

不同近视程度患儿戴角膜塑形镜前后角膜滞后量和角膜阻力因子的动态变化

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摘要

目的:分析不同近视程度患儿戴角膜塑形(OK)镜前后角膜滞后量(CH)和角膜阻力因子(CRF)的动态变化。

方法:回顾性分析2019-01/2020-01于我院收治的近视儿童40例80眼,依据等效球镜度数(SE)水平将试验对象分为低度组、中度组,均选择夜戴型OK镜配戴治疗,分别于戴镜前、戴镜1wk,1,6mo,1a检测并记录患儿的裸眼视力(LogMAR),眼部A超监测患儿中央角膜厚度(CCT)和眼轴长度(AL)水平,综合验光仪验光测量SE水平,角膜地形图测量角膜曲率(K)值,采用ORA分析仪测量角膜补偿眼压(IOPcc)水平,同时计算出CH和CRF数值。

结果:戴镜后1wk,1,6mo,1a裸眼视力(LogMAR)水平明显低于戴镜前(均 $P<0.05$),SE、角膜曲率明显低于戴镜前(均 $P<0.05$)。戴镜后1wk,1,6mo,1a CH及CRF明显低于戴镜前(均 $P<0.05$)。与戴镜后1wk相比,戴镜后1,6mo,1a CH明显升高($t=6.010,6.447,6.556$,均 $P<0.05$)、CRF明显升高($t=6.429,6.786,7.143$,均 $P<0.05$)。戴镜后1wk,1mo,CH、CRF分别与K、CCT呈明显正相关($P<0.05$)。戴镜后1wk,1,6mo,1a低度组CH明显低于戴镜前($t=8.330,3.922,3.432,3.334$,均 $P<0.05$)、中度组CH明显低于戴镜前($t=13.276,4.964,4.052,4.387$,均 $P<0.05$)。与戴镜后1wk相比,戴镜后1,6mo,1a低度组CH明显升高($t=4.413,4.903,5.001$,均 $P<0.05$)、中度组CH明显升高($t=8.312,8.773,8.889$,均 $P<0.05$)。戴镜后1wk,中度组患儿CH水平明显低于低度组($t=2.089, P<0.05$)。戴镜后1wk,1,6mo,1a低度组CRF明显低于戴镜前($t=8.684,3.928,3.618,3.308$,均 $P<0.05$)、中度组CRF明显低于戴镜前($t=15.432,5.576,5.057,4.668$,均 $P<0.05$);与戴镜后1wk相比,戴镜后1,6mo,1a低度组CRF明显升高($t=4.755,5.065,5.376$,均 $P<0.05$)、中度组CRF明显升高($t=9.856,10.374,10.764$,均 $P<0.05$)。戴镜后1wk,中度组患儿CRF水平明显低于低度组($t=2.610, P<0.05$)。

结论:配戴OK镜后CH及CRF水平均出现不同程度的降

低,其中戴镜后1wk时CH及CRF水平最低,戴镜后1mo恢复至稳定状态,配戴OK镜不影响角膜生物学性能。随着近视度数的增加,CH及CRF水平下降更为明显,以达到最佳矫正效果,此现象与角膜曲率存在一定联系。

关键词:近视;戴角膜塑形镜;角膜滞后量;角膜阻力因子;动态变化

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Dynamic changes of corneal lag and corneal resistance factor in children with different degrees of myopia

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Abstract

• AIM: To investigate the dynamic changes of corneal hysteresis (CH) and corneal resistance factor (CRF) before and after orthokeratology (OK) in children with different degrees of myopia.

• METHODS: Totally 40 cases (80 eyes) of myopic children treated in our hospital from January 2019 to January 2020 were retrospectively analyzed. The subjects were divided into low-grade group and medium-grade group according to the spherical equivalent (SE) level. They were all treated with night wearing OK glasses. The LogMAR naked eye vision of the children was detected and recorded before and 1wk, 1, 6mo and 1a after wearing glasses. The levels of central corneal thickness (CCT) and axial length (AL) were monitored by ocular a-ultrasound, the SE level was measured by comprehensive optometry, the corneal curvature (K) was measured by corneal topography, the corneal compensated intraocular pressure (IOPcc) level was measured by ORA analyzer, and the values of CH and CRF were calculated at the same time.

• RESULTS: The naked visual acuity of LogMAR at 1wk, 1, 6mo and 1a after wearing glasses was significantly lower

than that before wearing glasses (all $P < 0.05$), and the SE and corneal curvature were significantly lower than that before wearing glasses (all $P < 0.05$). CH and CRF at 1wk, 1, 6mo, 1a after wearing glasses were significantly lower than those before wearing glasses (all $P < 0.05$). Compared with 1wk after wearing glasses, CH was significantly increased at 1, 6mo and 1a after wearing glasses ($t = 6.010, 6.447, 6.556$, all $P < 0.05$), CRF was significantly increased ($t = 6.429, 6.786, 7.143$, all $P < 0.05$). One week after wearing glasses, CH and CRF were positively correlated with K and CCT ($P < 0.05$); 1mo after wearing glasses, CH and CRF were positively correlated with K and CCT ($P < 0.05$). At 1wk, 1, 6mo and 1a after wearing glasses, CH in low degree group was significantly lower than that before wearing glasses ($t = 8.330, 3.922, 3.432$ and 3.334 , all $P < 0.05$), and CH in moderate degree group was significantly lower than that before wearing glasses ($t = 13.276, 4.964, 4.052$ and 4.387 , all $P < 0.05$). Compared with 1wk after wearing glasses, CH in low-grade group was significantly higher ($t = 4.413, 4.903, 5.001$, all $P < 0.05$) and in moderate group was significantly higher ($t = 8.312, 8.773, 8.889$, all $P < 0.05$) at 1, 6mo and 1a after wearing glasses. One week after wearing glasses, the CH level of moderate group was significantly lower than that of low group ($t = 2.089$, $P < 0.05$). CRF in low-grade group was significantly lower than that before wearing glasses ($t = 8.684, 3.928, 3.618, 3.308$, all $P < 0.05$), CRF in moderate group was significantly lower than that before wearing glasses ($t = 15.432, 5.576, 5.057, 4.668$, all $P < 0.05$), CRF in low-grade group was significantly higher than that after wearing glasses ($t = 4.755, 5.065, 5.376$, all $P < 0.05$), and CRF in moderate group was significantly higher than that after wearing glasses ($t = 9.856, 10.374, 10.764$, all $P < 0.05$). One week after wearing glasses, the CRF level of moderate group was significantly lower than that of low group ($t = 2.610$, $P < 0.05$).

• **CONCLUSION:** The levels of CH and CRF were decreased after wearing OK lens, which reached the lowest level 1wk after wearing OK lens and returned to a stable state 1mo after wearing OK lens. With the increase of myopia, the levels of CH and CRF will decrease to achieve the best correction effect.

• **KEYWORDS:** myopia; orthokeratology; corneal lag; corneal resistance factor; dynamic change

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0 引言

随着近年学习压力的增加及电子产品的过度依赖,近视发病率呈现逐年升高的趋势,且呈现年轻化趋势^[1]。既往统计显示,我国<12岁的近视儿童已高达200万人,严重影响儿童的身体健康及生活质量^[2]。角膜塑形镜(orthokeratology, OK)是矫正近视的一种非手术方式,戴镜后可通过减少中央角膜厚度(central corneal thickness, CCT)及角膜前表面曲率达到降低屈光度的目的^[3-5]。于

军等^[6]研究认为,OK镜治疗近视具有效果明显且安全性高的优点,但也会导致角膜水肿、上皮损伤等改变,而针对儿童配戴OK镜后生物力学改变的相关研究较少。本试验以2019-01/2020-01于我院收治的近视儿童40例80眼为研究对象,旨在分析不同近视程度患儿配戴OK镜前后角膜滞后量(corneal hysteresis, CH)和角膜阻力因子(corneal resistance factor, CRF)的动态变化。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 回顾性分析2019-01/2020-01于我院收治的近视儿童40例80眼,纳入标准:(1)双眼最佳矫正视力(best corrected visual acuity, BCVA)均在1.0以上;(2)患者及家属知情并签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)患者存在圆锥角膜、早产儿视网膜病变、发育性青光眼及先天性白内障等眼部疾病;(2)患者心、肝、肾等重要器官存在严重功能障碍;(3)存在角膜接触镜配戴、眼部手术及外伤病史;(4)患者服从性低或因其他原因终止本次试验。依据等效球镜度数(equivalent spherical mirror power, SE)水平将试验对象分为低度组($-0.50D \leq SE < -3.00D$)、中度组($-3.00D \leq SE < -6.00D$)。本研究已通过医院伦理会审批。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 配戴方法 戴镜前3d滴妥布霉素滴眼液预防感染。裂隙灯筛查眼部疾病,排除不适合配戴OK镜的人群。对镜片中心进行定位,镜片的活动度0.5~1.0mm,平坦接触区的范围需达到3~4mm,而旁中央反转弧区的范围需达到1~2mm,首先试戴40~60min的OK镜配镜,观察有无不适反应,确定配镜参数。要求患儿每晚8:00~10:00戴镜,早上6:00~8:00摘镜,戴镜持续时间至少7h。

1.2.2 相关数据测量 分别于戴镜前,戴镜后1wk, 1, 6mo, 1a检测并记录患儿的裸眼视力(LogMAR)、BCVA,眼部A超监测患儿CCT、眼轴长度(axial length, AL)水平,综合验光仪验光测量SE水平,角膜地形图测量角膜曲率(K)值,采用ORA分析仪测量角膜补偿眼压(corneal-compensated intraocular pressure, IOPcc)水平,同时计算出CH和CRF数值。

统计学分析:本研究数据均采用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计学分析,所有符合正态分布的计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,重复测量数据采用重复测量数据的方差分析,各时间点的组间差异比较,应采用独立样本 t 检验;不同时间点各组组内两两比较采用LSD- t 检验。采用Pearson线性相关分析各因子水平变化的相关性。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 配戴OK镜前后角膜生物学特征及相关参数分析 戴镜后1wk, 1, 6mo, 1a裸眼视力(LogMAR)水平均明显低于戴镜前(均 $P < 0.05$), SE、角膜曲率明显低于戴镜前,差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。戴镜前后CCT、IOPcc及眼轴变化差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表1。

2.2 配戴OK镜前后CH及CRF水平比较 戴镜后1wk, 1, 6mo, 1a CH及CRF明显低于戴镜前,差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。与戴镜后1wk相比,戴镜后1, 6mo, 1a CH、CRF明显升高(CH: $t = 6.010, 6.447, 6.556$, 均 $P < 0.05$; CRF: $t = 6.429, 6.786, 7.143$, 均 $P < 0.05$),见表2。

表1 患儿配戴OK镜前后角膜生物学特征及相关参数分析

指标	戴镜前	戴镜后 1wk	戴镜后 1mo	戴镜后 6mo	戴镜后 1a	F	P
裸眼视力(LogMAR)	0.55±0.21	0.13±0.25 ^a	0.09±0.17 ^a	0.08±0.23 ^a	0.08±0.12 ^a	82.500	<0.001
SE(D)	-2.92±1.34	-0.21±0.12 ^a	-0.25±0.14 ^a	-0.25±0.11 ^a	0.24±0.16 ^a	308.344	<0.001
角膜曲率(D)	43.56±1.46	41.25±1.28 ^a	41.52±1.25 ^a	41.52±1.34 ^a	41.53±1.24 ^a	46.231	<0.001
CCT(μm)	556.98±35.12	551.24±30.16	553.64±30.12	554.02±35.46	554.36±35.78	0.301	0.878
IOPcc(mmHg)	14.95±3.16	14.26±2.25	14.71±2.58	14.86±2.58	14.79±3.26	0.913	0.461
AL(mm)	24.58±1.45	24.65±0.58	24.58±0.41	24.62±0.54	24.63±0.48	0.102	0.981

注:^aP<0.05 vs 戴镜前。

表2 患儿配戴OK镜前后CH及CRF水平比较

指标	戴镜前	戴镜后 1wk	戴镜后 1mo	戴镜后 6mo	戴镜后 1a	F	P
CH	11.21±0.85	10.25±0.96 ^a	10.80±0.76 ^{a,c}	10.84±0.84 ^{a,c}	10.85±0.65 ^{a,c}	14.161	<0.001
CRF	11.20±0.85	10.26±0.78 ^a	10.80±0.84 ^{a,c}	10.83±0.67 ^{a,c}	10.86±0.58 ^{a,c}	16.151	<0.001

注:^aP<0.05 vs 戴镜前;^cP<0.05 vs 戴镜后 1wk。

表3 戴镜后CH、CRF与其他指标相关性分析

时间	指标	SE	IOPcc	眼轴	K	CCT
戴镜后 1wk	CH	-0.325	-0.145	0.189	0.436 [*]	0.701 [*]
	CRF	-0.341	-0.185	-0.265	0.428 [*]	0.652 [*]
戴镜后 1mo	CH	-0.556	-0.135	0.174	0.451 [*]	0.705 [*]
	CRF	-0.501	-0.185	-0.156	0.425 [*]	0.716 [*]

注: * :r 对应的 P<0.05。

表4 不同近视程度患儿戴镜前后不同时间CH水平比较

组别	眼数	戴镜前	戴镜 1wk	戴镜 1mo	戴镜 6mo	戴镜 1a
低度组	35	11.20±0.46	10.35±0.56 ^a	10.80±0.65 ^{a,c}	10.85±0.58 ^{a,c}	10.86±0.64 ^{a,c}
中度组	45	11.22±0.52	10.07±0.62 ^a	10.79±0.58 ^{a,c}	10.83±0.61 ^{a,c}	10.84±0.57 ^{a,c}
t		0.179	2.089	0.027	0.148	0.147
P		0.858	0.039	0.942	0.882	0.883

注:低度组:-0.50D≤SE<-3.00D;中度组:-3.00D≤SE<-6.00D。^aP<0.05 vs 戴镜前;^cP<0.05 vs 戴镜后 1wk。

表5 不同近视程度患儿戴镜前后不同时间CRF水平比较

组别	眼别	戴镜前	戴镜 1wk	戴镜 1mo	戴镜 6mo	戴镜 1a
低度组	35	11.19±0.51	10.35±0.61 ^a	10.81±0.63 ^{a,c}	10.84±0.59 ^{a,c}	10.87±0.51 ^{a,c}
中度组	45	11.21±0.50	10.02±0.52 ^a	10.78±0.46 ^{a,c}	10.82±0.53 ^{a,c}	10.85±0.57 ^{a,c}
t		0.175	2.610	0.079	0.159	0.162
P		0.860	0.011	0.936	0.873	0.871

注:低度组:-0.50D≤SE<-3.00D;中度组:-3.00D≤SE<-6.00D。^aP<0.05 vs 戴镜前;^cP<0.05 vs 戴镜后 1wk。

2.3 戴镜后CH和CRF与其他指标相关性分析 戴镜后1wk,1mo,CH与K、CCT呈明显正相关(P<0.05),CRF与K、CCT呈明显正相关性(P<0.05),见表3。

2.4 不同近视程度患儿CH水平比较 不同近视程度患儿戴镜前后不同时间CH比较,差异有统计学意义(F_{时间} = 0.418, P_{时间} = 0.041; F_{组间} = 0.586, P_{组间} = 0.002; F_{组间×时间} = 0.501, P_{组间×时间} = 0.028)。戴镜后1wk,1,6mo,1a低度组CH明显低于戴镜前,差异具有统计学意义(t = 8.330、3.922、3.432、3.334, P均<0.05)。戴镜后1wk,1,6mo,1a中度组CH明显低于戴镜前,差异具有统计学意义(t = 13.276、4.964、4.052、4.387, 均P<0.05)。与戴镜后1wk相比,低度组戴镜后1,6mo,1a CH明显升高(t = 4.413、4.903、5.001, 均P<0.05),中度组戴镜后1,6mo,1a CH明显升高(t = 8.312、8.773、8.889, 均P<0.05)。戴镜后1wk中,中度组患儿CH水平明显低于低度组,差异具有统计

学意义(t = 2.089, P<0.05),见表4。

2.5 不同近视程度患儿CRF水平比较 不同近视程度患儿戴镜前后不同时间CRF比较,差异有统计学意义(F_{时间} = 0.429, P_{时间} = 0.025; F_{组间} = 0.541, P_{组间} = 0.008; F_{组间×时间} = 0.485, P_{组间×时间} = 0.012)。戴镜后1wk,1,6mo,1a低度组CRF明显低于戴镜前,差异具有统计学意义(t = 8.684、3.928、3.618、3.308, 均P<0.05)。戴镜后1wk,1,6mo,1a中度组CRF明显低于戴镜前,差异具有统计学意义(t = 15.432、5.576、5.057、4.668, 均P<0.05)。与戴镜后1wk相比,低度组戴镜后1,6mo,1a CRF明显升高(t = 4.755、5.065、5.376, 均P<0.05),中度组戴镜后1,6mo,1a CRF明显升高(t = 9.856、10.374、10.764, 均P<0.05)。戴镜后1wk,中度组患儿CRF水平明显低于低度组,差异具有统计学意义(t = 2.610, P<0.05),见表5。

3 讨论

近视是指人眼在调节静止状态下,来自 5m 以外的平行光线经过眼的屈光系统,成像在视网膜黄斑中心凹之前,而在黄斑中心凹呈现的是模糊的物像,物体向近处移动才可以被清晰成像^[7]。近视是一种广泛存在的眼部疾病,是目前最令人担忧的公共卫生问题,是我国急需解决的问题^[8]。近年统计发现,我国高度近视患者人数高达 3 000 万。谢东成等^[9]的研究表明,小学学生近视患病率高达 34%,且随着学龄的增加,近视患病率也逐渐增高。高度近视可导致视网膜脱落、视网膜脉络膜病变、白内障及青光眼等并发症,且随着度数的增高,并发症发生风险也会越来越高,不仅严重影响患者的生活质量,还给家庭及社会带来沉重的经济负担^[10-12]。

OK 镜的作用机制是通过机械按摩及液压作用于角膜,促使角膜中心发生变化,角膜中周区域变厚,上皮区域变薄,提高患儿眼部视力,长时间配戴能有效控制近视的发展^[13]。梁晓磊等^[14]的研究表明,OK 镜治疗青少年中度近视具有显著疗效,其中提高患者及家属的指导可提高 OK 镜的安全性。简嘉等^[15]的研究表明,与渐进多焦点眼镜相比,OK 镜配戴患者近视发展缓慢,具有良好的抑制近视作用,可在临床中广泛应用。但由于 OK 镜问世时间较短,关于配戴 OK 镜是否引起角膜生物力学性能下降的相关报道较少。本试验中,各时点裸眼视力(LogMAR)水平明显低于戴镜前,SE、角膜曲率、CH 及 CRF 明显低于戴镜前。与戴镜后 1wk 相比,戴镜后 1、6mo,1a CH 及 CRF 明显升高。提示,OK 镜可明显延缓近视的发展,配戴 1wk 后角膜形态变化明显,1wk 后角膜各参数逐渐稳定,且配戴后 CH 及 CRF 水平降低后恢复稳定状态,尚未改变角膜生物力学性能,与 Liu 等^[16]的研究结果相近。

CH 代表机体角膜的黏性阻力,反映角膜吸收和消散外力的能力。CRF 代表角膜黏性阻力和弹性阻力的累积效应,其水平的变化提示机体角膜的整体硬度。VanderVeen 等^[17]研究认为,近视患者的眼球硬度明显低于健康人群,其中与角膜黏弹性及基质胶原纤维强度的角膜生物力学性能降低有关。Kinoshita 等^[18]研究表明,随着近视度数的升高,巩膜胶原纤维厚度及蛋白多糖合成率明显降低,可导致巩膜变薄及组织丢失,CH 及 CRF 水平也会出现不同程度的降低。本试验发现,戴镜后各时点低度组及中度组 CH、CRF 明显低于戴镜前。与戴镜后 1wk 相比,戴镜后 1、6mo,1a CH、CRF 明显升高。戴镜后 1wk,中度组患儿 CH、CRF 水平明显低于低度组。戴镜后 1wk,1mo,CH、CRF 与 K 呈明显正相关性。提示,OK 镜配戴过程中,CH 及 CRF 水平可能因 K 值的变化出现单纯数值的变化,角膜生物力学性能本身无明显变化。

综上所述,配戴 OK 镜后 CH 及 CRF 水平均出现不同程度的降低,其中戴镜后 1wk 时 CH 及 CRF 水平最低,戴镜后 1mo 恢复至稳定状态,配戴 OK 镜不影响角膜生物学性能。随着近视度数的增加,CH 及 CRF 水平下降更为明

显,以达到最佳矫正效果,此现象与角膜曲率存在一定联系。但由于本试验研究时间较短,样本数量较少,试验结论存在一定偶然性,未来将扩大试验对象及研究时间进行深入探究。

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