

Pars Plana Vitrectomy with Fragmentation in Emery V Cataract after Glaucoma Filtering Surgery: A Case Report

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Abstract

Emery V cataract surgery after glaucoma filtering operation, with low corneal endothelial cells density and poor anterior chamber conditions, has great difficulty and increased postoperative complications (POC). We treated such a patient by Pars Plana Vitrectomy (PPV) with Fragmentation combined intraocular lens (IOL) implantation, and the patient obtained a wonderful effect. Now we share the case with colleagues. The patient, a 76-year-old woman, complained of blurred right vision for 5 years which increased for 2 years 10 years after glaucoma filtering surgery. Ophthalmic examination: Visual acuity was 0.01 in the right eye and NLP in the left eye; intra ocular pressure (IOP) was OD 10.3 mmHg and OS 10.8 mmHg. Flat filtering bleb can be observed in the right eye. The central depth of the anterior chamber was about 2.5 CT, and the periphery was about 1/4 CT. Translucent gelatinous tissue accumulation and anterior synechia of the iris was observed near iris hole above at 12 o'clock. The fibrosis membrane was observed around pupillary edge, and the iris adhered backwards to the anterior capsule of the lens at 4:00-5:00. The lens is bluish brown, and fundus cannot be observed. The number of corneal endothelial cells in the right eye was 751/mm², and B-type ultrasonography revealed vitreous floaters and posterior vitreous detachment. The patient is diagnosed with cataract OD, after glaucoma filtering operation OU. We performed PPV with fragmentation (23-gauge 3-port PPV + pars plana ultrasonic fragmentation) combined IOL implantation. Levofloxacin eye drops and tobramycin dexamethasone eye drops were used in the following days. In the fourth day, the right visual acuity was 0.3, and the intra ocular pressure is normal. Slit-lamp microscopy reveals right eye cornea clear and IOL sulcus implant. At 6 months after surgery, the best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was of the right eye 0.4, and the intraocular pressure was 12 mmHg. The cornea was transparent. Corneal endothelial cells density was calculated 740/mm² by specular microscope. Conclusions: Emery V cataract after glaucoma filtering operation with low corneal endothelial cells density and poor anterior chamber conditions, can be treated by PPV with Fragmentation combined IOL implantation. This surgical method is effective and worth promoting.

Keywords

Hard-Nuclear, Cataract, Pars Plana Vitrectomy with Fragmentation, Glaucoma,

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经睫状体扁平部超声粉碎治疗青光眼滤过术后V级核白内障一例

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摘要

青光眼滤过术后合并硬核白内障, 同时角膜内皮细胞密度低, 前房条件差, 经典白内障手术风险大, 并发症发生率高, 我们收治1例, 经后路超声粉碎摘除白内障, 一期植入后房型人工晶体, 术后效果良好, 患者不仅脱盲而且脱残, 现与同仁分享。患者, 女, 76岁, 主诉: 右眼青光眼滤过术后10余年, 视力下降5年加重2年。眼科检查: 视力: 右0.01, 矫正无助, 左无光感, 眼压: 右10.3 mmHg, 左10.8 mmHg。右眼上方球结膜见扁平滤过泡, 前房中央深度约2.5 CT, 周边约1/4 CT, 前房上方周切口附近见半透明胶样组织堆积, 且局限性虹膜前粘连, 瞳孔缘见机化膜, 4:00~5:00后粘连, 晶状体皮质及核棕黑色混浊, 眼底窥不入。右眼角膜内皮细胞计数751个/mm², B超示玻璃体轻度混浊伴后脱离。诊断: 1) 白内障OD; 2) 青光眼滤过术后OU。常规术前准备, 于2019年3月28在神经阻滞麻醉下行右眼瞳孔成形联合经后路晶状体超声粉碎吸除及后房型人工晶体植入术, 手术顺利。术后抗生素及糖皮质激素滴眼液点眼预防感染、减轻炎症反应。术后第四天右眼视力0.3, 眼压13 mmHg, 角膜透明, 人工晶体位正, 治愈出院。术后6月随诊, 右眼视力0.25, 矫正视力0.4, 眼压12 mmHg, 角膜透明, 人工晶体位正, 复查角膜内皮细胞计数740个/mm²。结论: 青光眼滤过术后合并V级核白内障, 同时角膜内皮少, 前房条件差, 采用经后路超声粉碎摘除白内障, 一期植入人工晶体是一种行之有效的方法, 值得推广。

关键词

硬核, 白内障, 经后路晶状体超声粉碎, 青光眼, 角膜内皮

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1. 引言

青光眼滤过术后常并发白内障或白内障加重, 当白内障发展到一定程度影响视力时, 需要手术治疗。青光眼滤过术后合并白内障的手术属于复杂性白内障手术, 因为青光眼滤过术后常常伴有角膜内皮数不足, 前房浅, 虹膜弹性差, 术中又需注意青光眼滤过泡保护等等。因此年轻的眼科医生或经验不足的眼

科医生遇到青光眼滤过术后白内障常常望而怯步,同时患者因手术风险大难以接受手术治疗,当患眼视力严重障碍时,白内障的发展由软核变为硬核,手术难度和风险进一步增加,甚至失去经典白内障超声乳化联合人工晶体植入术的手术时机。今年3月我院收治一例单眼青光眼滤过术后V级核白内障患者,术前视力0.01,且眼前段条件较差,采用经睫状体扁平部超声粉碎摘除白内障联合后房型人工晶体植入术,取得了良好的效果,兹报告如下。

2. 病例介绍

患者,女,76岁,以“右眼青光眼滤过术后10余年,视力下降5年加重2年”为主诉于2019年3月27日至我院就诊。既往高血压病史5年。眼科检查:视力:右0.01,矫正无助,左无光感,眼压:右10.3 mmHg,左10.8 mmHg。双眼上方球结膜见滤过泡,右眼扁平,左眼囊状,双眼角膜透明。右眼中央前房深度约2.5 CT,左眼中央前房深度约3.5 CT,双眼周边前房约1/4 CT;右眼前房上方周切口附近见半透明胶样组织堆积,且局限性虹膜前粘连。右眼瞳孔直径约3 mm,对光反应迟钝,瞳孔缘见机化膜,4点至5点处后粘连;左眼瞳孔大小约4 mm×3 mm,欠圆,向上移位,对光反应迟钝。右眼晶状体皮质及核棕黑色浑浊(Emery核分级V级),左眼人工晶体位正。眼底:右眼窥不入;左眼视盘界清色苍白,C/D=1.0,视网膜红润、在位。辅助检查:角膜内皮细胞计数:右751个/mm²,左654个/mm²;B超:双眼玻璃体轻度混浊伴后脱离。诊断为:1)白内障OD;2)青光眼滤过术后OU;3)IOL植入术后OS;4)高血压病。

入院后术前常规准备,3月28日在球后神经阻滞麻醉下行右眼瞳孔成形联合经后路晶状体超声粉碎吸除联合人工晶体植入术。手术方法:11点角膜缘隧道切口,前房注入粘弹剂,分离粘连虹膜,瞳孔成形。建立标准的玻切三通道(3点、5点、10点),用两把MRV刀自10点、3点巩膜通道口从两侧晶状体赤道后部刺入晶状体核内,保留前囊膜,机械性碎核,然后超声粉碎晶状体核碎块并吸除,清除坠入玻璃体腔的晶状体核块,玻切头吸刮前囊膜下上皮细胞。检查视盘界清,色粉红,C/D<0.3,视网膜红润。经角膜缘隧道切口,前房注入粘弹剂,将AR40e折叠人工晶体植入后房,襟固定于睫状沟内,灌洗前房,水密前房,术毕。术后第一天右眼视力0.03,眼压T+1,角膜轻度水肿,上皮下小水泡,房水光斑(+),人工晶体位正。处理:经角膜隧道口前房放液至眼压17 mmHg,抗生素及糖皮质激素滴眼液滴眼预防感染、减轻炎症反应。术后第二天,右眼视力0.2,眼压12 mmHg,角膜透明。术后第四天右眼视力提高为0.3,眼压13 mmHg,角膜透明,治愈出院。术后6月复诊,右眼视力0.25,矫正+1.50 DS-3.50 DC×95°=0.4,眼压12 mmHg,角膜透明,人工晶体位正。复查角膜内皮细胞计数740个/mm²,右眼30°中心视野检查大致正常。

3. 讨论

目前,青光眼滤过术后硬核(III级以上硬度)白内障的治疗方法有三种,即经典白内障超声乳化吸除联合囊袋内人工晶体植入术、小切口白内障囊外摘除联合囊袋内人工晶体植入术及经睫状体扁平部晶状体超声粉碎摘除联合后房型人工晶体植入术[1]。经典白内障超声乳化联合囊袋内人工晶体植入术的适应症为白内障核硬度III~IV级,角膜内皮细胞数在1300个/mm²以上,瞳孔散大≥4 mm以上,前房中等深度等。小切口白内障囊外摘除联合人工晶体植入术的适应症为核硬度V级,角膜内皮细胞数大于1000个/mm²,而小于1300个/mm²,切口不影响功能性滤过泡,虹膜无广泛的前粘连等。经睫状体扁平部超声乳化摘除白内障联合后房型人工晶体植入术适应症为白内障核硬度在IV级或V级,角膜内皮数≤1000个/mm²,前房偏浅、瞳孔不能散大或前后粘连。本文病例术前经过详细询问病史,发现青光眼滤过术后10余年,曾数次到其他医院就诊,因眼部条件差,未给予手术治疗,随着病情发展,生活不能自理,患

者十分痛苦,来我院就诊,仔细眼部检查,白内障核硬度 V 级,角膜内皮细胞 751 个/ mm^2 (<1000 个/ mm^2),前房浅,瞳孔不能散大且后粘连等。若采用前两种手术方法摘除白内障手术风险大,效果可能差,甚至出现严重并发症,故选择非常规摘除白内障的方法即经睫状体扁平部超声乳化摘除白内障联合后房型人工晶体植入,术中保留前囊膜,穿刺刀机械碎核,在玻璃体腔内超声粉碎核块并吸除,减少超声乳化对角膜内皮的损伤及对前房的影响,然后经角膜切口植入折叠式人工晶体,攀固定于睫状沟,术程顺利。本文病例术后效果良好,术眼视力由术前 0.01 恢复到 0.4 ,青光眼滤过泡没有受到影响,眼压正常,角膜透明。患者生活质量得以提高,患者非常满意。该术式的特点为术中能最大限度地减少对角膜内皮细胞的影响[2] [3] [4],本病例仅丢失 11 个/ mm^2 ,与 Eom、Diddie 等学者的研究结果一致[2] [5]。可是术中也增加了视网膜损伤的风险,手术费用也高,增加了患者的经济负担。我们建议该手术应由经验丰富的前后节医生完成,减少术中创伤,降低手术风险。此外,青光眼滤过术后当合并白内障影响视力时,应尽早行经典白内障超声乳化摘除联合囊袋内人工晶体植入,这时晶状体核硬度低,手术风险小,效果好,否则,手术风险增大,甚至影响手术效果。

4. 同意书

该病例报道已经获得患者的知情同意。

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