

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.09.042

## 视网膜激光光凝治疗视网膜静脉阻塞疗效及对 IOP、CMT 影响 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨视网膜激光光凝治疗视网膜静脉阻塞疗效及对眼内压(intraocular Pressure,IOP)、黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度(central Macular Thickness,CMT)影响。**方法:**选取2017年4月-2019年9月我院收治的80例视网膜静脉阻塞患者作为研究对象,随机将其分为两组,对照组40例,给予球旁注射曲安奈德注射液治疗;研究组40例,给予视网膜激光光凝治疗。观察两组患者临床疗效、治疗前后IOP、CMT以及最佳矫正视力(best Corrected Visual Acuity,BCVA)。**结果:**研究组总有效率显著高于对照组(97.50% vs 77.50%, $P<0.05$ );治疗前,两组IOP、CMT、BCVA水平比较无差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后研究组明显优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**视网膜激光光凝治疗视网膜静脉阻塞疗效显著,能有效的改善患者IOP、CMT以及BCVA水平,具有一定的临床意义,值得临床推广和应用。

**关键词:**视网膜;激光光凝;视网膜静脉阻塞;疗效;IOP、CMT

**中图分类号:**R774 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2021)09-1792-04

## Effect of Laser Photocoagulation on Retinal Vein Occlusion and Its Effect on IOP and CMT\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of laser photocoagulation on retinal vein occlusion (RVO) and its effect on IOP and CMT. **Methods:** 80 patients with retinal vein occlusion in our hospital from April 2017 to September 2019 as the research objects, and randomly divided them into two groups. 40 patients in the control group were treated with triamcinolone acetonide injection beside the ball, the study group 40 cases were treated with retinal laser photocoagulation. The clinical efficacy, intraocular pressure (IOP), foveal retinal thickness (CMT) and best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) were observed before and after treatment. **Results:** The total effective rate of the study group was significantly higher than that of the control group (97.50% vs 77.50 %,  $P<0.05$ ). Before treatment, there was no difference in the levels of IOP, CMT, and BCVA between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The group was significantly better than the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Retinal laser photocoagulation is effective in the treatment of retinal vein occlusion. It can effectively improve the IOP, CMT and BCVA levels of patients. It has certain clinical significance and is worthy of clinical promotion and application.

**Key words:** Retina; Laser photocoagulation; Retinal vein occlusion; Curative effect; IOP, CMT

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R774 **Document code:** A

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2021)09-1792-04

### 前言

视网膜静脉阻塞是目前临幊上比较常见的眼底血管疾病。主要致病机制是由于静脉回流受阻导致视网膜静脉血管阻塞、瘀滞、血液回流不畅,进而引起视网膜水肿、出血、渗出。患者会出现视力下降、黄斑水肿、视野缺损等症状。如果不能及时给予治疗,还会导致患者失明。严重影响患者的生活质量和生命安全<sup>[1-3]</sup>。近些年,随着人们生活节奏的加快、生活压力的变大、电子产品的过渡使用导致的眼疲劳增加以及我国老龄化的日益严重,致使视网膜静脉阻塞的发病率呈逐年上升的趋势。而且,很多患者还会合并糖尿病、高血压、高血脂等病,是目前临幊上致盲率比较高的视网膜血管性疾病,已然引起国内外学者的高

度重视。既往,对于该病的治疗多以药物为主,但是效果并不是十分理想,患者会产生耐药性,且并发症比较多容易复发<sup>[4-6]</sup>。近些年,随着我国医学的不断发展进步,视网膜激光光凝术被广泛应用于临幊,效果显著,深受临幊和患者的青睐<sup>[7-8]</sup>。有研究报告<sup>[9-11]</sup>,视网膜激光光凝术能够有效的提高视网膜静脉阻塞性黄斑水肿患者的视力,但是国内相关的报道较少。因此,本文选取2017年4月-2019年9月我院收治的80例视网膜静脉阻塞患者作为研究对象,探讨视网膜激光光凝治疗视网膜静脉阻塞疗效及对IOP、CMT影响,现报告如下。

### 1 资料与方法

#### 1.1 一般资料

\* 基金项目:国家卫生计生委医药卫生科技发展研究中心项目(W2015CAE173)

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(收稿日期:2020-09-23 接受日期:2020-10-18)

选取 2017 年 4 月 -2019 年 9 月我院收治的 80 例视网膜静脉阻塞患者,将其随机分为两组,对照组 40 例,男性 18 例,女性 22 例,年龄 45~75 岁,平均(55.28±5.14)岁;研究组 40 例,男性 19 例,女性 21 例,年龄 42~74 岁,平均(54.38±4.06)岁;两组的一般资料对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),有可比性。

## 1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)符合视网膜静脉阻塞的诊断标准;(2)均有视网膜水肿、出血等症状;(3)CMT>250 μm,存在黄斑囊样水肿;(4)患者及家属均知情并签署了同意书。

排除标准:(1)有白内障、玻璃体浑浊等严重眼病者;(2)合并黄斑病变、视网膜血管炎、视网膜病变等眼底血管性疾病者;(3)接受过药物或是手术治疗者;(4)有眼外伤史者;(5)有药物过敏史者;(6)有精神类疾病不能配合治疗者。

## 1.3 方法

对照组给予球旁注射曲安奈德注射液治疗。患者平卧位,曲安奈德注射液轻轻的混合均匀,取 2.5 mL 无菌注射器抽吸,常规消毒眼周,在眶下缘外 1/3 处垂直进针,缓慢注入药物 20 mg 达球周。1 周后注射第二次,共治疗 3 次。

研究组给予激光光凝术治疗。首先为患者进行术前散瞳,给予表面麻醉后,放置视网膜镜。设置参数为:激光输出功率:150~300 mW;曝光时间:0.2 S;光斑直径:100~300 μm;光斑

间隔:光斑直径 1~2 个;以灰白色反应点认定为光斑起点,针对视网膜无灌注区进行激光光凝术治疗。间隔 1 w 进行一次治疗,共进行 1~4 次。

## 1.4 评价标准

临床疗效:显效:临床症状明显好转,黄斑水肿消失,血管无渗漏、出血吸收,视力恢复;有效:临床症状有所好转,黄斑水肿、血管渗漏情况有所减轻,视力有所恢复;无效:临床症状没有改善甚至加重。

## 1.5 观察指标

观察两组患者临床疗效、治疗前后 IOP、CMT 以及 BCVA 水平。

## 1.6 统计学方法

应用 SPSS 22.0,计量资料以( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示(对比行 t 检验);计数资料用百分比(%)表示(对比行  $\chi^2$  检验)。 $P<0.05$  有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组疗效比较

研究组总有效率为 97.50%;对照组总有效率为 77.50%,两组对比有显著差异( $P<0.05$ ),见表 1。

表 1 两组疗效比较(例,%)

Table 1 Comparison of efficacy between the two groups (n,%)

Groups	n	Markedly effective	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate(%)
Research group	40	22(55.00)	17(42.50)	1(2.50)	39(97.50)*
Control group	40	13(32.50)	18(45.00)	9(22.50)	31(77.50)

Note: compared with the control group, \* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 两组 IOP 比较

治疗前,两组 IOP 比较无差异( $P>0.05$ );治疗后研究组明

显优于对照组,两组对比有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表 2。

表 2 两组 IOP 比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,mmHg)

Table 2 Comparison of IOP between the two groups ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , mmHg)

Groups	n	Before treatment	2 weeks of treatment	4 weeks of treatment
Research group	40	23.41±0.53	17.78±0.41*	12.75±0.34*
Control group	40	23.23±0.62	19.56±0.53	15.36±0.43

### 2.3 两组治疗前后 CMT 比较

治疗前,两组 CMT 比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗

后研究组明显优于对照组,两组对比有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表 3。

表 3 两组 CMT 比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,μm)

Table 3 Comparison of CMT between the two groups ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , μm)

Groups	n	Before treatment	2 weeks of treatment	4 weeks of treatment
Research group	40	489.40±89.16	296.56±50.59*	256.70±33.37*
Control group	40	488.25±88.62	378.78±54.17	287.36±35.46

### 2.4 两组 BCVA 水平比较

治疗前,两组 BCVA 水平比较无差异( $P>0.05$ );治疗后研

究组明显优于对照组,两组对比有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表 4。

表 4 两组 BCVA 水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , LogMAR)  
Table 4 Comparison of BCVA levels in the two groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , LogMAR)

Groups	n	Before treatment	2 weeks of treatment	4 weeks of treatment
Research group	40	0.70± 0.11	0.61± 0.08*	0.50± 0.05*
Control group	40	0.71± 0.10	0.65± 0.09	0.56± 0.06

### 3 讨论

视网膜静脉阻塞的致病原因比较复杂,致病机制并没有明确的说法,是目前临幊上比较常见的眼底血管类疾病<sup>[12-14]</sup>。病程比较长,且易反复复发。常常表现为视网膜脱离、黄斑水肿、出血,导致患者视力下降、视野缺损,严重的还会导致患者失明<sup>[15,16]</sup>。临床数据表明<sup>[17,18]</sup>,近些年由于视网膜静脉阻塞导致的致盲率呈逐年上升的趋势,且由于人们生活习惯的改变、老龄化严重,导致该病的并发率也在不断上升,严重的降低了患者的生活质量<sup>[19]</sup>。视网膜静脉阻塞的治疗主要为药物治疗,但是,长期用药会出现抗药性,并且会导致结膜炎、眼底出血等并发症的发生。近些年,随着医学技术的发展,激光手术治疗视网膜静脉阻塞的治疗,效果显著<sup>[20]</sup>。

激光光凝治疗可以通过激光增强视网膜对光能的吸收,使视网膜的毛细血管血液通道得以建立,进而改善黄斑水肿现象,同时降低病变血管的通透性,使渗漏得以减少,同时又能改善缺血的症状,避免形成新生血管,最终改善视力,并能降低并发症的并发率。对于视网膜静脉阻塞的治疗具有很好的疗效,对视功能的恢复具有积极的临床意义<sup>[21,22]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,研究组总有效率明显优于对照组,证明激光光凝治疗用于治疗视网膜静脉阻塞疗效显著,究其原因,激光光凝疗法能够对光感受器细胞群给予破坏,降低耗氧量,提高内层视网膜供氧量,同时促进小动脉收缩,降低毛细血管静水压,抑制血液渗出,进而改善黄斑水肿程度。缓解患者黄斑水肿,血管渗漏、出血等临床症状,能够很好地提高临床疗效。这与刘银萍<sup>[23]</sup>等人研究结果不同,该学者评价视网膜激光光凝联合通塞脉片治疗视网膜静脉阻塞的临床效果,A组单纯给予视网膜激光光凝治疗,B组除给予视网膜激光光凝治疗外,同时服用通塞脉片评价视网膜激光光凝联合通塞脉片治疗,结果显示通塞脉片+激光治疗组总有效率为85%,激光治疗组总有效率为55%。

另外,本研究结果中,治疗后,研究组IOP、CMT明显优于对照组,说明激光光凝治疗能够有效的缓解患者的IOP。这与孔令菊<sup>[24]</sup>研究结果相符,该学者探讨激光与曲安奈德联合治疗非缺血型视网膜中央静脉阻塞所致黄斑囊样水肿的疗效,对照组采用曲安奈德治疗,观察组在对照组的基础上加用激光光凝治疗,两组治疗后CMT、IOP均较治疗前明显降低,且观察组治疗1周、1个月、2个月的CMT、IOP明显低于对照组。分析可知,激光光凝治疗不仅能减轻黄斑水肿,还能够最大限度的缩减激光光凝的治疗区域,进而减轻了对视网膜细胞的损伤,降低了对患者房水循环影响,达到缓解患者的IOP的作用<sup>[25,26]</sup>。视网膜静脉阻塞患者黄斑中心凹隆起或是增厚,致使内核、外丛状层出现囊样性间隙,进而出现多个囊腔,导致患者的视力降低。而激光光凝治疗能够很好的增强血管的通透性,使黄斑

水肿快速吸收,缓解患者CMT,最终达到治疗的效果,恢复患者视功能<sup>[27,28]</sup>。

最后,本研究结果显示,经过治疗研究组患者BCVA水平明显优于对照组。有效证明激光光凝治疗能恢复患者的视力,提高患者的视功能。这与孔令菊<sup>[24]</sup>等人研究结果相似,治疗2个月后的BCVA较治疗前明显增高,观察组治疗1周、1个月、2个月后的BCVA高于对照组。视力下降是视网膜静脉阻塞患者非常严重的并发症之一,极大的降低了患者生活质量,因此,如何有效的恢复患者的视力是治疗的最终目标。激光光凝治疗能够防止视网膜出血,并且促进血液吸收,降低黄斑部表面毛细血管的渗透性,防止黄斑水肿,促进患者视力恢复<sup>[29,30]</sup>。本研究也存在一定的不足,纳入的样本量少,结果可能存在偏倚;同时没有设立视网膜激光光凝联合曲安奈德注射液组治疗视网膜静脉阻塞,后续研究需要联合应用,分析其疗效。

总而言之,视网膜激光光凝用于治疗视网膜静脉阻塞具有理想的临床效果,能很好的改善患者IOP、CMT,并且能恢复患者的视功能,值得临幊广泛推广和应用。

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