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阿托品压抑疗法和遮盖疗法治疗学龄儿童单眼弱视的临床效果

赵奎卿¹ 赵 丽¹ 高向红¹ 封彩云¹ 范阳阳¹ 王 娜^{2△}

(1 延安大学附属医院眼科 陕西 延安 716000; 2 宝鸡市中心医院眼科 陕西 宝鸡 721008)

摘要 目的:探讨阿托品不同治疗方法对于学龄儿童单眼弱视的治疗效果。**方法:**回顾抽取我院眼科住院治疗的 90 例单眼弱视学龄儿童患者,根据疗法分成压抑组(压抑疗法)和遮盖组(短时遮盖疗法)各 45 例,对比分析两组患儿在视力、依从性、临床疗效和不良反应方面的差异性。**结果:**治疗后,压抑组患儿的视力、依从率(93.33%)、总有效率(91.11%)均显著高于遮盖组,且不良反应总发生率(15.00%)显著低于遮盖组(26.67%),差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**阿托品压抑疗法治疗学龄儿童单眼弱视具有疗效显著、依从性好、视力矫正效果明显、安全性好等优点,值得临床推荐。

关键词:阿托品;压抑疗法;遮盖疗法;学龄儿童;单眼弱视

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Clinical Effect of Atropine Penalization Therapy and Occlusion Therapy in the Treatment of Monocular Amblyopia of School-age for Children

ZHAO Kui-qing¹, ZHAO Li¹, GAO Xiang-hong¹, FENG Cai-yun¹, FAN Yang-yang¹, WANG Na^{2△}

(1 Department of Ophthalmology, affiliated Hospital of Yan'an University, Yan'an, Shaanxi, 716000, China;

2 Department of Ophthalmology, Central Hospital of Baoji, Baoji, Shaanxi, 300170, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the treatment effect of atropine different treatment methods in the treatment of monocular amblyopia of school-age children. **Methods:** 90 patients with unilateral amblyopia who were treated in the department of ophthalmology in our hospital were retrospectively analyzed. According to the different treatment methods, the patients were divided into the the penalization therapy group (penalization therapy) and the occlusion therapy group (short-time occlusion therapy), with 45 cases in each group. Then the differences of vision, compliance sex, clinical efficacy and adverse reactions between the two groups were recorded and compared. **Results:** After treatment, the vision, adherence rates (93.33%), the total effective rate (91.11%) in the penalization therapy group were significantly higher than those of the occlusion therapy group ($P<0.05$); The incidence of adverse reactions in the penalization therapy group was 15.00%, which was significantly lower than 26.67 % of the occlusion therapy group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Atropine penalization therapy has significant effect in the treatment of monocular amblyopia of school-age children, it has the advantages of good compliance, obvious vision correction effect, security, and it is worthy of recommendation.

Key words: Atropine; Penalization therapy; Occlusion therapy; School-age children; Monocular amblyopia

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前言

弱视作为儿童时期发病率极高的眼科疾病^[1-3],不仅是导致儿童视力低下的主要病因,而且容易造成立体盲,对于儿童视觉功能健康发育产生严重损害。此外,由于弱视对于患儿学习生活能够产生不良影响,因此,多数患儿记忆出现自卑等负面心理,因此,积极治疗弱视对于患儿身心健康极为重要。本实验通过对比两种常用疗法治疗儿童单眼弱视的效果,旨在为临床眼科发展做出微薄贡献,现将结果报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

作者简介:赵奎卿(1977-),副主任医师,硕士,研究方向:斜视与小兒眼科, E-mail: 18609112399@163.com

△通讯作者:王娜,研究方向:眼科

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回顾抽取我科在 2014 年 1 月 -2015 年 4 月期间规范治疗的 90 例单眼弱视患儿作为研究对象,所有患者均接受阿托品治疗,且根据所选疗法分为 2 组,即压抑疗法 45 例和短时遮盖疗法 45 例,病例选择标准^[4]:①符合弱视诊断标准^[5],确诊为单眼弱视;②年龄在 6-13 岁;③临床资料完整,自愿接受治疗;④知情同意,自愿参加;⑤排除临床资料缺失、中途失访者;⑥排除合并其他眼病或双眼弱视者;⑦排除存在药物使用禁忌者。压抑组男/女为 26/19,均龄(8.52 ± 1.06)岁,平均病程(11.24 ± 1.35)月,弱视类型包括屈光不正性 15 例(33.33%)、屈光参差性 21 例(46.67%)以及斜视性 9 例(20.00%),弱视程度分级结果为轻度 21 例(46.67%)、中度 16 例(35.55%)、重度 8 例(17.78%),遮盖组男/女为 25/20,均龄(8.31 ± 1.13)岁,平均病程(11.37 ± 1.42)月,弱视类型包括屈光不正性 14 例(31.11%)、屈光参差性 22 例(48.89%)以及斜视性 9 例(20.00%),弱视程度分级结果为轻度 20 例(44.44%)、中度 17 例(37.78%)、重度 8 例(17.78%),两组间基线资料上具有高度可比性($P>0.05$)。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者均接受阿托品睫状肌麻痹检影验光,并根据检验结果进行屈光矫正治疗和度数调整。压抑疗法组患儿在确诊后每晚应用阿托品眼膏 1 次。遮盖组使用特制眼罩对健眼进行遮盖,并确保健眼能够完全避光遮盖,每天累积遮盖时间不低于 6 h。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 视力检查 选择国际标准化 E 视力检查表(5 m),在治疗前、治疗后 1 年、2 年以及 3 年时进行视力检测。

1.3.2 依从性评价 参照文献^[6]依据患儿在治疗过程中的配合情况对依从性进行评价,共分为优秀(在整个治疗期间均能够规范地配合治疗)、一般(实际规范化治疗时间不低于总治疗时间的一半)以及差(实际规范化治疗时间不足治疗总时间的一半)共 3 个等级,其中优秀和一般均视为具有治疗依从性。

1.3.3 临床疗效评价 根据文献^[7]根据患儿的视力矫正情况将治疗效果分为痊愈、显效、进步以及无效共 4 个等级,具体标准为:①无效:视力提高未超过 1 行或未见改变或视力下降;②进步:视力虽然未达到正常水平,但提高不低于 2 行;③显效:矫

正后视力不低于 0.9;④痊愈:矫正后视力达到正常水平(1.0 以上)且维持时间不低于 3 年。总有效率包括治愈、显效和进步。

1.3.4 并发症 在整个随访期间家长或监护人记录治疗过程,包括涂药日期、药品批号,其中详细记录并发症情况,本实验中主要的并发症主要为颜面潮红、发热、皮疹、局部红肿以及心动过速。

1.4 统计学方法

使用 SPSS.18.0 建立电子数据信息(双输入法),组间计量结果选 t 检验分析,组内视力重复测量结果使用单因素重复测量方差分析,计数结果和率的分析选卡方分析,单项有序等级信息采用 R×C 表卡方检验, $P<0.05$,差异有统计价值。

2 结果

2.1 两组间视力矫正情况比较

治疗前,两组视力水平无明显差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患儿视力均提升,压抑组患儿视力水平显著高于遮盖组,组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组视力水平比较

Table 1 Comparison of visual levels between two group

Groups	Before treatment	One year after treatment	Two years after treatment	Three years after treatment	F	P
Penalization therapy group	0.31± 0.13	0.75± 0.12 ^a	0.81± 0.12 ^a	0.92± 0.14 ^a	12.607	<0.05
Occlusion therapy group	0.32± 0.14	0.58± 0.11 ^a	0.68± 0.14 ^a	0.79± 0.13 ^a	16.814	<0.05
t	0.805	13.687	14.537	12.657		
P	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05		

Noe: compared with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组患儿治疗依从性比较

在治疗期间两组均出现部分依从性差病例,但是压抑组总

依从率显著高于遮盖组,组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 两组患儿治疗依从性比较

Table 2 Comparison of treatment compliance of two groups

Groups	n	Good		General		Bad		Rate
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Penalization therapy group	45	29	64.44%	13	28.89%	3	6.67%	93.33%
Occlusion therapy group	45	22	48.89%	14	31.11%	9	20.00%	80.00%
H								25.638
P								0.023

2.3 两组患儿临床治疗效果比较

治疗后多数患儿的视觉功能明显好转,总体而言,压抑组患儿总有效率显著高于遮盖组,组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

2.4 两组患儿并发症比较

治疗期间,两组均有不同程度的并发症出现,其中压抑组患儿出现并发症的例数明显少于遮盖组,组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

3 讨论

学龄期是儿童视觉功能发育最为关键的阶段,在此阶段出

现极容易出现视力障碍性疾病。弱视作为由于异常视觉导致的视觉图像质量差的视觉中枢缺陷性疾病,经过积极的矫正治疗,多数患儿的视力水平能够恢复至正常水平,因此,早期诊断、积极接受规范化治疗对于视力矫正效果极为重要。阿托品能够通过对睫状肌进行麻痹达到解除眼部平滑肌痉挛、抑制腺体分泌以及升高眼压等目的,临床相关研究证实^[8-10]阿托品对于儿童弱视具有较好的治疗效果。目前儿童弱视阿托品常用疗效主要为遮盖疗法和压抑疗法,压抑疗法主要是通过抑制健眼视觉能力、强迫弱眼视觉达到降低优势眼高空间神经元活性,提高操作低空间神经元传导速率而发挥促进患眼视觉功能发育的效果,而遮盖疗法则是通过完全遮盖优势眼、强制单独使

表 3 两组临床治疗效果比较

Table 3 Comparison of clinical effects between the two groups

Groups	n	Recovery		General		Bad		Invalid		Total effective rate
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Penalization therapy group	45	17	37.78%	20	44.44%	4	8.89%	4	8.89%	91.11%
Occlusion therapy group	45	11	24.44%	14	31.11%	8	17.78%	12	26.67%	73.33%
H										26.098
P										0.021

表 4 两组间并发症情况比较

Table 4 Comparison of incidence of complications between the two groups

Groups	n	Facial blushing		Fever		Rash		Local swelling		Tachycardia		Total effective rate
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Penalization therapy group	45	1	2.22%	2	4.44%	1	2.22%	1	2.22%	1	2.22%	91.11%
Occlusion therapy group	45	2	4.44%	3	6.67%	2	4.44%	3	6.67%	2	4.44%	73.33%
H												26.098
P												0.021

用弱视眼而刺激患眼视觉发育的,两种方法不仅操作不同,而且临床关于两种方法有效性和安全性争论始终存在,截至目前为止,尚无公认的研究结论。本实验中,通过对阿托品遮盖治疗和压抑治疗的效果进行分析,结果发现在治疗之后,压抑组患儿的视力改善效果和临床疗效明显优于遮盖组,说明阿托品压抑治疗对于视力的改善能力优于遮盖疗法,更有利于提高弱视患儿的预后。此外,本实验结果还显示压抑组患儿的依从性明显优于对照组,提示压抑治疗更容易被患者接受,其临床实际操作价值更大,考虑与其操作简单、治疗频率低有关。本实验还发现压抑组并发症明显低于遮盖组,考虑与遮盖组在治疗中震颤幅度大、药物使用更加频繁有关。由于实验中病例较少,且仅对学龄单眼患儿进行了研究,因此,无法明确双眼患病、其他年龄段患者的治疗效果,实验仍有不足和欠缺,需要临床补充完善。

综上所述,与遮盖疗效相比,阿托品压抑疗法治疗学龄儿童单眼弱视效果更显著,安全性更高,更容易被患者接受,建议在符合治疗指证的情况下,优选推荐阿托品压抑疗法。

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