

# OCTA 联合微视野计在视网膜静脉阻塞黄斑水肿中的应用

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## 摘要

**目的:**应用光学相干断层扫描血管成像(OCTA)联合微视野计对视网膜静脉阻塞(RVO)黄斑水肿患者的黄斑区微血管及视功能进行定量评价。

**方法:**收集单眼 RVO 并发黄斑水肿患者 36 例 36 眼, 其中视网膜中央静脉阻塞(CRVO)组 15 例 15 眼, 视网膜分支静脉阻塞(BRVO)组 21 例 21 眼(均为颞上分支静脉阻塞), 收集同期年龄匹配的健康人 15 例 24 眼作为对照组。三组均应用 OCTA 扫描黄斑 3mm×3mm 范围视网膜, 定量浅层、深层毛细血管丛(SCP、DCP)的血流密度(VD)、黄斑中心凹无血管区(FAZ)面积及黄斑中央视网膜厚度(CRT); 应用 MP-3 微视野计测量患者黄斑 10° 范围视网膜平均敏感度(RMS)。BRVO 组将 VD 及 RMS 进一步区分为病变区(上方)、非病变区(下方) VD 及 RMS, 对照组病变区及非病变区的划分依据 BRVO 组相对应的区域。分别比较 CRVO 组和 BRVO 组与对照组上述指标变化, 并对 CRVO 组和 BRVO 组 RMS 与 VD、CRT、FAZ 面积进行相关性分析。

**结果:**CRVO 组整体 VD(SCP 和 DCP) 较对照组均减少( $t = -2.536, P = 0.016; t = -8.834, P < 0.001$ ); FAZ 面积较对照组增大( $t = 3.354, P = 0.002$ ); CRT 较对照组增加( $t = 13.888, P < 0.001$ ); 整体 RMS 较对照组明显降低( $t = -6.250, P < 0.001$ )。BRVO 组整体 VD(SCP 和 DCP) 较对照组均减少( $t = -5.186, P < 0.001; t = -5.238, P < 0.001$ ); 病变区 VD(SCP 和 DCP) 较对照组相应区域均明显减少( $t = -5.611, P < 0.001; t = -6.940, P < 0.001$ ); 未病变区 VD(DCP) 较对照组相应区域减少( $t = -3.047, P = 0.004$ ), 未病变区 VD(SCP) 较对照组相应区域无差异( $t = -1.459, P = 0.156$ ); FAZ 面积较对照组增大( $t = 2.722, P = 0.011$ ); CRT 较对照组增加( $t = 7.764, P < 0.001$ ); 整体 RMS 较对照组明显降低( $t = -10.931, P < 0.001$ ); 病变区及未病变区 RMS 较对照组相应区域均下降( $t = -13.183, P < 0.001; t = -8.074, P < 0.001$ )。CRVO 组整体 RMS 与整体 VD(SCP

和 DCP) 均呈正相关( $r = 0.571, P = 0.026; r = 0.813, P < 0.001$ ), 与 FAZ 面积及 CRT 均呈负相关( $r = -0.621, P = 0.014; r = -0.533, P = 0.041$ )。BRVO 组整体 RMS 与整体 VD(SCP 和 DCP) 均呈正相关( $r = 0.465, P = 0.034; r = 0.611, P = 0.003$ ), 与 CRT 呈负相关( $r = -0.547, P = 0.01$ ), 与 FAZ 面积无相关性( $r = -0.421, P = 0.057$ )。

**结论:**OCTA 与微视野计的联合应用, 能够对 RVO 黄斑水肿患者黄斑区结构与功能进行对应式的定量评估, 为临床决策者提供更详细的信息, 以做好疾病的解释工作。

**关键词:**光学相干断层扫描血管成像(OCTA); 微视野; 视网膜静脉阻塞; 血流密度

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## Application of OCTA combined with microperimetry in macular edema secondary to retinal vein occlusion

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## Abstract

• **AIM:** To quantitatively evaluate the macular microvasculature and visual function in patients with macular edema secondary to retinal vein occlusion (RVO) by optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA) combined with microperimetry.

• **METHODS:** Totally 36 patients (36 eyes) with monocular RVO complicated with macular edema were enrolled, including 15 patients (15 eyes) in central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO) group and 21 patients (21 eyes) in branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) group (all with superior temporal vein occlusion), 15 age - matched healthy subjects (24 eyes) were included as controls. OCTA was used to scan macular retina in the range of 3mm×3mm in all three groups and measure the vascular density (VD) of superficial capillary plexus (SCP) and

deep capillary plexus (DCP), the area of foveal avascular zone (FAZ) and the central retinal thickness (CRT); the retinal mean sensitivity (RMS) at  $10^\circ$  was measured by MP-3 microperimetry. VD and RMS in BRVO group were further divided into lesion area (superior), non-lesion area (inferior) VD and RMS. The lesion area and non-lesion area of the control group were divided according to corresponding regions of the BRVO group. The changes of above indexes in CRVO group and BRVO group were compared with control group respectively, and the correlation between RMS and VD, CRT and FAZ areas in CRVO group and BRVO group was analyzed.

• **RESULTS:** The overall VD (SCP and DCP) in CRVO group were lower than those in control group ( $t = -2.536$ ,  $P = 0.016$ ;  $t = -8.834$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ); the area of FAZ was larger than that in control group ( $t = 3.354$ ,  $P = 0.002$ ); the CRT was thicker than that in control group ( $t = 13.888$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ); the overall RMS was significantly lower than that in control group ( $t = -6.250$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). The overall VD (SCP and DCP) in BRVO group were decreased compared to those in control group ( $t = -5.186$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ;  $t = -5.238$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ); the VD of SCP and DCP in the affected sector were decreased compared to those in the corresponding sector of the control group ( $t = -5.611$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ;  $t = -6.940$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ); the VD in the unaffected sector was significantly less than that in the corresponding sector of the control group only in DCP, but not in SCP ( $t = -3.047$ ,  $P = 0.004$ ;  $t = -1.459$ ,  $P = 0.156$ ); the area of FAZ was larger than that in control group ( $t = 2.722$ ,  $P = 0.011$ ); the CRT was thicker than that in control group ( $t = 7.764$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ); the overall RMS was significantly lower than that in control group ( $t = -10.931$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ); the RMS in both the affected sector and the unaffected sector were lower than those in the corresponding sector of the control group ( $t = -13.183$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ;  $t = -8.074$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). In CRVO group, the overall VD of SCP and DCP was positively correlated with the overall RMS ( $r = 0.571$ ,  $P = 0.026$ ;  $r = 0.813$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) and the area of FAZ and CRT was negatively correlated with the overall RMS ( $r = -0.621$ ,  $P = 0.014$ ;  $r = -0.533$ ,  $P = 0.041$ ). In BRVO group, the overall VD of SCP and DCP was positively correlated with the overall RMS ( $r = 0.465$ ,  $P = 0.034$ ;  $r = 0.611$ ,  $P = 0.003$ ), and the CRT was negatively correlated with the overall RMS ( $r = -0.547$ ,  $P = 0.01$ ), while there was no correlation between the area of FAZ and the overall RMS ( $r = -0.421$ ,  $P = 0.057$ ).

• **CONCLUSION:** The combined application of OCTA and microperimetry can corresponding quantitatively evaluate the structure and function of macular area in patients with macular edema secondary to retinal vein occlusion, providing more detailed information for clinical decision makers to explain the disease well.

• **KEYWORDS:** optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA); microperimetry; retinal vein occlusion; vascular density

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## 0 引言

视网膜静脉阻塞(retinal vein occlusion, RVO)是一种导致视力损害甚至完全丧失的视网膜血管疾病,其发生率仅次于糖尿病视网膜病变<sup>[1-2]</sup>。RVO的并发症,如黄斑水肿或黄斑缺血是视力下降的主要原因。临床上通常以光学相干断层扫描(optical coherence tomography, OCT)联合视力来评价黄斑区的结构和功能,这种方式无法提供黄斑区精确的血流灌注情况及精细的视功能状态。光学相干断层扫描血管成像(optical coherence tomography angiography, OCTA)能够多层分析并量化视网膜血管系统。微视野计可以精确测量黄斑区视网膜平均敏感度(retinal mean sensitivity, RMS)。本研究应用OCTA联合微视野计对RVO黄斑水肿患者的黄斑区微血管及视功能进行精确测量,以对RVO黄斑水肿进行更全面的评估。

## 1 对象和方法

**1.1 对象** 回顾性研究。选取2020-02/2021-07于郑州大学第一附属医院眼二科第五治疗组确诊为单眼RVO合并黄斑水肿患者36例36眼。根据眼底照相及荧光素血管造影(fundus fluorescein angiograph, FFA)结果,将其分为CRVO组及BRVO组(均为颞上分支静脉阻塞),其中CRVO组共15例15眼,男6例,女9例,右眼9眼,左眼6眼,年龄 $51.67 \pm 6.76$ 岁;BRVO组共21例21眼,男12例,女9例,右眼11眼,左眼10眼,年龄 $52.05 \pm 12.02$ 岁。选取同期与RVO患者年龄相匹配的健康人15例24眼作为对照组,男8例,女7例,右眼11眼,左眼13眼,年龄 $46.53 \pm 9.09$ 岁。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准同意,遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》的原则并获得患者知情同意。

**1.1.1 纳入标准** 确诊为单眼RVO合并黄斑水肿患者。

**1.1.2 排除标准** (1)非继发于RVO的黄斑水肿患者。(2)合并青光眼、葡萄膜炎、弱视、高度近视、眼外伤、视神经病变及其他视网膜血管性疾病等。(3)既往行眼部手术治疗者。(4)有明显屈光介质混浊者。

## 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 OCTA 检查** OCTA检查时选择血管扫描模式(Angio 3×3 512×512 R4)对黄斑区3mm×3mm范围视网膜进行扫描以获取图像。系统自动生成浅层毛细血管丛(superficial capillary plexus, SCP,从内界膜到节细胞复合体1/3)和深层毛细血管丛(deep capillary plexus, DCP,从节细胞复合体1/3到内核层/外丛状层下25 $\mu$ m)的血流密度(vascular density, VD)、黄斑中心凹无血管区(foveal avascular zone, FAZ)面积、中央视网膜厚度(central retinal thickness, CRT)。对获取的每个视网膜血流密度图像,都由仪器自动分析系统将3mm×3mm的正方形区域根据早期治疗糖尿病视网膜病变工具将其分割为两个直径分别为1、3mm的同心圆,外圆进一步平均分为四个象限:上方、鼻侧、下方、颞侧。

**1.2.2 微视野计检查** 三组受检眼在对侧眼罩遮挡的情况下,在暗室进行微视野检查,由同一位有经验的医生操作。测试时,刺激光标完全随机出现在各个测试部位,嘱患者注视红色光标,利用余光观察刺激光标,当刺激光标在相应检查部位亮时,按下手中的按钮。测试结束后记录受检眼每个刺激点的相应RMS值。黄斑 $10^\circ$ 微视野由40个测试点组成,呈内、中、外三个同心圆环分布,内层圆(直径为 $2^\circ$ )

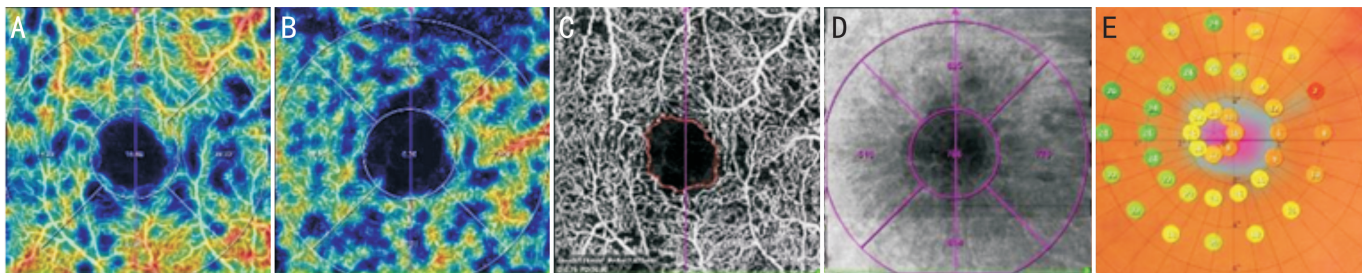


图1 一例59岁女性CRVO患者患眼的OCTA及微视野图 A:患眼SCP血流密度图;B:患眼DCP血流密度图;C:患眼FAZ面积测量图;D:患眼CRT测量图;E:患眼微视野图。CRVO患者SCP及DCP整体血流密度均减少,且DCP减少更明显;FAZ扩大变形;CRT明显增大,水肿范围较广;整体RMS普遍降低;图像可见水肿区域与血流密度减少区域及RMS降低区域具有较高的一致性。

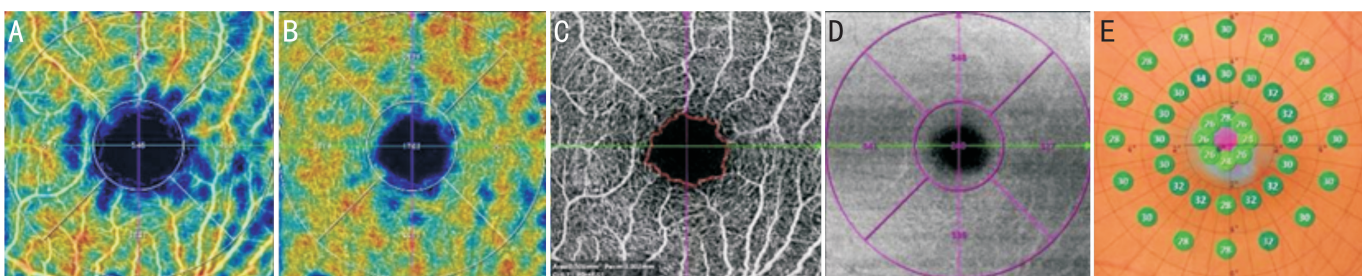


图2 一例35岁男性健康人对照眼的OCTA及微视野图 A:对照眼SCP血流密度图;B:对照眼DCP血流密度图;C:对照眼FAZ面积测量图;D:对照眼CRT测量图;E:对照眼微视野图。

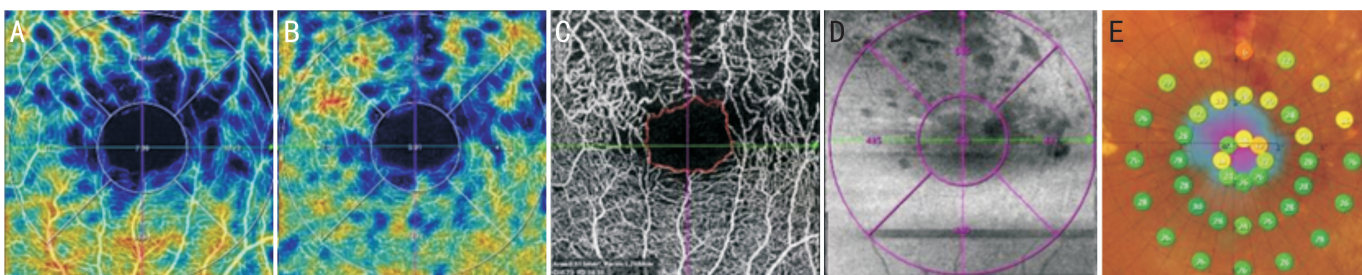


图3 一例36岁男性BRVO患者患眼的OCTA及微视野图 A:患眼SCP血流密度图;B:患眼DCP血流密度图;C:患眼FAZ面积测量图;D:患眼CRT测量图;E:患眼微视野图。BRVO患者SCP及DCP病变区血流密度均减少,DCP未病变区血流密度也有减少;FAZ扩大变形;CRT增大,但没有CRVO患者增大明显,且水肿较局限于病变区域;病变区RMS明显降低,未病变区RMS也稍有降低。

有8个点,中层(直径为 $6^\circ$ )和外层(直径为 $10^\circ$ )圆均为16个点。

**1.2.3 数据处理** 分别比较CRVO组与对照组及BRVO组与对照组SCP和DCP整体的VD、FAZ面积、CRT及整体RMS。因为内圆大部分为FAZ,因此选择外圆的VD作为整体的VD;选择黄斑中心凹1mm范围视网膜厚度为CRT。本研究收集的BRVO患者均为颞上分支静脉阻塞,病变区域为上方,未病变区域为下方,对照组对应的病变区及非病变区的划分依据BRVO组相对应的区域,分别比较BRVO组与对照组病变区、非病变区的VD及RMS。对CRVO组及BRVO组整体RMS与整体VD、CRT、FAZ面积进行相关性分析。

**统计学分析:**采用统计学软件SPSS25.0进行统计学分析,计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,三组VD、FAZ面积、CRT、RMS及年龄均满足正态分布,两组间VD、FAZ面积、CRT、RMS及年龄的比较采用独立样本 $t$ 检验,性别及眼别的比较采用卡方检验,CRVO组及BRVO组RMS与VD、FAZ面积、CRT的关系分析采用Pearson相关分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 CRVO组与对照组的VD、FAZ面积、CRT及RMS结果的比较** CRVO组整体VD(SCP、DCP)较对照组均减少( $t = -2.536, P = 0.016; t = -8.834, P < 0.001$ );FAZ面积较对照组增大( $t = 3.354, P = 0.002$ );CRT较对照组增加( $t = 13.888, P < 0.001$ );整体RMS较对照组明显降低( $t = -6.250, P < 0.001$ ),见表1,图1、2。

**2.2 BRVO组与对照组的VD、FAZ面积、CRT及RMS结果的比较** BRVO组整体VD(SCP和DCP)较对照组均减少( $t = -5.186, -5.238$ ,均 $P < 0.001$ );病变区VD(SCP、DCP)较对照组相应区域均明显减少( $t = -5.611, -6.940$ ,均 $P < 0.001$ );未病变区VD(DCP)较对照组相应区域减少( $t = -3.047, P = 0.004$ ),未病变区VD(SCP)较对照组相应区域差异无统计学意义( $t = -1.459, P = 0.156$ );FAZ面积较对照组增大( $t = 2.722, P = 0.011$ );CRT较对照组增加( $t = 7.764, P < 0.001$ );整体RMS较对照组明显降低( $t = -10.931, P < 0.001$ );病变区及未病变区RMS较对照组相应区域均下降( $t = -13.183, -8.074$ ,均 $P < 0.001$ ),见表2,图2、3。

表1 CRVO组与对照组的VD、FAZ面积、CRT及RMS比较

| 组别       | 整体 VD(SCP)(%) | 整体 VD(DCP)(%) | FAZ 面积(mm <sup>2</sup> ) | CRT(μm)       | 整体 RMS(dB) |
|----------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|
| CRVO 组   | 46.06±2.34    | 41.32±3.74    | 0.461±0.117              | 748.73±139.36 | 18.45±5.33 |
| 对照组      | 48.74±4.25    | 53.48±4.43    | 0.344±0.098              | 247.46±13.99  | 27.29±1.62 |
| <i>t</i> | -2.536        | -8.834        | 3.354                    | 13.888        | -6.250     |
| <i>P</i> | 0.016         | <0.001        | 0.002                    | <0.001        | <0.001     |

注:对照组:同期与RVO患者年龄相匹配的健康人。

表2 BRVO组与对照组的VD、FAZ面积、CRT及RMS比较

| 参数                       | BRVO 组        | 对照组          | <i>t</i> | <i>P</i> |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 整体 VD(SCP)(%)            | 40.03±6.87    | 48.74±4.25   | -5.186   | <0.001   |
| 病变区 VD(SCP)(%)           | 36.89±8.40    | 47.97±3.60   | -5.611   | <0.001   |
| 未病变区 VD(SCP)(%)          | 46.61±9.02    | 49.73±4.11   | -1.459   | 0.156    |
| 整体 VD(DCP)(%)            | 44.74±6.67    | 53.48±4.43   | -5.238   | <0.001   |
| 病变区 VD(DCP)(%)           | 35.45±11.75   | 54.54±4.87   | -6.940   | <0.001   |
| 未病变区 VD(DCP)(%)          | 52.22±6.79    | 57.67±5.20   | -3.047   | 0.004    |
| FAZ 面积(mm <sup>2</sup> ) | 0.476±0.202   | 0.344±0.098  | 2.722    | 0.011    |
| CRT(μm)                  | 449.95±118.79 | 247.46±13.99 | 7.764    | <0.001   |
| 整体 RMS(dB)               | 19.45±2.92    | 27.29±1.62   | -10.931  | <0.001   |
| 病变区 RMS(dB)              | 14.88±3.89    | 27.18±1.90   | -13.183  | <0.001   |
| 未病变区 RMS(dB)             | 22.25±2.51    | 27.69±2.00   | -8.074   | <0.001   |

注:对照组:同期与RVO患者年龄相匹配的健康人。

**2.3 CRVO组整体RMS与整体VD、FAZ面积及CRT的相关性** 整体RMS与整体VD(SCP、DCP)均呈正相关( $r=0.571, P=0.026; r=0.813, P<0.001$ ),与FAZ面积、CRT均呈负相关( $r=-0.621, P=0.014; r=-0.533, P=0.041$ )。

**2.4 BRVO组整体RMS与整体VD、FAZ面积及CRT的相关性** 整体RMS与整体VD(SCP、DCP)均呈正相关( $r=0.465, P=0.034; r=0.611, P=0.003$ ),与FAZ面积无相关性( $r=-0.421, P=0.057$ ),与CRT呈负相关( $r=-0.547, P=0.01$ )。

### 3 讨论

虽然先前已经使用FFA描述了RVO中的视网膜血管变化,但其无法精确评估不同层次的血管系统<sup>[3]</sup>,而OCTA可以非侵入性地区分SCP及DCP,并精确量化VD。本研究发现CRVO组及BRVO组SCP、DCP整体VD较对照组均有减少。Kang等<sup>[4]</sup>使用OCTA对BRVO患者黄斑3mm×3mm范围视网膜VD的定量分析中发现:RVO眼的浅表和深部旁中央凹VD显著低于对侧眼和对照眼,在BRVO患者的21眼中,有18眼(85.7%)在血管阻塞区域和旁中心凹SCP及DCP中VD降低区域上显示出很高的一致性。本研究中BRVO组分区结果显示:患眼病变区域SCP、DCP的VD较对照眼相应区域均明显减少,差异均有统计学意义,未病变区域的VD较对照眼相应区域减少,但仅在DCP中差异具有统计学意义。该结果表明视网膜分支静脉阻塞的血流结构改变并非局限于病变区域,整个黄斑区血流结构均受影响;DCP的VD减少较SCP明显。既往文献<sup>[5-6]</sup>对RVO不同深度的视网膜毛细血管网进行评价的研究显示:RVO患者的血管灌注减少,在视网膜深部毛细血管网中更明显,这与本研究结论一致。Paques

等<sup>[7]</sup>发现浅层的主要静脉通过中间小静脉直接与深层静脉相连,因此,当浅层的主要静脉压力升高时,深层静脉压力升高更明显,从而导致深层灌注减少。此外,浅层毛细血管直接与视网膜小动脉相连,具有较高的灌注压和氧供应,这可能解释了在RVO中SCP比DCP血流灌注保存得更好。通过对RVO患者OCTA图像观察发现,VD降低区域与水肿区域具有较高的一致性,推测VD的降低可能是由于水肿对血管的挤压、液体积聚引起的信号衰减造成的,同时RVO引起的血管闭塞或是血流缓慢未被OCTA捕捉也可引起VD的降低。

FAZ是由周围连续的毛细血管丛包绕所形成的拱环样无血管区域,其面积及形状可反映黄斑区缺血的程度,对黄斑区视功能具有重要影响。OCTA能够清晰地观察到拱环的结构,并对FAZ面积进行定量。最近有大量研究报告了OCTA在RVO中的应用,关于定量评估,最近的证据还表明,OCTA是测量FAZ面积的可靠技术<sup>[8-9]</sup>。Adhi等<sup>[10]</sup>利用OCTA对23例RVO患者及8例年龄匹配的健康对照组进行比较发现,RVO患眼FAZ面积较其对侧眼及健康对照组均扩大,且对侧眼FAZ面积也较健康对照组扩大。Samara等<sup>[6]</sup>应用OCTA观察发现,BRVO患者FAZ面积仅在视网膜深层较对侧眼扩大。与之类似,Suzuki等<sup>[11]</sup>研究也认为BRVO和CRVO眼的FAZ面积增大,尤其是在深毛细血管层。此外,该研究发现,CRVO患者的FAZ面积比BRVO患者大,研究者认为CRVO眼的平均眼内VEGF水平高于BRVO眼,而较高的VEGF水平与较大的FAZ面积有关。本研究发现,CRVO组及BRVO组FAZ面积较对照组均增大,但未发现CRVO患者的FAZ面积与BRVO患者之间有明显差异,考虑本研究样本量较小且因为软件内置原因,未对FAZ进行分层测量,而

是对视网膜内层整体的FAZ进行定量分析,从而造成结果的差异。通过对RVO患者OCTA图像观察发现,FAZ周围毛细血管密度降低、拱环血管末端的闭塞,这些在一定程度上可以解释RVO患者FAZ面积增大,黄斑水肿对拱环周围毛细血管的机械牵拉对拱环结构的破坏也起到了作用。

CRT的测量是评价RVO患者黄斑水肿严重程度的主要指标之一,本研究显示CRVO组及BRVO组CRT较对照组均明显增加,CRVO组与BRVO组相比,CRVO组CRT增高更为明显且CRVO组水肿范围更加弥散,充斥整个黄斑区,而BRVO组水肿范围局限于病变区域。Noma等<sup>[12]</sup>研究发现RVO患者黄斑水肿的发生与中央凹周围微循环的破坏有关。本研究考虑,CRVO微循环破坏的范围较广,炎症反应更加剧烈,血视网膜屏障破坏程度更高,因此CRVO组CRT增高更明显且水肿范围更广泛。引起黄斑水肿的假说有很多:视网膜静脉血管阻塞后由于血管内静水压升高引起的液体渗漏;炎症及血流动力变化对上皮细胞的损伤,从而破坏视网膜内屏障;动脉硬化导致动脉供血不足,可引起视网膜缺氧,造成细胞水肿<sup>[13]</sup>。此外,Müller细胞对于将水从细胞外空间输送到视网膜内的毛细血管非常重要。因此,Müller细胞的损伤也促进了黄斑水肿的形成<sup>[14]</sup>。

临床通常使用视力作为黄斑的功能参数,但视力测量仅反映中心凹功能,而与RVO相关的病变区域通常涉及较大的黄斑区,因此有必要选择另一个功能检查,不仅反映中心凹功能,而且也反映较大的黄斑区功能。MP-3微视野计通过使用微周边测量法研究视网膜敏感度,创建黄斑敏感度图,记录视力不能评估的中央和中央旁视网膜功能,并且不受眼球运动及注视稳定性的影响。本研究应用OCTA测量黄斑3mm×3mm范围微血管结构,因此微视野选择与之相对应的黄斑区10°范围。本研究发现CRVO组及BRVO组整体RMS较对照组均明显下降,BRVO组病变区域RMS较对照组相应区域明显下降,未病变区域RMS较对照组相应区域下降;与VD降低的结论一致,BRVO组未病变区的RMS也受到了波及。本研究通过对RVO黄斑水肿患者RMS的相关性分析发现:CRVO组RMS与VD呈正相关,与FAZ面积及CRT均呈负相关;BRVO组RMS与VD呈正相关,与FAZ面积无相关性,与CRT呈负相关。Hatef等<sup>[15]</sup>研究提示黄斑敏感度与视网膜厚度相关,但Rachima等<sup>[16]</sup>对BRVO研究表明即使成功使用抗VEGF治疗黄斑水肿,与BRVO相关的毛细血管无灌注现象倾向于随时间增加而加重,并可能降低受累黄斑的视网膜敏感性,导致无法治愈的暗点,该结论表明视网膜敏感性不仅与黄斑水肿有关,可能还与毛细血管灌注情况相关。Manabe等<sup>[17]</sup>报道了BRVO患者视网膜敏感度与毛细血管无灌注之间的关系,他们得出结论:毛细血管无灌注区的平均视网膜敏感度显著低于毛细血管灌注区。Kim等<sup>[18]</sup>研究发现外层视网膜病变如外界膜及椭圆体带的完整性与视网膜光敏度显著相关,考虑为长期缺血及水肿对视网膜的光感受器造成了不可逆的损伤导致RMS的下降。本研究结果显示BRVO组患眼RMS与FAZ面积无相关性,考虑本研究OCTA系统内置FAZ面积测量为视网

膜内层FAZ,未进行进一步分层测量,且样本量较少,可能存在一定偏倚。

以往国内外研究者对OCTA在RVO中的应用研究较多,且多数研究者对OCTA的血流参数与视力的相关性展开讨论,而对于OCTA联合微视野计在RVO中的应用及两者参数的相关性研究较少。本研究创新性地将黄斑区血流密度和光敏感度定量分析,并联系起来。微视野计及OCTA的联合应用可以让我们更加清晰地了解RVO黄斑水肿患者病变区具体的视功能状态及血流密度的变化,其区域定量差异也具有较好的对应式关系,两者联合应用形成结构与功能的完美结合。本研究有一定的局限性:样本量较少;由于篇幅问题,未能将RVO患者对侧眼入组,对RVO患眼与对侧眼、对侧眼与对照眼之间的差异进行展开讨论;由于液体积聚引起的信号衰减、出血引起的信号遮挡、内置软件无法准确区分浅部毛细血管网络和深部毛细血管网络,需要手动画线等,可能造成VD的测量不准。但本研究为了探讨RVO患者在未治疗状态下的血流参数及视功能状态,因此依旧选择RVO黄斑水肿患者入组;为了减少手动测量误差,本研究的测量均由同一位有经验的医生操作。本研究通过OCTA与微视野计的联合应用,能够对RVO黄斑水肿患者黄斑区结构与功能进行对应式的定量评估,为临床决策者提供更详细的信息,以做好疾病的解释工作。

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## 撤稿声明

锦州医科大学附属第三医院牛亚靖和胡水清发表在《国际眼科杂志》中文刊2018年18卷03期第423-428页的文章《人视网膜色素上皮细胞在缺氧和高糖环境中VEGF<sub>165</sub>及VEGF<sub>165b</sub>的表达及意义》，由于作者个人原因申请撤稿，经我社审核同意做单篇撤稿处理。对此给读者带来的不便，深表歉意！

国际眼科杂志社

2021年12月07日

## Retraction Notice

Retraction: "Expression of VEGF<sub>165</sub> and VEGF<sub>165b</sub> in human retinal pigment epithelial cells in hypoxia and high glucose environment" by Ya-Jing Niu and Shui-Qing Hu, the Third Affiliated Hospital of Jinzhou Medical University, published on International Eye Science 2018;18(3):423-428

This article has been retracted by the authors due to personal reasons which approved by the IJO Press. We apologize to the readership of International Eye Science.

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