

论著

Octopus 101GKP动静态自动视野计在原发性开角型青光眼诊断中的应用

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摘要 摘要: 目的 评估Octopus 101 GKP动静态自动视野计在原发性开角型青光眼 (POAG) 诊断中的应用价值。方法 对2006年10月~2007年3月在我院门诊确诊的30例POAG患者及34

例正常人分别进行Octopus 101GKP

动静态自动视野计的GKP及TOP程序的检查。分析比较这两组受试者的视力、眼压、

眼底C/D值及联合检查所得的平均缺陷度(MD)、丢失方差(LV)、

不同视标参数下等视线的面积和检查时间等参数。结果 POAG组的平均视力、

平均眼压和眼底平均C/D值与正常对照组相比差异均有显著性 (P均=0.000); 两组的眼压 (IOP)

与平均缺陷度及等视线面积均无相关性; III 4e与 I

2e两种不同的视标参数对POAG患者检出的等视线面积差异有显著性 (P=0.000); POAG组的平均检查时间为

(307.78±134.50) s, 明显高于正常对照组的 (228.12±75.33) s (P=0.001);

正常对照组静态视野检查所得的平均缺陷度和丢失方差明显小于POAG组 (P均=0.000);

静态视野检查的敏感性为80%, 特异性为45%; 动态视野检查的敏感性为86%, 特异性为63%; 两者联合检查敏感性为

90%。结论 Octopus 101GKP动静态自动视野计可同时完成静态及动态视野检查, 通过反应时间减少个体差异,

提高检查结果的准确性; 同时还可通过改变视标大小、背景光明暗、

视标移动速度提高POAG早期缺损检出的可能性, 大大提高了POAG检出的敏感性,

对于一些早期有小的周边缺损的患者更具优势。

关键词 [原发性开角型青光眼](#) [动态视野检查](#) [静态视野检查](#)

分类号

Application of Octopus 101 GKP Kinetic and Static Automated Perimetry in the Diagnosis of the Primary Open Angle Glaucoma

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Abstract ABSTRACT: Objective To investigate the clinical significance of the Octopus 101 GKP kinetic and static automated perimetry in the diagnosis of the primary open angle glaucoma (POAG). Methods Thirty POAG patients (POAG group) and 34 normal individuals (control group) were detected with Octopus 101 GKP static and kinetic perimetry with GKP and TOP program from October 2006 to March 2007. The visual acuity, intraocular pressure (IOP), cupping/disc (C/D) ratio, mean defect (MD), loss variance (LV), areas of isopter, and testing time were analyzed. Results The mean visual acuity, mean IOP and mean C/D ratio were significantly different between POAG group and control group (P=0.000), and so was the testing time (P=0.001). The mean test time was (307.78±134.50) s in the POAG group and was (228.12±75.33) s in the normal group. No linear correlation was found between the IOP and the areas of isopter or MD between these two group. The visual parameters (I 2e and III 4e) as to the areas of isopter of POAG were significantly different (P=0.000), and so were the MD, LV and areas of isopter (P=0.000). Static perimetry had a sensitivity of 80% and a specificity of 45%, and kinetic perimetry had a sensitivity of 86% and a specificity of 63%. The combined method of static and kinetic approaches had a sensitivity of 90%. Conclusions The Octopus 101 GKP static and kinetic perimetry can perform an automated test that combines the advantages of both kinetic and static perimetry, resulting in a decreased subjectivity and individual difference by adjusting the response time and improved accuracy of test results. By changing stimulus size, background illumination, and stimulus angular velocity, the combination of the kinetic and static test may provide a higher sensitivity in the diagnosis of the early stage of POAG, particularly in patients with early peripheral visual field defect.

Key words [primary open-angle glaucoma](#) [kinetic perimetry](#) [static perimetry](#)

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