

6~14岁学生近视程度与角膜曲率、眼轴、身高、体质量及骨龄的关系

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Relationship between the corneal curvature, axial length, height, weight, bone age and the degree of myopia in students aged 6-14

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Abstract

• **AIM:** To explore the relationship between the corneal curvature, axial length, height, weight, bone age and the degree of myopia in students aged 6-14.

• **METHODS:** The height, weight, visual acuity were examined in children aged 6-14 in Baoshan district of Shanghai. There were 621 poor vision students were enrolled refractive examination, including the optometry after cycloplegia, corneal curvature and axial length. They were also taken the imaging examination of carpal bone to define their bone age. The relationship of examination results was analyzed.

• **RESULTS:** Statistics showed that the spherical equivalent had negative correlation with axial length and had no correlation with corneal curvature. The spherical equivalent had negative correlation with age, the axial length, height, weight, bone age had positive correlation with age, while the corneal curvature and the difference of axial length between measurement and emmetropia had no correlation with age. The height, weight, age, bone age and bone age difference had negative correlation with spherical equivalent, had positive correlation with axial length, had no correlation with corneal curvature. The height, weight, age, bone

age had no correlation with the difference of axial length, and the bone age difference had weak positive correlation with the difference of axial length.

• **CONCLUSION:** The myopia of adolescent has some relationship with the rhythm of body growth and development.

• **KEYWORDS:** myopia; corneal curvature; axial length; height; weight; bone age

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摘要

目的:了解6~14岁学生近视程度与身高、体质量、角膜曲率、眼轴及骨龄之间的关系。

方法:对上海市宝山区6~14岁学生进行身高、体质量、视力普查,621例视力低下的学生予以复方托吡卡胺扩瞳验光,测量角膜曲率度数和眼轴长度,行双手腕骨X线摄片测定骨龄,对检查结果予以整理,分析参数之间的关系。

结果:等效球镜度数与眼轴长度负相关,与角膜曲率无关。等效球镜度数与年龄负相关,眼轴长度、身高、体质量、骨龄差与年龄正相关,角膜曲率和眼轴差与年龄不相关。身高、体质量、年龄、骨龄、骨龄差与等效球镜度数负相关,与眼轴长度正相关,与角膜曲率无关。身高、体质量、年龄、骨龄均与眼轴差无关,而骨龄差与眼轴差弱正相关。

结论:青少年近视与全身生长发育的节奏存在一定的关系。

关键词:近视;角膜曲率;眼轴;身高;体质量;骨龄

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0 引言

近视是指在不使用调节功能的状态下,远处来的平行光线在视网膜感光层前方聚焦^[1]。近视的病因目前尚未完全明确,主要认为有遗传因素、发育因素、外因,也可能是三者的综合结果^[2]。本文通过观察6~14岁学生的近视程度与身高、体质量、骨龄、角膜曲率、眼轴长度等生物参数的关系,为研究青少年近视发展变化规律提供客观依据。

表1 等效球镜、眼轴长度、角膜曲率、身高、体质量、眼轴差、骨龄差的年龄分布

 $\bar{x} \pm s$

年龄(岁)	例数	等效球镜	眼轴(mm)	角膜曲率	身高(cm)	体质量(kg)	眼轴差(mm)	骨龄差
6~	26	-0.75±1.11	22.23±1.17	43.97±0.99	124.10±4.46	25.58±4.66	1.08±1.17	0.97±1.38
7~	38	-0.67±0.93	23.11±0.88	43.58±1.24	127.37±5.80	28.16±5.84	1.26±0.88	0.10±0.87
8~	61	-1.29±1.16	23.92±0.85	43.05±1.57	132.35±5.90	28.99±6.04	1.77±0.85	0.69±0.89
9~	76	-1.30±1.21	23.89±0.93	43.09±1.11	136.85±6.53	32.02±6.71	1.23±0.93	0.20±0.97
10~	87	-1.88±1.69	24.17±0.94	43.18±1.26	144.39±7.41	39.07±10.94	1.51±0.94	0.80±1.43
11~	85	-2.21±1.42	24.40±0.84	43.08±1.28	150.08±7.54	43.21±10.19	1.74±0.84	0.78±1.16
12~	88	-2.08±1.71	24.44±0.98	43.05±1.36	156.41±7.94	46.22±11.03	1.46±0.98	0.96±1.32
13~	86	-2.40±1.78	24.58±0.96	43.13±1.28	161.93±8.23	54.13±10.57	1.60±0.96	0.92±1.44
14~	74	-2.36±2.05	24.61±1.04	43.01±1.27	163.69±8.51	56.02±12.77	1.63±1.04	0.74±1.27
r_s		-0.289	0.305	-0.067	0.898	0.746	0.045	0.148
P		0.037	0.024	0.064	0.015	0.021	0.072	0.039

表2 眼球生物测量参数与全身发育指标的 Spearman 相关

眼球生物 测量参数	身高		体质量		年龄		骨龄		骨龄差	
	r_s	P	r_s	P	r_s	P	r_s	P	r_s	P
等效球镜	-0.121	0.040	-0.153	0.037	-0.186	0.028	-0.164	0.031	-0.990	0.003
角膜曲率	0.015	0.087	0.010	0.102	0.004	0.219	0.003	0.106	0.021	0.094
眼轴	0.322	0.024	0.297	0.031	0.302	0.018	0.349	0.009	0.190	0.017
眼轴差	0.174	0.079	0.011	0.106	0.045	0.079	0.141	0.086	0.161	0.023

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 2009-07/12 上海市宝山区疾病预防控制中心对上海市宝山区中小学校的6~14岁学生进行普查,学校现场调查内容包括身高、体质量、视力和电脑验光,视力低常者再至就近医院进行眼科检查。其中3所学校的621例学生(男283例,45.6%;女338例,54.4%)至上海市曙光医院宝山分院眼科进一步检查。

1.2 方法 在学生家长知情同意的前提下,进行了医学验光和角膜曲率、眼轴长度测量、骨龄等检查。身高为脱鞋后站立时头顶至地面的高度,精确到0.1cm。体质量为除去外衣和脱鞋后的称重值,精确到0.1kg。视力低常即裸眼远视力<5.0;单眼或双眼为低常视力眼者为低常视力者^[3]。医学验光方法:双眼滴用50g/L托吡卡胺眼药水,5min 1次共滴5次,闭眼休息20min后在暗室进行带状光带检影,并使用综合验光仪验光,得到屈光状态结果。使用Nikon RK-8000电脑验光仪测定角膜曲率。使用索维A/B超仪测定眼轴长度。骨龄测定根据双手腕骨X线片,由放射科专业医师根据TW3法读片得出相应骨龄。

统计学分析:用Excel和SPSS 17.0软件包对数据作统计学处理,数据为非正态双变量资料,选取Spearman相关系数检验,分析各参数的关系。

2 结果

2.1 等效球镜与眼轴和角膜曲率的关系 等效球镜即球镜度数与柱镜度数的二分之一相加之和。K1,K2分别定义为最小和最大角膜屈光力径线上的角膜曲率。结果显示左右眼等效球镜的相关系数为0.93,左右眼眼轴长度相关系数为0.91,左右眼K1,K2相关系数分别为0.91和0.92,故左右眼测量参数具有高度相关性,并且最终的分析结果是一致的,所以在分析屈光参数的关系时,只列出了右眼的结果。等效球镜度数、眼轴长度及角膜曲率均属于非正态双变量资料,选取Spearman相关系数检验,结果显示等效球镜度数与眼轴长度中强负相关($r_s = 0.606$,

$P = 0.019$),与角膜曲率无关($K1:r_s = -0.068, P = 0.061$;
 $K2:r_s = -0.075, P = 0.073$)。

2.2 等效球镜、眼轴长度、角膜曲率、身高、体质量、眼轴差、骨龄差的年龄分布 表1中角膜曲率为右眼(K1+K2)/2所得值。眼轴差=测量眼轴长度-正常眼轴长度。正常眼轴长度参考本次上海市宝山区疾病预防控制中心对6~14岁学生普查的数据库中正视眼的眼轴长度:6~<9岁为22.15±0.11mm;9~<12岁为22.86±0.07mm;12~14岁为23.98±0.15mm。骨龄差为骨龄-实际年龄所得值。表1显示,随年龄增长,等效球镜度数逐渐降低,趋于近视,眼轴长度逐渐延长,身高、体质量逐渐增加,骨龄差逐渐增大;而角膜曲率和眼轴差与年龄不相关。

2.3 眼球生物测量参数与全身发育指标的关系 结果显示身高、体质量、年龄、骨龄、骨龄差与等效球镜度数弱负相关,与眼轴长度弱正相关,与角膜曲率无关。身高、体质量、年龄、骨龄均与眼轴差无关,而骨龄差与眼轴差弱正相关(表2)。

3 讨论

青少年近视是在身体发育的过程中出现的,那么除了遗传、用眼习惯、环境等影响因素以外,近视程度是否与个体发育水平有关系?关于这方面的研究,国内外有很多报道,但结论并不一致。大多研究表明眼轴长度与身高呈正相关^[4-12]。但Ojaimi等^[9]对澳大利亚儿童的研究没有发现身高与屈光状态的相关性。Chau等^[13]发现近视程度与眼眶大小不相关。王德才等^[14]在广州的研究发现屈光状态与身高有关,与体质量无关。Saw等^[11]发现7~9岁新加坡华人儿童的体质量与屈光状态呈正相关,体质量大的儿童倾向于远视状态。Gardiner^[15]对英国儿童的研究发现近视进展的儿童体质量增加较快,而近视保持不变的儿童体质量增加较慢。

大量研究表明,角膜曲率半径在6岁以后保持相对稳定,屈光状态向近视发展主要是由于眼轴变长引起的,特

别是在儿童和青少年时期^[16-23]。本文眼轴长度与年龄正相关的结果与青少年近视程度随年龄增长而加重相符合。本文中眼轴差与年龄分布无关,Song等^[24]发现近视眼和正视眼每年眼轴增长量无差异;每年眼球横径增长量近视眼少于正视眼。10岁前眼轴长度增长快,10岁后增长减慢。眼轴和身高停止生长的年龄基本一致^[25]。所以可能还需进一步探讨其他衡量眼球生长的测量指标,如眼球横径、眼球体积等。青少年的发育高峰年龄存在男女性别差异,所以进一步根据年龄段和性别的分层分析也有必要。

一个人的最终身高主要是由骨骼发育所决定的,骨骼发育重要的基因在眼角膜和视网膜都有表达,并影响实验性近视的产生^[26,27]。Pohlandt^[28]就曾针对近视多发生在发育高峰期的现象,推测近视与骨骼发育有关。在生长发育的快速阶段,由于骨骼迅速生长,骨骼发育需要的矿物质相对缺乏,可能与近视发生有关。国内研究表明近视少年青春期发育较早,眼轴长增加较多^[29]。近视儿童生长发育快,成熟早,特别是初潮早的女孩易发生近视^[30]。

所以,本文引入了骨龄这一反映身体发育成熟状况的指标,通过分析近视程度与眼轴、年龄、骨龄、眼轴差及骨龄差的关系,探讨青少年近视的发生是否与生长发育的节奏相关。

骨龄,即骨骼测定年龄^[31],是以骨骼的发育变化测定的体格发育年龄,是反映身体发育成熟度的最好指标。同年龄儿童,骨龄超过年龄(骨龄提前)者与骨龄低于年龄(骨龄落后)者相比,前者平均体格生长较快,体质量、身高值较大^[32]。生长激增是青春期发育的重要标志,此时身高突增,骨龄增长亦快^[33-35]。

本文中骨龄差随年龄增长而增大,反映了6~14岁学生处于快速生长发育阶段。眼轴差与骨龄差呈弱正相关,说明骨龄提前、发育快的个体,眼轴长度较正视眼更长,屈光状态更趋向于近视。这一结果提示青少年近视的发生与全身发育节奏相关。所以,在近视眼防治工作中,青少年发育高峰时期是近视眼患病的危险期,在发育前就做好视力保护工作,防患于未然,意义重大。

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