

飞秒制瓣 LASIK 和小切口基质透镜切除术后 角膜前表面高阶像差变化的比较

叶敏捷¹, 廖荣丰¹, 刘才远²

摘要 对行飞秒制瓣准分子激光原位角膜磨镶术(FS-LASIK)的84只眼和行小切口基质透镜切除术(SMILE)的110只眼,根据手术方式分为FS-LASIK组和SMILE组,于术前、术后1周、1个月及3个月利用Pentacam测量患者角膜前表面的高阶像差(包括总高阶像差、球差、水平慧差以及垂直慧差),高阶像差用泽尼克多项式描述。结果显示FS-LASIK组在术后不同时期角膜前表面各高阶像差中除了水平慧差较术前无差异,总高阶像差和球差较术前均显著增加,垂直慧差较术前显著减少;SMILE组术后不同时期总高阶像差、球差、水平像差均显著增加,垂直慧差显著降低($P < 0.05$)。SMILE组术后不同时期的总高阶像差和球差以及其较术前的变化值均低于FS-LASIK组($P < 0.05$)。SMILE术后的总高级像差和球差的增加较FS-LASIK术少。

关键词 角膜磨镶术;飞秒激光;基质透镜切除;高阶像差
中图分类号 R 779.63

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准分子激光原位角膜磨镶术(laser in situ keratomileusis, LASIK)因具有术后反应轻、视力恢复快、屈光度稳定、Haze发生率低等优势成为角膜屈光手术中的主流术式^[1]。制作角膜瓣是LASIK术的关键步骤,因其并发症多与角膜瓣相关。随着飞秒激光的引进,飞秒制瓣LASIK(femtosecond laser-assisted laser in situ keratomileusis, FS-LASIK)和小切口基质透镜切除术(small incision lenticule extraction, SMILE)为患者提供了更多术式选择。相比传统微型角膜刀的角膜瓣,飞秒激光的主要优势在于它可以预设角膜瓣的直径、厚度、瓣蒂位置和侧切角度等参数^[2]。SMILE术是指飞秒激光在角膜基质层间进行2次不同深度的切削完成透镜的切除,并在角膜边缘作4 mm弧度的侧切,顺着侧切口分离并取出角膜透镜,整个手术过程不需掀瓣^[3-4]。为了比较FS-LASIK和SMILE术后高阶像差(包括总高阶像差、球差、水平慧差以及垂直慧差)的变化,该研

究利用Pentacam眼前节全景仪检测FS-LASIK组和SMILE组术前、术后1周、1月及3个月角膜前表面高阶像差并进行了分析。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选择2012年9月~2013年8月在中国科技大学医院行FS-LASIK的42例患者(84眼)和行SMILE术的55例患者(110眼)。其中FS-LASIK组中,男20例(40眼),女22例(44眼);年龄18~40(23.90 ± 4.8)岁,等效球镜度数 $-1.625 \sim -10.75$ (-5.63 ± 2.42)D。SMILE组中,男24例(48眼),女31例(62眼);年龄18~34(24.79 ± 4.0)岁,等效球镜度数 $-2.25 \sim -8.75$ (-5.42 ± 1.47)D。两组患者年龄、性别、等效球镜度数比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

1.2 术前检查 患者术前均行常规眼科检查排除眼部疾病,并行角膜地形图、Pentacam(德国Oculus公司)、医学验光、眼压、泪膜影像分析、角膜超声测厚、眼底等检查。排除影响手术的眼部疾病以及全身系统性疾病。

1.3 手术方法 术前常规冲洗结膜囊,消毒,铺巾,用0.4%盐酸奥布卡因行表面麻醉,贴手术粘贴膜,开睑器开睑。FS-LASIK采用德国蔡司公司VisuMax飞秒屈光手术系统制作角膜瓣,随后通过美国VISX S4-IR准分子激光系统行角膜屈光切削。SMILE同样采用VisuMax飞秒屈光手术系统完成。术后进行常规处理和检查。手术均由同一医师完成。

1.4 高阶像差测量 采用基于Scheimpflug摄像技术的Pentacam眼前节全景仪在术前1d、术后1周、1个月及3个月对患者进行检查,选取角膜直径为6.0 mm范围内的角膜前表面高阶像差。Pentacam检查方法:在暗室环境下,患者注视闪烁的蓝灯,技师使用操纵杆按系统提示进行调整和对焦,在接近对焦前要求患者快速眨眼1~2次,使泪膜均匀分布,减少泪膜对像差测量的影响。Pentacam在2 s内完成360°眼前节旋转扫描并获得50张裂隙图像,每张图像可获得矩阵样数据点,生成三维Scheimpflug图像,每只眼测量5次,只接受成像质量显

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作者单位: ¹ 安徽医科大学第一附属医院眼科,合肥 230022

² 中国科学技术大学医院眼科,合肥 230026

作者简介: 叶敏捷,男,硕士研究生;

廖荣丰,男,教授,主任医师,硕士生导师,责任作者, E-mail: liaorayfy@yahoo.com.cn

示“OK”的检测结果,并取平均值。测量的角膜前表面高阶像差是通过 Zernike 多项式^[5]运算得到的,Pentacam 可以自动计算生成角膜直径 6 mm 范围的 8 阶 44 项波前像差的均方根值。所有术前术后检查均由同一名熟练技师完成。

1.5 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 16.0 统计学分析软件对性别、眼别进行 χ^2 检验,对两组的年龄、等效球镜及角膜前表面各高阶像差之间的比较采用独立样本 t 检验。对两组手术前后各高阶像差的数据采用重复测量的方差分析进行比较。

2 结果

2.1 总高阶像差与球差 SMILE 组和 FS-LASIK 组术后 1 周、1 个月、3 个月的角膜前表面总的高阶像差和球差较术前均明显增加 ($P < 0.01$)。SMILE 组术后各期总的高阶像差和球差均小于 FS-LASIK 组 ($P < 0.01$)。SMILE 组术后各期总的高阶像差和球差变化值也均小于 FS-LASIK 组 ($P < 0.01$) 见表 1。

2.2 水平慧差 在 SMILE 组中术后各期角膜前表面的水平慧差较术前均明显增加 ($P < 0.01$),然而在 FS-LASIK 组术后各期角膜前表面的水平慧差较术前的差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。两组术后各期水平慧差、及其较术前的变化量差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$) 见表 1。

2.3 垂直慧差 SMILE 组和 FS-LASIK 组术后 1 周、1 个月、3 个月的角膜前表面垂直慧差较术前均明显降低 ($P < 0.05$)。两组的垂直慧差在术后 1 周时差异有统计学意义 ($P = 0.026$),之后两组之间垂直慧差的差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。两组术后各期垂直慧差的变化量之间差异无统计学意义 (P

> 0.05) 见表 1。

3 讨论

近年来,随着角膜屈光手术的不断发展和人们对术后视觉功能的恢复有了更多的了解,并对术后视觉质量尤其重视。文献^[6]报道术后早期出现的光晕、眩光以及暗环境下视力下降都和眼像差增加有关。角膜是人眼屈光系统中的重要介质,角膜的像差约占全眼总像差的 80%。整体角膜的像差主要来源于角膜前表面^[2],研究^[7]表明角膜瓣的制作和角膜生物力学性能的变化可能诱发高阶像差,所以角膜前表面的高阶像差的变化在一定程度上影响了屈光手术术后的视觉质量。目前已有很多文章比较了不同的屈光手术后高阶像差的变化,然而还没有报道比较 FS-LASIK 术和 SMILE 术角膜前表面波前像差的变化。

相比较角膜刀而言,飞秒激光制作角膜瓣的最主要优势是其可根据屈光度、角膜直径、瞳孔直径等差异进行个体化的角膜定制。与此同时飞秒激光角膜瓣的厚度具有规整性、精准性、高度的均一性,可减少金属角膜刀制瓣相关的并发症^[8-9]。一些文章报道了飞秒制瓣 LASIK 和微型角膜刀制瓣 LASIK 角膜前表面高阶像差的比较。有文献^[10-11]报道飞秒激光和微型角膜刀制瓣 LASIK 术后角膜前表面的高阶像差之间没有差异,然而有学者^[12-13]认为飞秒激光减少了角膜总高阶像差和球差的增加。Zhang et al^[14]对 Calvo、Montés-Micó 和 Buzzonetti 的 3 篇报道进行了 meta 分析后指出 FS-LASIK 术后角膜前表面总高阶像差和球差的增加明显小于角膜刀制瓣的 LASIK 手术。

表 1 FS-LASIK 组和 SMILE 组各时期角膜前表面高阶像差及较术前变化值的比较 (μm $\bar{x} \pm s$)

高阶像差	n	术前	术后(平均值 / 变化值的平均值)			F 值
			1 周	1 个月	3 个月	
总高阶像差						
FS-LASIK 组	84	0.14 ± 0.04	0.34 ± 0.14 ^{**} / 0.19 ± 0.14 ^{**}	0.34 ± 0.15 ^{**} / 0.20 ± 0.15 ^{**}	0.36 ± 0.15 ^{**} / 0.21 ± 0.15 ^{**}	177.28
SMILE 组	110	0.14 ± 0.05	0.21 ± 0.06/0.08 ± 0.07	0.23 ± 0.06/0.10 ± 0.07	0.22 ± 0.06/0.08 ± 0.07	187.34
球差						
FS-LASIK 组	84	0.24 ± 0.12	0.63 ± 0.28 ^{**} / 0.19 ± 0.14 ^{**}	0.63 ± 0.26 ^{**} / 0.20 ± 0.15 ^{**}	0.65 ± 0.25 ^{**} / 0.21 ± 0.15 ^{**}	207.66
SMILE 组	110	0.24 ± 0.10	0.40 ± 0.14/0.08 ± 0.07	0.43 ± 0.14/0.10 ± 0.07	0.39 ± 0.13/0.08 ± 0.07	163.85
水平慧差						
FS-LASIK 组	84	-0.05 ± 0.16	0.06 ± 0.55/0.07 ± 0.49	0.01 ± 0.61/0.18 ± 0.52	0.05 ± 0.57/0.06 ± 0.54	0.45
SMILE 组	110	0.15 ± 0.11	0.13 ± 0.21/0.11 ± 0.17	0.14 ± 0.25/0.12 ± 0.20	0.13 ± 0.26/0.11 ± 0.21	29.60
垂直慧差						
FS-LASIK 组	84	-0.17 ± 0.31	-0.15 ± 0.57 [*] / -0.14 ± 0.50	-0.25 ± 0.58 / -0.23 ± 0.58	-0.25 ± 0.67 / -0.24 ± 0.62	12.89
SMILE 组	110	-0.06 ± 0.18	-0.31 ± 0.27 / -0.25 ± 0.25	-0.30 ± 0.27 / -0.24 ± 0.26	-0.32 ± 0.27 / -0.26 ± 0.26	105.17

FS-LASIK 组术后像差的平均值和变化值与 SMILE 组比较: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

SMILE 术提供了一个崭新的角膜屈光手术方式,实现了“全飞秒”模式。SMILE 是在不影响上皮屏障完整性的前提下在基质层进行微透镜切除,其切除的微透镜厚薄均匀一致、精确性好、边缘整齐、可预测性佳^[3]。整个手术在基本密闭的空间操作,故术中及术后的不良反应较少。作为“无瓣”的微创手术,SMILE 使角膜结构基本保存完好,减少了对角膜神经的损伤,术后角膜刺激症状少,其角膜生物力学性质表现更佳^[3]。Shah et al^[3] 前瞻性跟踪随访了 SMILE 术的 41 例患者 51 只眼提出 SMILE 术后半年的角膜总高阶像差和球差均明显高于术前。

本研究的结果显示 SMILE 组在术后 1 周、1 个月和 3 个月总的高阶像差和球差以及两者较术前的变化值均明显低于飞秒制瓣 LASIK 组。原因如下:① 伤口愈合因素:理论上说,SMILE 是一种微创的屈光手术方式,无需制作角膜瓣、角膜侧切口小,相比较 FS-LASIK 术角膜受到的创伤更小,术后因角膜上皮细胞增生平复伤口引起的像差小;② 生物力学因素:角膜的生物力学特性包括两方面,即角膜结构的不稳定性和眼前节的再塑。角膜前表面高阶像差,特别是球差的增加主要归因于角膜非球面性的改变和角膜重塑。SMILE 角膜无需制作角膜瓣使角膜生物力学性质维持更好。③ 角膜瓣因素:角膜瓣本身的张力、位置异常等可能造成高阶像差的增加,SMILE 没有角膜瓣相关的并发症的发生,相比较 FS-LASIK 避免了角膜瓣引起的像差变化。两组术后水平慧差以及较术前的变化值都没有差异。SMILE 组在术后 1 周的垂直慧差的负值明显高于 FS-LASIK 组,然而两组在术后各时期垂直慧差的变化值之间没有差异。所以飞秒制瓣 LASIK 和 SMILE 术后垂直慧差的变化还需要进一步研究。

总之,SMILE 术在减少高阶像差的增加上优于 FS-LASIK 术。SMILE 有诸多优点,但也存在局限性,目前 SMILE 术依赖于 VisMax 激光机,成本昂贵,影响手术推广。由于飞秒激光矫正低度近视所需要切除的透镜很薄,经小切口完整取出的难度大,故对于低度近视可能不做首选。对于需要切除的透镜偏厚高度近视患者可能出现潜在的层间间隙,故 -10 D 的近视和 > 6 D 的散光当前不做考虑。

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Comparison of higher-order aberration changes in anterior corneal surface between FS-LASIK and SMILE surgery

Ye Minjie¹, Liao Rongfeng¹, Liu Caiyuan²

(¹Dept of Ophthalmology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230022;

²Dept of Ophthalmology, The Hospital of University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026)

Abstract 84 eyes that underwent femtosecond laser-assisted laser in situ keratomileusis (FS-LASIK), and 110 eyes that underwent small incision lenticule extraction (SMILE) surgery were included in this prospective case series study. HOAs included (total HOAs, spherical aberration, horizontal coma aberration, and vertical coma aberration) were measured preoperatively after 1 week, 1 month, and 3 months postoperatively by Pentacam. The aberrations were described as Zernike polynomials. Significantly increased total HOAs and SA and significantly decreased vertical coma were noted at 1 week, 1 month, and 3 months after FS-LASIK ($P < 0.05$). However, no significant increase was found in postoperatively horizontal coma. There were significant increases in total HOAs, SA, and horizontal coma and a decrease in the vertical coma at each postoperative examination in SMILE group ($P < 0.05$). The total HOAs and SA were significantly smaller in SMILE group than that in FS-LASIK group at 1 week, 1 month, and 3 months postoperatively. The changes in total HOAs and SA were also significantly smaller in SMILE group than that in FS-LASIK group at each postoperative examination. Compared with FS-LASIK, SMILE can induce fewer total higher-order aberrations and spherical aberration after operation.

Key words keratomileusis; femtosecond laser; refractive lenticule extraction; higher-order aberrations

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ic resonance imaging of hepatocellular carcinoma after transarterial chemoembolization [J]. *Abdom Imaging* 2008; 33(3): 313-23.

Evaluation of MSCT and MRI follow-up checkups for hepatocellular carcinoma after transcatheter arterial chemoembolization with lipiodol

Li Shuang, Lv Weifu, Dong Jinbin, et al

(Dept of Medical Imaging, The Affiliated Provincial Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230001)

Abstract **Objective** To analyze comparatively the clinical value of MSCT and MRI in evaluating the detection of tumor capsule, residual lesion and recurrence of tumor for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) after transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE) with lipiodol and to compare the effectiveness between MSCT and MRI. **Methods** Forty-five cases with HCC underwent MSCT and MRI within 1.5 ~ 6.0 months after 1 ~ 5 procedures of TACE. All the work was done sequentially within one week. The detection and demonstration of tumor capsule, residual lesion and recurrence of tumor on MSCT and MRI were compared and the results were analyzed. **Results** 68 lesions were found in 45 patients. The ability of MRI of detecting the residual lesion or recurrence of tumor was superior to MSCT ($P < 0.05$); MRI had the sensitivity of 93.48% and consistency rate of 95.59%, which were higher than MSCT ($P < 0.05$); MRI was little different as the standard group in detecting the residual lesion or recurrence of tumor ($\text{Kappa} = 0.903$, $P < 0.01$). Compared with MSCT, MRI had an advantage over detecting tumor capsule ($P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** Compared with MSCT, MRI can well display the activity of lesion for HCC after TACE.

Key words hepatocellular carcinoma; tomography; magnetic resonance imaging; transcatheter arterial chemoembolization