

复发。进一步的前瞻性随机对照研究仍需开展,以便探讨环孢霉素局部治疗的最低有效剂量和持续时间。

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· 临床报告 ·

## 新鲜羊膜移植治疗急性期眼化学伤的临床观察

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### Clinical observation on fresh amniotic membrane transplantation in acute ocular chemical burns

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#### Abstract

• **AIM:** To observe the effect of fresh amniotic membrane transplantation (FAMT) in acute ocular chemical burns.

• **METHODS:** A prospective study of 25 consecutive cases (36 eyes) with acute ocular chemical burns were treated with FAMT. The clinical efficacy was observed such as the time of amniotic membrane absorbed, corneal epithelialization & transparency, visual acuities and complications.

• **RESULTS:** With follow-up ranged from 3 to 6mo, 31 eyes' amniotic membrane were dissolved in 2wk (86%). A total of 33 eyes showed corneal epithelialization in 4wk (92%), 3 eyes showed persistent corneal epithelial defects and need secondary limbal stem cell transplantation or corneal transplantation (8%). A total of 10 eyes showed superficial corneal vascularization (28%), 6 eyes' cornea were opacity in part (17%), and one eye was symblepharon (3%).

• **CONCLUSION:** Early FAMT is an effective treatment in the management of acute ocular chemical burns to support epithelial healing, restore ocular surface integrity with potential to improve vision and reduce the incidence of complications. Furthermore, FAMT has advantages of easily obtain and convenient usage, which is suitable in local hospital of our country.

• **KEYWORDS:** amniotic membrane transplantation; ocular chemical burns; acute

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## 摘要

**目的:**观察新鲜羊膜移植治疗急性期眼化学伤的临床疗效。

**方法:**回顾性分析我院急性期眼化学伤患者25例36眼的临床资料,采用新鲜羊膜移植观察术后羊膜溶解时间、角膜上皮及透明度恢复、视力恢复及并发症情况。

**结果:**随访3~6mo,矫正视力均有不同程度的提高或保持不变(100%)。31眼(86%)羊膜在2wk内溶解。33眼(92%)角膜上皮在4wk内完全愈合,3眼(8%)角膜上皮持续缺损,Ⅱ期需行角膜缘干细胞移植或角膜移植术。角膜缘有不同程度的新生血管10眼(28%),角膜基质有不同程度的混浊6眼(17%),晚期发生睑球粘连1眼(3%)。

**结论:**新鲜羊膜移植是目前治疗急性期眼化学伤较为理想的手术方法,早期羊膜移植对于恢复视力,重建眼表,降低术后并发症具有明显疗效。同时,由于新鲜羊膜具有来源广泛、取材简单、使用方便等优点,非常适合在基层医院使用。

**关键词:**羊膜移植;眼化学伤;急性期

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## 0 引言

近年来,随着化工业和建筑业的快速发展,眼化学伤有逐年增多的趋势。由于眼表组织脆弱,眼化学伤早期可导致角膜结膜组织的缺血坏死,晚期引起角膜溶解、新生血管及睑球粘连、眼球萎缩等,严重影响患者的视觉质量。同时,眼化学伤患者多见于年青男性,因而早期给予及时、有效的治疗至关重要<sup>[1-2]</sup>。我院对于急性期(伤后1wk以内)眼化学伤患者,采用新鲜羊膜移植治疗取得了较为满意的效果,现报告如下。

## 1 对象和方法

**1.1 对象** 收集2013-01/2015-12因眼化学伤在我院住院的病例,共25例36眼,其中男23例32眼,女2例4眼。年龄23~65(平均38.70±5.25)岁。伤后就诊时间1h~5d,入院后再次给予生理盐水反复冲洗结膜囊30min,并清除残留在结膜囊及角膜上的异物。积极完善术前相关准备,羊膜移植手术均选择在入院后第2~3d进行。碱烧伤22例31眼,其中膨化剂烧伤5例7眼,水泥烧伤6例9眼,生石灰烧伤7例10眼,干燥剂4例5眼。酸烧伤3例5眼,其中农药烧伤1例2眼,盐酸烧伤2例3眼。按照Roper-Hail分度<sup>[2]</sup>,其中Ⅰ度烧伤6眼,Ⅱ度烧伤14眼,Ⅲ度烧伤12眼,Ⅳ度烧伤4眼。术前矫正视力:光感≤矫正视力<0.02者18眼,0.02≤矫正视力<0.1者12眼,0.1≤矫正视力≤0.3者4眼,0.4~0.5者2眼。

**1.2 方法** 羊膜取自本院无传染性健康产妇产后患者的新鲜胎盘。首先采用无菌生理盐水反复冲洗干净后,置于含青霉素50μg/mL,链霉素50μg/mL及两性霉

素B 2.5μg/mL的生理盐水中,浸泡5~10min。然后钝性分离羊膜与绒毛膜,将羊膜上皮面朝上,平铺于粘贴手术巾的纸片上。最后放入无菌弯盘中,转移到眼科手术台上,生理盐水浸泡备用。全部病例均在手术显微镜下操作。常规消毒铺巾,表面麻醉后开睑器开睑,对于结膜高度水肿的患者放射状剪开,再次冲洗结膜囊,稀释渗透入结膜下的化学物质。将羊膜从粘贴手术巾上取下,遮盖全角膜(上皮面朝上),内圈采用10/0线间断缝合固定于角膜缘,外圈采用10/0连续锁边缝合固定于结膜缘表层巩膜上,距角膜缘3mm剪除多余的羊膜,绷带加压包扎。

术后采用自体血清、糖皮质激素滴眼液、抗生素滴眼液、复方托吡卡胺滴眼液开放点眼,晚上涂小牛血清去蛋白提取物眼用凝胶。全身给予维生素C、核黄素、糖皮质激素静脉点滴。伤后2~3wk局部和全身停用糖皮质激素,第4wk应用少量糖皮质激素滴眼液。术后观察羊膜溶解时间、角膜上皮恢复、视力恢复及并发症情况等。随访3~6(平均4.38±0.05)mo。

## 2 结果

**2.1 羊膜溶解及角膜上皮化情况** 在术后3~4d羊膜开始溶解,1~2wk完全溶解,其中角膜完全上皮化26眼,另外5眼在配戴角膜绷带镜后1wk左右角膜完全上皮化。另外,有5眼在术后4wk羊膜仍然没有溶解,其中2眼用显微镊抛开羊膜后可见角膜完全上皮化,剩下3眼角膜白色混浊,上皮仍缺损,配戴角膜绷带镜无明显好转。

**2.2 术后视力情况** 经治疗稳定3mo后检查最佳矫正视力,在Ⅰ度烧伤6眼中,矫正视力均恢复到0.6以上。Ⅱ度烧伤14眼中,0.1≤矫正视力<0.3者2眼,0.3≤矫正视力≤0.5者9眼,矫正视力≥0.6者3眼。Ⅲ度烧伤12眼中,矫正视力0.05者1眼,0.1≤矫正视力<0.3者6眼,0.3≤矫正视力≤0.5者5眼。Ⅳ度烧伤4眼中,视力光感2眼,手动1眼,指数1眼。

**2.3 并发症情况** 因角膜基质瓷白色混浊3眼(8%),上皮持续缺损转上级医院行再次羊膜移植联合角膜缘干细胞移植或角膜移植。角膜缘有不同程度的新生血管长入10眼(28%)。角膜基质有不同程度的混浊6眼(17%)。睑球粘连1眼(3%),Ⅱ期行手术矫正。

## 3 讨论

眼化学伤在基层医院非常常见,化学物质浓度过高、伤势过重或治疗不及时均可导致角膜缘干细胞和结膜杯状细胞的大量破坏,最终导致永久性的视力障碍。前者的损伤可引起角膜结膜化、角膜缘新生血管形成,表现为角膜复发性或持续性上皮缺损<sup>[3-4]</sup>。而后者的损伤可引起粘液分泌的缺乏、泪膜的破坏,表现为严重的干眼症和结膜纤维化<sup>[5-6]</sup>。同时,两者的损伤引起眼表长期和持续性的炎症反应,而白细胞的浸润可进一步损伤角膜缘干细胞和结膜杯状细胞,阻止角膜上皮化、加速角膜溃疡和溶解<sup>[7]</sup>。因此,最大程度地促进角膜缘干细胞和结膜杯状细胞的再生,抑制眼表炎症,是治疗眼化学伤的关键<sup>[8]</sup>。

羊膜位于胎盘的最内层,是一层半透明膜,无血管和淋巴管,因而抗原性极低。在正常环境条件下,羊膜不表达人类白细胞抗原,羊膜移植术后几乎不发生免疫排斥反应而受到关注。近年来,随着人们对羊膜生物学特性的认识不断加深,羊膜移植术在眼表重建中的应用日益

广泛<sup>[9]</sup>,大量的临床报道证实羊膜移植是目前治疗眼化学伤最有效的办法<sup>[10-11]</sup>。主要作用机制在于,羊膜作为一种基底膜覆盖在角膜、结膜表面,起到生物绷带镜的作用,保护角膜创面、促进角膜上皮细胞生长、黏附<sup>[12]</sup>。同时,研究发现眼化学伤的早期炎症反应主要表现为中性粒细胞和巨噬细胞的浸润,而羊膜可以抑制这些炎症细胞的浸润、聚集并诱导其凋亡,从而减轻眼表的炎症反应,抑制角膜溃疡和溶解的发展<sup>[13]</sup>。此外,羊膜可产生多种生长因子,如成纤维细胞生长因子、肝细胞生长因子、转化生长因子等,有利于角膜上皮细胞分化、移行,促进角膜缘干细胞的增生<sup>[14]</sup>。

眼化学伤在急性期(早期,伤后1wk内)的主要病理损坏表现为角结膜的急性坏死和无菌性炎性渗出,尽早行羊膜移植术治疗可明显减少组织的损伤程度<sup>[11]</sup>。因此在本研究中,考虑到我们基层综合性医院羊膜来源相对广泛、取材方便,故均在早期行新鲜羊膜移植术。通过本组病例的临床观察,结果提示羊膜移植术可明显减轻眼表的炎症反应,角膜上皮大部分得到恢复(92%),角膜基质基本恢复透明(83%),未见角膜溃疡形成或角膜溶解发生;角膜缘新生血管(28%)和睑球粘连(3%)的发生率明显降低。同时,患者视力均有不同程度的提高。因而,新鲜羊膜移植治疗早期眼化学伤很适合在基层综合性医院开展。我们的治疗体会是:(1)羊膜移植尽可能早行,应用原则是在急诊处理后即可安排,力争在早期抑制炎症反应链的启动,防止炎症反应对角膜缘干细胞的进一步损伤,促进角膜上皮的恢复。(2)尽量保护残存的健康角膜缘干细胞,即不要剪开角膜缘的球结膜,避免手术再次损伤角膜缘干细胞,把羊膜直接覆盖上角膜和结膜表面。(3)对于重度化学伤(Ⅳ度),由于角膜缘缺血严重、干细胞损伤太多,单纯羊膜移植效果欠佳,应考虑羊膜移植联合自体或异体角膜缘干细胞移植<sup>[15-16]</sup>。如在本研究4眼Ⅳ度眼化学伤患者,有3眼(75%)Ⅱ期需行角膜缘干细胞移植或角膜移植。(4)手术后可联合应用自体血清点眼,由于自体血清的生物力学和生物化学特征与正常泪液相似,可向眼表提供上皮修复所需的营养物质<sup>[17]</sup>。(5)糖皮质激素的应用,虽然糖皮质激素具有抗炎、抑制纤维细胞增殖等作用,但也能加剧角膜组织的溶解。因此,建议伤后早期局部和全身应用来抑制炎症反应,但在1wk后特别是2~3wk应减量或停止使用糖皮质激素,防止角膜穿孔的发生。

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