

# 原发性闭角型青光眼合并白内障两种手术方式疗效研究

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收稿日期: 2014-02-24 修回日期: 2014-07-07

## Effect of two surgical treatments for primary angle-closure glaucoma combined with cataract

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Received: 2014-02-24 Accepted: 2014-07-07

### Abstract

• **AIM:** To compare the effect of trabeculectomy and combined surgery of glaucoma and cataract treating primary angle-closure glaucoma (PACG) with cataract.

• **METHODS:** It was retrospectively reviewed that 80 patients (90 eyes) with PACG and cataract were treated in our hospital from January 2012 to October 2013. They were divided into observation group (combined surgery of glaucoma and cataract group, 45 eyes) and control group (trabeculectomy group, 45 eyes). Postoperatively, all the patients were followed up for 6mo. Intraocular pressure (IOP), visual acuity and complications were observed.

• **RESULTS:** Compared to preoperative IOP, postoperative IOP was significantly reduced in both observation group and control group, while IOP was reduced more greatly in observation group ( $P=0.003$ ). Visual acuity was significantly improved in observation group, while it was not improved significantly in control group ( $P=0.036$ ). Compared to control group, complications such as shallow anterior chamber with hypotony, macular edema and anterior chamber inflammation were less observed in observation group, with significant statistical difference ( $P=0.002$ ,  $P=0.003$ ,  $P=0.001$ ).

• **CONCLUSION:** For patients with PACG and cataract, combined surgery of glaucoma and cataract is an effective surgery that can improve visual acuity and reduce IOP with fewer complications.

• **KEYWORDS:** primary angle-closure glaucoma; cataract; trabeculectomy; combined surgery of glaucoma and cataract

**Citation:** Gao Y, Huang XB. Effect of two surgical treatments for primary angle-closure glaucoma combined with cataract. *Guoji Yanke Zazhi(Int Eye Sci)* 2014;14(8):1508-1510

### 摘要

**目的:** 比较单纯小梁切除术和青光眼白内障联合手术(青白联合手术)治疗原发性闭角型青光眼(primary angle-closure glaucoma, PACG)合并白内障的效果。

**方法:** 回顾性分析我院2010-01/2013-10间收治的PACG合并白内障患者80例90眼,分为观察组(青白联合手术组,45眼)和对照组(单纯小梁切除术组,45眼)。术后对所有患者随访6mo,观察术后眼压、视力以及术后并发症等情况。

**结果:** 两组术后眼压比术前眼压均明显的降低,而观察组眼压降低更明显( $P=0.003$ )。观察组患者术后视力明显上升,而对照组术后视力与术前上升不明显,两组对比差异有统计学意义( $P=0.036$ )。对照组术后发生低眼压性浅前房、黄斑水肿、前房炎症的患眼均较观察组多,差异均有统计学意义( $P=0.002$ ,  $P=0.003$ ,  $P=0.001$ )。

**结论:** 对PACG合并白内障的患者行青白联合手术治疗能有效提高视力,控制眼压,且并发症少。

**关键词:** 原发性闭角型青光眼; 白内障; 单纯小梁切除术; 青白联合手术

DOI:10.3980/j.issn.1672-5123.2014.08.40

**引用:** 高阳, 黄雪碧. 原发性闭角型青光眼合并白内障两种手术方式疗效研究. 国际眼科杂志 2014;14(8):1508-1510

### 0 引言

随着国家人口的老龄化,老年眼科疾病已经成为一个全社会关注的疾病,其中原发性闭角型青光眼(PACG)与白内障是老年人常见的眼科疾病。两种疾病常常同时发生,对老年患者的生活质量产生了十分严重的影响<sup>[1]</sup>,对于PACG合并白内障的手术方式选择一直是眼科学界讨论的话题,目前仍存在争议。除了采用单纯的小梁切除术控制眼内压,部分学者认为单纯行晶状体超声乳化切除术亦可有效降低眼内压,提高视力<sup>[2]</sup>,而部分学者则认为青白联合手术能更有效降低眼内压,防止青光眼视神经损害的进展,应成为PACG合并白内障患者的首选手术方式<sup>[3]</sup>。现回顾性分析2010-01/2013-10间我院收治的PACG合并白内障患者80例90眼,总结如下。

### 1 对象和方法

**1.1 对象** 选取我院2010-01/2013-10间收治的PACG合并白内障患者80例90眼,其中男45例51眼,女35例39眼;观察组包括男26例,女15例,对照组包括男19例,女20例。年龄55~80(平均67.6±11.2)岁,其中观察组

平均年龄(65.2±12.4)岁,对照组平均年龄(68.1±10.5)岁。入选标准:慢性闭角型青光眼:超过180°房角关闭,眼压升高超过21mmHg,视野和青光眼杯盘比改变相一致。急性闭角型青光眼:有明显诱因,眼压明显升高,角膜水肿,前房浅,瞳孔中度散大,伴或不伴前房炎症反应和青光眼斑,应用抗青光眼药物3d内眼压下降,超过180°房角关闭。白内障:晶状体混浊,视力低于0.3。其中慢性闭角型青光眼40眼,急性闭角型青光眼50眼。所有患者的晶状体均伴有不同程度的混浊,视力情况:≤0.1共30眼,>0.1~0.2共36眼,>0.2~0.3共24眼。将90眼分为观察组(青白联合手术组)45眼和对照组(单纯小梁切除组)45眼。观察组包括慢性闭角型青光眼18眼,急性闭角型青光眼27眼。对照组包括慢性闭角型青光眼22眼,急性闭角型青光眼23眼。所有患者均符合行单纯小梁切除术或晶状体超声乳化吸除+人工晶状体植入联合小梁切除术的手术指征。术前均将两种手术方式的优点、缺点以及并发症充分告知患者,并签署了手术同意书。排除标准:(1)既往有明确外伤和眼部手术史;(2)晶状体相关性青光眼;(3)既往曾发生葡萄膜炎;(4)既往有全身和局部激素治疗病史;(5)PACG患者应用抗青光眼药物后眼压未控制者。

## 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 观察组** 晶状体超声乳化吸除+人工晶状体植入联合小梁切除术:行球周及表面麻醉,于10:00~1:00位作弧形角膜切口,行晶状体超声乳化吸除后植入人工晶状体,予缩瞳处理,制作结膜瓣,在12:00位作以角巩膜缘为基底的4mm×4mm的巩膜瓣,在底层巩膜切除1~2mm的小梁组织,并于相应处行虹膜根部切除,复位巩膜瓣,10-0丝线间断缝合巩膜,前房注入BSS液,检查滤过情况后缝合结膜瓣至严密对合,球结膜下注射抗生素抗感染,包扎患眼,术毕。

**1.2.2 对照组** 单纯小梁切除术:行球周及表面麻醉,于10:00~2:00位作弧形切口,制作结膜瓣,在12:00位作以角巩膜缘为基底的4mm×4mm的巩膜瓣,在底层巩膜切除1~2mm的小梁组织,并于相应处行虹膜根部切除,然后复位巩膜瓣,10-0丝线间断缝合巩膜,前房注入BSS液,检查滤过情况后缝合结膜瓣至严密对合,球结膜下注射抗生素抗感染,将患眼用纱布包扎,术毕。

**1.2.3 术后处理** 对所有患者术后局部采用妥布霉素地塞米松滴眼液滴眼,每日4次,逐周减少1次,连续滴眼3wk,此外对低眼压性浅前房患者辅以托吡卡胺滴眼液每晚滴术眼。

**1.2.4 观察指标** 采用国际标准视力表比较术前及术后两组患者的视力,采用Goldmann压平眼压计比较术前及术后眼压。采用裂隙灯和前置镜观察两组术后并发症(包括低眼压性浅前房、黄斑水肿、前房炎症)。对所有患者术后随访至6mo。

统计学分析:采用SPSS 14.0的统计软件对结果进行统计。数据用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 的形式表示,计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ ,计量资料采用独立样本 $t$ 检验, $P<0.05$ 时差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 治疗效果** 两组术后眼压较术前眼压均有了明显降低,而观察组降低更明显( $P=0.003$ ),观察组患者术后视力明显上升,而对照组术后视力与术前相比上升不明显,

表1 两组患者术前和术后6mo眼压及视力对比( $n=45, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

| 组别       | 眼压(mmHg)   |            | 视力        |           |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|          | 术前         | 术后6mo      | 术前        | 术后6mo     |
| 观察组      | 32.87±5.23 | 11.98±4.27 | 0.24±0.05 | 0.77±0.31 |
| 对照组      | 36.24±4.13 | 16.04±5.34 | 0.26±0.06 | 0.35±0.06 |
| <i>P</i> | 0.068      | 0.003      | 0.012     | 0.036     |

两组对比差异有统计学意义( $P=0.036$ ),见表1。

**2.2 并发症** 对照组发生低眼压性浅前房10眼(22%),黄斑水肿8眼(18%),前房炎症7眼(16%),观察组发生低眼压性浅前房3眼(7%),黄斑水肿2眼(4%),前房炎症1眼(2%),两组在各种并发症的发生率方面的差异均有统计学意义( $P=0.002, P=0.003, P=0.001$ )。

## 3 讨论

近年来,随着我们国家人口不断老龄化,PACG和白内障的老年患者在不断增长,两种疾病同时存在的患者也相应增多。手术治疗是提高患者生活质量的有效手段,如何减少患者的手术创伤及减少并发症发生是临床眼科医师需思考的问题。

PACG合并白内障的手术治疗,过去往往分二次进行,先行小梁切除术,手术成功后选择合适的时机再实施白内障手术。然而一些青光眼患者术后常视力越来越差,除了手术导致屈光度改变外,青光眼术后加速白内障的发展也是其中一个重要原因,且二次手术伴有二次并发症的危险,滤过泡的存在也会加大白内障手术的难度,从而导致术后视力提高不理想。随着眼科显微手术技术的发展和提高,采用联合手术一次性治疗两种疾病已得到越来越广泛的应用<sup>[4]</sup>。对PACG合并白内障患者,联合手术和小梁切除术在降低眼内压和手术并发症等方面无明显差异,然而单纯小梁切除术有可能需再次手术治疗白内障或是相应的并发症,而联合手术则多不需二次手术<sup>[5]</sup>。既往的研究表明联合手术的降眼压效果没有单纯小梁切除术好,但研究多集中于原发性开角型青光眼(primary open angle glaucoma, POAG)<sup>[6-8]</sup>,且联合手术的降压效果在POAG和PACG患者存在明显差异,但目前针对联合手术和小梁切除术治疗PACG合并白内障患者效果比较的研究较少,对联合手术治疗PACG合并白内障患者的效果仍无定论<sup>[9,10]</sup>。PACG是在我国最常见的青光眼类型,传统的治疗方法是采用降眼压药物控制眼压后根据房角情况选择小梁切除术和虹膜周切术。研究表明对合并白内障的急性房角关闭的患者而言,晶状体超声乳化吸除术比周边虹膜切除术更能长期有效地控制眼内压<sup>[11]</sup>。流行病学也表明晶状体超声乳化吸除术的广泛开展可能对发病率下降起到积极的预防作用<sup>[12]</sup>。尽管如此,单纯晶状体超声乳化吸除术控制眼压效果仍较单纯小梁切除术差<sup>[13]</sup>。因此对合并白内障的PACG可首选青白联合手术。

在原发性慢性闭角型青光眼中,晶状体因素起了重要作用,其机制包括晶状体增厚、晶状体位置前移等。虽然单独行晶状体超声乳化吸除联合人工晶状体植入术也可解除晶状体因素,可使房角重新开放,前房加深,减轻周边房角粘连,从而降低眼内压,提高视力<sup>[14-17]</sup>,但是青白联合手术能更长期且有效地降低眼内压<sup>[18]</sup>,减少降眼压药物的使用次数,这对于保护进展期的PACG患者的视力及提高生活质量尤为重要。

我们选择了 PACG 患者 45 眼进行了晶状体超声乳化吸出+人工晶状体植入联合小梁切除术,术后 6mo 的随访结果证实,此手术的术后患者的眼压及视力恢复情况均较单纯行小梁切除术术后的效果好,且青白联合手术的术后并发症少,明显提高了患者的术后生活质量。所以临床上对 PACG 合并白内障的患者采用联合手术治疗值得进一步地推广及应用。

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