射雷珠单抗治疗缺血型和非缺血型视网膜中央静脉阻塞继发黄斑水肿一年疗效对比观察. *中华眼底病杂志* 2018;34(5):443-447
- 14 Busch C, Zur D, Fraser-Bell S, et al. Shall we stay, or shall we switch? Continued anti-VEGF therapy versus early switch to dexamethasone implant in refractory diabetic macular edema. *Acta Diabetol* 2018;55(8):789-796
- 15 Cao W, Cui H, Biskup E. Combination of grid laser photocoagulation and a single intravitreal ranibizumab as an efficient and cost-effective treatment option for macular edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion. *Rejuvenation Res* 2019;22(4):335-341
- 16 Nishida A, Kojima H, Kameda T, et al. Five-year outcomes of pars Plana vitrectomy for macular edema associated with branch retinal vein occlusion. *Clin Ophthalmol* 2017;11:369-375
- 17 赵子君, 梁丽芳, 曾丽娜, 等. 不同 OCT 分型的糖尿病性黄斑水肿与血小板参数的关系. *眼科新进展* 2020;40(5):453-456
- 18 Schmidt-Erfurth U, Garcia-Arumi J, Gerendas BS, et al. Guidelines for the management of retinal vein occlusion by the European society of Retina specialists (EURETINA). *Ophthalmologica* 2019;242(3):123-126
- 19 Kim BY, Smith SD, Kaiser PK. Optical coherence tomographic patterns of diabetic macular edema. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2006;142(3):405-412
- 20 Park SP, Ahn JK, Mun GH. Aqueous vascular endothelial growth factor levels are associated with serous macular detachment secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion. *Retina* 2010;30(2):281-286
- 21 Kang JW, Chung H, Chan Kim H. Correlation of optical coherence tomographic hyperreflective foci with visual outcomes in different patterns of diabetic macular edema. *Retina* 2016;36(9):1630-1639
- 22 Handtke S, Thiele T. Large and small platelets - (When) do they differ? *J Thromb Haemost* 2020;18(6):1256-1267
- 23 Boilard E, Nigrovic PA, Larabee K, et al. Platelets amplify inflammation in arthritis via collagen-dependent microparticle production. *Science* 2010;327(5965):580-583
- 24 Cerletti C, Tamburrelli C, Izzi B, et al. Platelet-leukocyte interactions in thrombosis. *Thromb Res* 2012;129(3):263-266
- 25 Noma H, Mimura T, Yasuda K, et al. Role of soluble vascular endothelial growth factor receptor signaling and other factors or cytokines in central retinal vein occlusion with macular edema. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2015;56(2):1122-1128
- 26 Koytak A, Altinisik M, Sogutlu Sari E, et al. Effect of a single intravitreal bevacizumab injection on different optical coherence tomographic patterns of diabetic macular oedema. *Eye* 2013;27(6):716-721
- 27 Shin YU, Lee MJ, Lee BR. Choroidal maps in different types of macular edema in branch retinal vein occlusion using swept-source optical coherence tomography. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2015;160(2):328-334. e1
- 28 Shimura M, Yasuda K, Yasuda M, et al. Visual outcome after intravitreal bevacizumab depends on the optical coherence tomographic patterns of patients with diffuse diabetic macular edema. *Retin Phila Pa* 2013;33(4):740-747
- 29 Ercalik NY, Imamoglu S, Turkseven Kumral E, et al. Influence of serous retinal detachment on the outcome of ranibizumab treatment in diabetic macular oedema. *Cutan Ocul Toxicol* 2018;37(4):324-327
- 30 Yarlioglu M, Ardic I, Dogdu O, et al. The acute effects of passive smoking on mean platelet volume in healthy volunteers. *Angiology* 2012;63(5):353-357
- 31 Ball S, Arevalo M, Wongsangsak S, et al. Implications of mean platelet volume in health and disease: a large population study on data from National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *Thromb Res* 2019;175:90-94
- 32 蒋长顺, 贺学姣, 龚潇潇, 等. 不同人群血脂与血小板数量、平均血小板体积的相关性. *中国老年学杂志* 2010;30(17):2409-2411