

玻璃体切除术后白内障发生或进展的机制及其影响因素

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摘要

玻璃体切除术(pars plana vitrectomy, PPV)自1972年由O'Malley提出后已成为眼科治疗史的一大革命,打破了既往的手术禁区,为无数玻璃体视网膜疾病的患者带去了希望。随着玻璃体切除术的不断发展,其安全性及有效性增加,手术适应证扩大,目前玻璃体切除术已成为治疗眼后段疾病最常用的手术方式。虽然玻璃体切除术后并发症越来越少,但白内障的发生或进展仍为PPV术后最常见的高发并发症,严重影响患者术后视力及眼底的观察,且目前尚无有效办法预防,白内障摘除手术为其主要治疗方法,严重增加了患者的负担。PPV术后白内障进展的影响因素众多,对其发病机制有多种假说,包括晶状体周围氧分压增高、玻璃体正常结构的破坏、光毒性等,但尚无定论。本文将从PPV术后白内障发生或进展的发生率、发生机制、影响因素几方面对玻璃体切除术后白内障发生或进展进行综述,以期为其后续的研究及临床预防和治疗提供参考。

关键词:玻璃体切除术;白内障;机制;影响因素

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Mechanisms and influencing factors of cataract occurrence or progression after vitrectomy

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Abstract

• Since first proposed by O'Malley in 1972, the revolutionary vitrectomy has brought ophthalmic surgery into a new era, bringing hope to countless patients with vitreoretinal diseases. With the development of surgical techniques, increased safety and effectiveness, and expanded surgical indications, vitrectomy has become the most common surgical treatment for various posterior segment diseases. Though there is a trend of decreasing in postoperative complications, the occurrence and progression of cataract remains the most common complication after vitrectomy. As cataract would compromise the postoperative vision and fundus observation, cataract extraction surgery is always inevitable, which seriously increases the burden of patients. The pathogenesis of cataract is till inconclusive. There are currently many hypotheses including increased oxygen partial pressure around the lens, destruction of the vitreous structure, and phototoxicity. This article reviews the incidence, mechanism and influencing factors of cataract occurrence or progression after vitrectomy, aiming to provide more evidence for further investigation of pathogenesis, prevention and treatment for post-vitrectomy cataract.

• KEYWORDS: vitrectomy; cataract; mechanism; influencing factors

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0 引言

随着医疗技术的迅速发展,平坦部玻璃体切除术(pars plana vitrectomy, PPV)适应证不断扩大,已成为治疗各种眼后段疾病的常见手术方法^[1-2]。PPV已由17G发展至27G,进入了微创平坦部玻璃体切除术时代,创伤及手术并发症大大减少^[3-5],但白内障的发生或进展仍为PPV术后最常见的并发症,1a内可高达80%^[6-8]。PPV术后白内障影响患者的视觉质量及眼底的观察,但目前尚无有效的预防方法,白内障摘除术是主要治疗方法。由于缺乏玻璃体支持、悬韧带脆弱且晶状体核较硬,PPV术后白内障手术难度大^[9-10],因此越来越多医生采取PPV联合白内障摘除术,但联合手术后炎症反应、虹膜黏连、继发青光眼等发生率更高^[11-13],其长期安全性及有效性尚待更多长期研究验证。因此,对PPV术后白内障的发生或进展的研究有助于临床诊疗方案的选择,具有重要临床意义。本文将主要从PPV术后白内障发生或进展的发生率、发生机制、影响因素几方面对PPV术后白内障进展的相关研究进行综合阐述。

1 PPV 术后白内障发生或进展的定义和白内障类型及发生率

1.1 定义 PPV 术后白内障发生或进展是指 PPV 术后术眼晶状体由透明变混浊或进展速度快于未手术的对侧眼。有早期研究将核性白内障的发生与发展被定义为:晶状体由透明变混浊,或者轻中度核性白内障术后白内障严重程度至少增加一个等级^[7]。也有将 PPV 术后有临床意义的白内障进展定义为:已行白内障摘除术,或同一患者术眼的晶状体混浊 LOCS III 分级评分比对照眼高至少 0.9^[14]。此外,也有根据 Oxford 白内障分级系统将玻璃体切除术导致的后囊膜下白内障 (posterior subcapsular cataract, PSC) 被定义为:囊膜下光散射增加至少 50%,临床分级增加至少 2 级;核性白内障的发展定义为:核散射增加至少 30%^[15]。对 PPV 术后白内障进展的定义不统一,是目前报道白内障进展发生率的差异性大主要原因之一。

1.2 PPV 术后白内障形成的类型及发生率 PPV 术后远期白内障发生或进展最常见类型为核性白内障 (nuclear sclerotic cataract, NSC)^[2], PSC 发生或进展率较低,皮质性白内障进展最少见^[16-17]。PPV 术后白内障进展率 7%~100% 都有报道,受多种因素影响^[2,19]。既往研究表明老年患者 PPV 术后 1a 的核性白内障进展发生率可达到 80%^[15], 2a 核性白内障的发生或进展率为 100%^[1-2,7,17,20], 2a 内临床显著的 NSC 发生率达 60%~98%^[7,19-22]。在一项纳入 98 例特发性全层黄斑孔患者的 RCT 研究中,PPV 术后 6mo 手术组的核密度比对照组增加 24 倍 ($P<0.001$)^[23]。Cheng 等^[19]随访了黄斑裂孔患者 PPV 术后 0.5、1、2a,其 NSC 进展率分别为 81%、98%、100%;而 PSC 进展的发生率为 11%,与对照组 (3%~5%) 差异不大。

PPV 术后远期 PSC 发生或进展率较低^[19], PPV 术后平均随访 15mo,仅 4% 出现轻微 PSC^[8]。有研究观察到 PPV 术后极早期(术后 24h 内)89% (17/19 眼) 的患者出现特征性羽毛状的 PSC,可能和气体填充有关,之后逐渐发展为 NSC^[15,24]。但与大多研究相反,Blodi 等^[17]随访了 45 例患者 PPV 术后 12a,发现最常见的 PSC (57%),其次 NSC (23%)、两者兼有 (17%)、皮质性白内障 (3%)。此研究中 PPV 术后 PSC 进展率是既往报道中最高的,可能和纳入患者年龄全小于 30 岁有关。那么是否 PPV 术后老年患者更易发生 NSC,而年轻患者更偏向于发生 PSC 呢?此问题尚待进一步研究。

2 PPV 术后白内障进展的机制假说

玻璃体切除术后白内障进展的发病机制尚不明确,目前多种假说有:晶状体周围氧分压增高、玻璃体正常结构的破坏、光毒性、晶状体囊膜通透性增加等,其中前 3 点的本质都为氧化应激。

2.1 氧化应激

2.1.1 晶状体氧暴露增加 晶状体氧暴露增加是目前较认可且研究最多的机制。有学者认为 PPV 术后 NSC 的发生或进展主要原因是氧化应激^[25-26]。晶状体的透明度和屈光力由高浓度的蛋白质来维持,在晶状体周围低氧环境下,还原性物质如谷胱甘肽 (glutathione, GSH) 和抗坏血酸保护这些蛋白质不被氧化^[27]。正常眼内氧含量很低且受到严格控制,氧气主要通过视网膜微动脉和角膜的扩散进

入眼内,大部分氧气被邻近的视网膜组织代谢,少数扩散到玻璃体腔并与玻璃体中的还原性物质反应而被部分消耗^[28],从而使视网膜到晶状体的氧梯度逐渐降低。因此,玻璃体的耗氧保证了晶状体处于低氧环境,这被认为是保持晶状体透明度的重要因素^[29]。在 PPV 或玻璃体液化后,玻璃体的正常结构被破坏导致其氧调节功能受损^[30],且玻璃体腔液体可循环,为晶状体输送更多的氧气^[31],使晶状体暴露于异常高的氧气下,加速晶状体蛋白氧化,从而导致 NSC 进展^[7,32-35]。高度近视的患者易发生 NSC 可能和玻璃体液化所导致的上诉过程有关^[36]。抗氧化酶在氧的存在下可被灭活,可能进一步促进晶状体蛋白的氧化导致 NSC 加速^[37]。高压氧治疗后患者更易发生 NSC^[38],或间接支持了该理论。

PPV 术后 NSC 最常见的可能原因——抗氧化分子从晶状体表面代谢活跃的细胞扩散到成熟的纤维细胞中,因此抗氧化分子(如谷胱甘肽)的浓度在细胞核中最低,在晶状体表面最高^[27]。随着年龄的增加,细胞内扩散速度降低,核内谷胱甘肽水平显著下降,使晶状体核对氧化损伤敏感,这可能是老年患者 PPV 术后白内障进展比年轻患者快的原因之一^[27,39]。

因此有学者认为预防 PPV 后白内障形成或进展的关键是避免氧化应激,尽量减少氧气通气和灌注液中的氧张力,新型水凝胶作为玻璃体替代品可能是减少 PPV 术后并发症的突破口之一^[25]。

2.1.2 光毒性 光毒性可能是 PPV 术后白内障发生或进展的机制之一^[7-8]。既往研究表明,暴露在强烈的人造光和阳光下会导致或加剧与年龄相关的眼病。光照下眼内抗氧化酶失活,活性氧增加,发生氧化应激从而损伤组织并氧化晶状体蛋白质,这表明手术显微镜的强光照射可能是玻璃体切除术后 NSC 形成的促进因素之一^[40-42]。但 Sawa 等^[43]的研究显示,非 PPV 的眼科手术后并未发现 NSC 进展,提示光毒性可能不是 PPV 术后白内障进展的主要原因。随着手术显微镜光照系统的不断改进,其光毒性已越来越小。

2.2 晶状体囊膜通透性增加 此外,PPV 术后玻璃体屏障功能破坏,导致晶状体周围的生化环境、晶状体的代谢改变,囊膜的通透性增加,也可能加速白内障进展^[7,15,19,21]。

3 PPV 术后白内障发生或进展的影响因素

既往研究表明,年龄、原发病、眼内填充物的使用、术前晶状体混浊程度、术中机械创伤等都可能影响 PPV 术后白内障发生或进展^[7,15,32,44]。

3.1 术前影响因素

3.1.1 年龄 年龄是 PPV 术后白内障发生或者进展的重要影响,年轻患者 PPV 术后白内障进展率明显更低^[45-46]。据 Melberg 等^[22]的研究,年龄小于 50 岁的患者 PPV 术后只有 7% 发生明显的晶状体混浊,而大于 50 岁发生明显的晶状体混浊的则达到 79%。且年轻患者白内障的增长程度 (0.12 级/年) 较年老者 (0.81 级/年) 更为缓慢^[47]。此外,Mohamed 等的研究表明,大于 50 岁的患者 PPV 到白内障摘除的时间间隔 (388 ± 383 d) 明显比小于 50 岁的患者 (567 ± 720 d) 的短 ($P<0.05$)^[1]。

3.1.2 原发病 不同原发病也会不同程度影响白内障的进展,如葡萄膜炎、外伤、眼内炎等更易加快白内障发展,而

黄斑疾病如黄斑前膜、黄斑裂孔等因 PPV 的手术范围较局限、炎症轻,对白内障进展影响较小^[17,22,48-49]。研究表明在不同原发病中,PPV 到白内障手术的时间间隔有显著差异($P<0.0001$),时间间隔从长到短分别为:复杂性 PPV 手术(1242 ± 924 d)、玻璃体混浊(447 ± 456 d)、玻璃体视网膜膜疾病(375 ± 282 d)、孔源性视网膜脱离(314 ± 267 d)^[1]。

一般糖尿病患者白内障发生率比非糖尿病患者高^[50],但在行 PPV 术后的糖尿病患者中,PPV 与白内障手术时间间隔(673 ± 725 d)比非糖尿病患者(348 ± 273 d)更长;且 1 型糖尿病患者(1078 ± 1017 d)较 2 型时间间隔时间更长(579 ± 604 d, $P<0.0001$)^[51],可能由于 1 型糖尿病患者相对更年轻。Smiddy 等^[52]调查了玻璃体切除术后 2a 白内障手术率——糖尿病视网膜病变患者(15%)低于黄斑孔(53%)和视网膜前膜(66%)。一项纳入年龄相关性黄斑变性(ARMD)患者的 RCT 研究中^[53],PPV 手术组中有晶状体眼患者在 2a 后行白内障手术的比例为 44%,而根据 Ostri 等^[54]的研究糖尿病视网膜病变行 PPV 后随访 2a 白内障摘除率为 30%。这可能是由于缺血性糖尿病视网膜病变患者玻璃体腔中氧张力显著降低,减少了对晶状体的氧化损伤,延缓了白内障的进展^[55]。

3.1.3 术前晶状体是否混浊 de Bustros 等^[8]的研究显示 PPV 术前即有晶状体轻度混浊的患者比 PPV 术前为透明晶状体的患者更快行白内障手术(10mo vs 27mo)。且术前为透明晶状体患者 PPV 术后白内障的增长程度较术前存在白内障患者更为缓慢^[47]。故目前认为 PPV 术前晶状体混浊是术后白内障进展的重要危险因素^[9]。

3.2 术中影响因素

3.2.1 玻璃体填充物 PPV 加硅油填充术后白内障发生或进展率几乎为 100%^[56],而气体填充眼较无填充物眼白内障进展率也显著增加^[15,21,23,47,57]。据 Hsuan 等^[15]的研究,在有玻璃体腔填充物和无填充物患者中,NSC 发生率分别为:67%、30%。Soliman 等^[1]发现与无玻璃体腔填充物(534 ± 548 d)相比,有玻璃体腔填充物眼(361 ± 360 d)PPV 到白内障手术的时间间隔显著缩短($P<0.001$);不同眼内填充物患者 PPV 与白内障手术时间间隔分别为:空气最长(581 ± 669 d),其余依次为 SF₆(374 ± 348 d)、C₂F₆(352 ± 319 d)、C₃F₈(350 ± 339 d)、硅油(163 ± 155 d),即空气填充白内障进展最慢,硅油填充进展最快。

Thompson^[57]发现,与不使用眼内气体填充的眼睛相比,眼内气体填充眼的核硬化增长率增加了 60%。Van Effenterre 等^[20]指出,在气体填充眼中,63% 发生 NSC;而在 Schaefer 等^[58]的 RCT 研究中,其观察了 30 例 PPV 加 SF₆填充患者,要求患者面部朝下直至气体完全吸收以避免 SF₆与晶状体直接接触,结果试验组术后 2a 均未出现白内障进展,而对照组(未面朝下)已需行白内障摘除术,提示填充气体和晶状体接触和白内障进展有关。

其它填充物,如重硅油氧烷 Hd 填充患者中 77.8%(21/27 眼)出现白内障的进展^[24]。对于全氟正辛烷(MT-PFO),Randolph 等^[59]认为其术后白内障进展率为 43.48%,Rush 等^[60]得出其术后白内障摘除率达到 84%。

3.2.2 灌注液的成分及浓度 玻璃体切除时灌注液可能影响玻璃体切除后白内障进展,可能是由于灌注液与玻璃体

的生理差异。PPV 术中灌注液成分不同,术后白内障进展率不同^[61]。Sawa 等^[43,62]发现特发性视网膜前膜患者行无 BSS 灌注、无玻璃体切除、直接行前膜剥离的改良性 PPV 术后 5a 无白内障进展,因此该作者认为眼内灌注液与 PPV 后白内障进展有重要相关性,但也可能是由于此研究中未行玻璃体切除。高血糖会导致山梨糖醇积累、晶状体纤维氧化应激损伤等,从而加速白内障的形成^[63];然而,在 Cherfan 等^[7]研究中,高浓度葡萄糖灌注液(500mg/dL)和低浓度(100mg/dL)葡萄糖灌注液相比,术后白内障进展无明显差异。不同浓度的葡萄糖灌注液是否影响术后白内障进展尚待更多研究验证。

3.2.3 其它术中可能的影响因素 其它因素如 PPV 术中操作是否伤及晶状体后囊、术中是否吸氧、玻璃体切除的范围、操作技巧等都可能会对术后白内障形成或进展有影响^[1,7,15,43]。PPV 术中如误触及晶状体,术后白内障会更快速进展,PPV 与白内障摘除时间间隔比未触及晶状体缩短近 1 倍^[64]。有观点认为 PPV 术者操作技术更熟练则术后白内障发展更慢^[65]。此外,Almonay 等^[66]认为玻切头型号(20G vs 23G vs 25G)与白内障发生或发展不相关,Lott 等^[67]的研究也表明相同结论;但 Rizzo 等^[68]则认为微切口玻璃体切除术系统降低了白内障的发生率(20G vs 25G)。玻切头型号与白内障进展有无相关性尚待进一步研究论证。此外,有研究认为 PPV 手术持续时间增加并不会增加白内障进展风险^[19],此结论也有待更多研究验证。

3.3 术后影响因素 术后炎症反应的严重程度、眼压、血糖的控制、原发病的预后、术后的用药如糖皮质激素等都会影响白内障的进展情况,而黄斑手术如黄斑前膜、黄斑裂孔因时间短、手术创伤较小,术后炎症反应更少,术后白内障进展发生率更低^[22,48-49]。

4 小结与展望

白内障为 PPV 后最常见的并发症,且此类白内障手术难度大、风险高,亟待降低其发生率以减少患者及社会的负担。既往研究主要缺陷为对白内障进展的定义不统一,导致不同研究的可比性降低、发生率差异大;亟需使用统一标准来定量反映不同原发病 PPV 术后白内障进展速率的高质量研究,以便为临床诊疗方案的选择提供依据。

目前尚无有效办法预防 PPV 术后白内障的进展,新型玻璃体腔填充物或许能提供新思路^[69]。当前最新的玻璃体替代物主要是水凝胶和折叠式人工玻璃体球囊,其中智能水凝胶有希望成为最理想的玻璃体替代物^[70]。Tram 等^[71]将水凝胶和维生素 C 注射兔玻璃体中,在保护眼细胞免受活性氧侵害方面显示出协同效应,实现了天然玻璃体的化学功能,这提示水凝胶在预防 PPV 后白内障形成方面可能有巨大潜力。目前水凝胶作为如谷胱甘肽等药物缓释载体的研究正在进行^[72]。

由于 PPV 术后白内障的高发生率,PPV 联合白内障手术被越来越广泛应用。研究表明,对于黄斑裂孔或黄斑前膜患者,PPV 与白内障摘除术的联合和分步手术的预后视力相当,且联合手术组费用更低^[73-75]。但联合手术对不同原发病的有效性和安全性仍存在争议,如 Xiao 等^[11]的研究表明,对于糖尿病视网膜病变患者,PPV 联合白内障手术比单纯行 PPV 术后青光眼、虹膜前黏连、虹膜

红变的发生率更高,但预后视力及其它并发症无明显差异。此外,Tranos 等^[76]的研究显示 PPV 联合白内障手术术后屈光误差比分步手术大。对于拟行 PPV 患者,其白内障摘除手术时机的选择需考虑其原发病、术前晶状体的混浊程度等,尚待更多研究来验证。

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