

# 飞秒激光角膜缘松解切口与 Toric 人工晶体植入矫正白内障术前角膜散光的对比研究

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**【摘要】**目的 对比 Toric 人工晶体植入和飞秒激光角膜缘松解切口(femtosecond laser limbal relaxing incisions, FLLRIs)矫正白内障术前角膜散光的效果和安全性。方法 将白内障合并角膜散光的患者 50 例(65 眼),分为 FLLRIs 组 35 眼和 Toric 组 30 眼,术前均使用 VERION 手术导航系统(以下简称 VERION)检查患眼、规划手术,术中 VERION 引导下施行飞秒激光辅助的白内障超声乳化吸除联合人工晶体植入术。FLLRIs 组同时在 VERION 引导下行 FLLRIs 并植入 Alcon AcrySof IQ 人工晶体。Toric 组植入 Alcon AcrySof Toric 人工晶体。所有入选者在术前及术后 3 个月行角膜地形图、IOL-Master、VERION、裸眼视力、主觉验光、角膜内皮细胞计数等检查。结果 术前 FLLRIs 组和 Toric 组角膜地形图、IOL-Master、VERION 测得的散光绝对值、主觉验光散光绝对值、裸眼视力、最佳矫正视力、角膜内皮细胞计数差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。术后 3 个月, FLLRIs 组角膜地形图、IOL-Master、VERION 测得的散光绝对值均小于 Toric 组(均  $P < 0.01$ ), FLLRIs 组的主觉验光散光绝对值大于 Toric 组( $P < 0.01$ ), FLLRIs 组的裸眼视力低于 Toric 组( $P < 0.05$ ),但两组间的最佳矫正视力、角膜内皮细胞计数差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。结论 Toric 人工晶体植入和 FLLRIs 矫正白内障术前角膜散光安全、有效,前者能更好地矫正术前角膜散光,获得较好的术后裸眼视力。

**【关键词】** 角膜缘松解切口 飞秒激光 散光 手术导航系统 白内障

Comparison of femtosecond laser limbal incisions and Toric intraocular lens implantation in correcting corneal astigmatism before cataract surgery ZHANG Juntao, LU Qinkang, WANG Huiyun, et al. Department of Ophthalmology, Yinzhou Hospital Affiliated to Medical College of Ningbo University, Ningbo 315040, China

**【Abstract】** Objective To compare the efficacy and safety of Toric intraocular lens implantation and femtosecond laser limbal relaxing incisions (FLLRIs) in correcting the corneal astigmatism before cataract surgery. Methods Sixty eyes from 50 cataract patients combined with corneal astigmatism were divided into FLLRIs group (35 eyes) and Toric group (30 eyes). All the eyes were examined by VERION navigation system before operation. And the phacoemulsification combined with intraocular lens implantation assisted by femtosecond laser was performed under the guidance by the navigation system. The FLLRIs were performed by the navigation system in the FLLRIs group with Alcon AcrySof IQ intraocular lens implantation; the Toric group were implanted with Alcon AcrySof Toric intraocular lens. Corneal topography, IOL-Master, VERION, uncorrected visual acuity, optometry and corneal endothelial cell count were performed before and 3 months after the operation. Results There was no significant difference in all tests between FLLRIs group and control group before the operation ( $P > 0.05$ ). Three months after operation, the values of astigmatism measured by corneal topography, IOL-Master and VERION in FLLRIs group were less than that of Toric group ( $P < 0.01$ ). The values of astigmatism by optometry in FLLRIs group were more than that of Toric group ( $P < 0.01$ ). And the uncorrected visual acuity of FLLRIs group was lower than that of Toric group ( $P < 0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the best corrected visual acuity and corneal endothelial cell count between two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). Conclusion Toric intraocular lens implantation and FLLRIs are effective and safe to correct the corneal astigmatism before cataract surgery. The efficacy of Toric intraocular lens implantation is better than FLLRIs.

**【Key words】** Limbal relaxing incisions Femtosecond laser Astigmatism Surgical navigation system Cataract

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Toric 人工晶体植入是一种成熟、安全、有效、可靠的矫正白内障术前角膜散光的方法。而随着飞秒激光应用于白内障手术的辅助, FLLRIs 已成为一种可以实现的技术。本研究中应用飞秒激光角膜缘松解切开(femtosecond laser limbal relaxing incisions, FLLRIs) 矫正白内障术前角膜散光, 并与 Toric 人工晶体植入进行比较, 现将结果报道如下。

## 1 资料和方法

**1.1 一般资料** 2016 年 1 月至 2017 年 6 月在宁波大学医学院附属鄞州医院眼科中心住院并行飞秒激光辅助的白内障超声乳化吸除联合人工晶体植入术的患者 50 例(65 眼)。入选标准:(1)符合白内障超声乳化手术适应证者;(2)术前角膜规则散光  $\geq 0.75\text{D}$  且  $\leq 3.0\text{D}$ (角膜地形图测得)。排除标准:(1)瞳孔不能扩大到 5mm 以上者;(2)角膜混浊阻碍激光的有效通过;(3)进展期青光眼患者;(4)配合不良或过于焦虑者;(5)睑裂过小者;(6)不规则角膜散光、圆锥角膜、可疑圆锥角膜、翼状胬肉、眼底病、高度近视、斜视、眼外伤等眼病者。根据患者植入的晶体不同分为 Toric 组及 FLLRIs 组, 其中 FLLRIs 组男 14 例(18 眼), 女 13 例(17 眼), 年龄 55~80 (69.54 $\pm$ 8.91)岁; Toric 组男 12 例

(16 眼), 女 11 例(14 眼), 年龄 52~79(67.67 $\pm$ 9.42)岁; 两组患者性别、年龄比较差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。

## 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 手术方法** 两组患者均在 VERION 引导下飞秒激光辅助的白内障超声乳化吸除联合人工晶体植入术。FLLRIs 组同时在 VERION 引导下 FLLRIs(松解切口深度为 85%角膜厚度、长度由导航系统根据患者散光情况自动设定), 植入的晶体为 AcrySof IQ(美国 Alcon 公司生产)。Toric 组植入晶体为 AcrySof Toric(美国 Alcon 公司生产), VERION 引导下调整晶体位置。

**1.2.2 观察指标** 观察两组患者术前及术后 3 个月行角膜地形图、IOL-Master、VERION、裸眼视力、主觉验光、角膜内皮细胞计数。

**1.3 统计学处理** 采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件。正态分布的计量资料以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示, 比较采用单因素方差分析; 偏态分布的数据采用  $M(QR)$  表示, 比较采用非参数检验。  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 两组患者术前及术后 3 个月散光绝对值测量结果** 见表 1。

表 1 两组患者术前及术后 3 个月散光绝对值测量结果(D)

组别	眼	角膜地形图		IOL-Master		VERION		主觉验光	
		术前	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 3 个月
Toric 组	30	1.57 $\pm$ 0.52	1.57 $\pm$ 0.52	1.56 $\pm$ 0.50	1.59 $\pm$ 0.52	1.74 $\pm$ 0.53	1.74 $\pm$ 0.54	1.53 $\pm$ 0.53	0.00(0.00,0.25)
FLLRIs 组	35	1.62 $\pm$ 0.59	0.81(0.62,1.02)*	1.63 $\pm$ 0.59	0.76(0.58,1.03)*	1.74 $\pm$ 0.61	0.83(0.66,1.21)*	1.55 $\pm$ 0.58	0.75(0.50,1.00)*

注:与 Toric 组比较, \* $P < 0.01$

由表 1 可见, 术前使用角膜地形图、IOL-Master、VERION、主觉验光测得的散光绝对值, 两组比较差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。术后 3 个月使用角膜地形图、IOL-Master、VERION、主觉验光测得的散光

绝对值, 两组比较差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.01$ )。

**2.2 两组患者术前及术后 3 个月裸眼视力、最佳矫正视力及角膜内皮细胞计数比较** 见表 2。

表 2 两组患者术前及术后 3 个月裸眼视力、最佳矫正视力及角膜内皮细胞计数比较

组别	眼	裸眼视力		最佳矫正视力		角膜内皮细胞计数(个/mm <sup>2</sup> )	
		术前	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 3 个月
Toric 组	30	0.20	0.80(0.60,0.80)	0.40(0.25,0.50)	1.00(0.80,1.00)	2358.93 $\pm$ 391.17	2013.00(1865.00,2235.00)
FLLRIs 组	35	(0.10,0.30)	0.60(0.60,0.80)*	0.30(0.25,0.40)	0.80(0.80,1.00)	2395.00 $\pm$ 349.62	2128.00 $\pm$ 263.53

注:与 Toric 组比较, \* $P < 0.01$

由表 2 可见, 两组术前裸眼视力、最佳矫正视力、角膜内皮细胞计数差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。术后 3 个月, 两组裸眼视力差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ ),

最佳矫正视力、角膜内皮细胞计数差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。

### 3 讨论

随着白内障手术逐渐从复明手术时代进入屈光手术时代,患者对术后视力尤其是裸眼视力的要求越来越高,而术后散光对裸眼视力有很大影响,尽可能矫正或者减小术后散光成为术前、术中需要考虑的问题。约 1/3~1/2 的接受白内障手术的患者术前散光超过 1.0D<sup>[1-2]</sup>。目前有许多矫正白内障术前散光的方法,包括在陡峭轴上作白内障切口、角膜缘松解切口、Toric 人工晶体植入,上述方法各有优缺点。其中植入可矫正散光的 Toric 人工晶体是目前常用的矫正白内障术前角膜散光的方法之一。诸多研究显示,Toric 人工晶体可以有效地矫正白内障患者的角膜散光,提高患者术后视觉质量,同时也是一种安全、可预测性较好的矫正白内障患者术前角膜散光的方法<sup>[3-14]</sup>。角膜缘松解切口(LRIs)也是有效解决角膜散光的方法,有研究表明 LRIs 有良好的安全性。在一些轻中度的角膜散光患者中 LRIs 与 Toric 人工晶体植入比较有类似或略差的矫正散光的作用<sup>[15-19]</sup>,在一些高度散光的患者中必须植入 Toric 人工晶体或 LRIs 与 Toric 人工晶体植入联合应用方可矫正散光<sup>[16-17,20-21]</sup>。有研究表明,FLLRIs 相对于 LRIs 具有更少残留散光、更好裸眼视力及角膜生物力学稳定性等优点<sup>[22-24]</sup>。

本研究中两组患者术前散光绝对值差异无统计学意义。而术后 3 个月,FLLRIs 组角膜地形图、IOL-Master、VERION 导航系统测得的散光绝对值明显低于 Toric 组,由此可见 FLLRIs 较 Toric 晶体植入显著降低角膜散光。但 Toric 组主观验光所得的散光绝对值明显低于 FLLRIs 组,可见 Toric 晶体植入矫正全眼整体散光的效果优于 FLLRIs。不难发现术后 3 个月,FLLRIs 组的角膜散光明显小于 Toric 组,而全眼整体散光明显大于 Toric 组。这主要是由于 FLLRIs 改变的是角膜形态,Toric 晶体植入是用人工晶体自身的散光矫正角膜散光。术前两组裸眼视力、最佳矫正视力差异无统计学意义。术后 3 个月,Toric 组裸眼视力优于 FLLRIs 组,说明 Toric 人工晶体植入有更好的裸眼视力,但两组的最佳矫正视力差异无统计学意义。可见 Toric 组较 FLLRIs 组能更充分矫正术前的角膜散光。两组术前及术后 3 个月角膜内皮细胞计数比较差异无统计学意义,说明 FLLRIs 并不增加角膜内皮细胞的丢失。此外 FLLRIs 组术中术后未发生角膜缘松解切口穿透、房水自此外流的病例。

本研究表明 Toric 人工晶体植入和 FLLRIs 都是安全有效的。FLLRIs 术前检查、手术规划、术中操作简便,

仅需要在飞秒激光系统设置合适的参数,术中增加简单操作即可实现,所以对于选择接受飞秒激光辅助白内障超声乳化术且有一定度数角膜散光的患者来说,是一种安全、有效的减少角膜散光的方法。而 Toric 人工晶体植入尽管不改变角膜散光,但是能更好地矫正全眼球整体散光,获得更好的视力结果。

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