

# 硅油填充术后继发性青光眼的临床研究

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## Clinical study of secondary glaucoma after silicone oil tamponade

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### Abstract

• **AIM:** To evaluate the related risk factors and treatment  
method of secondary glaucoma after pars plana  
vitrectomy and silicone oil tamponade.

• **METHODS:** The retrospective study analyzed 114  
patients (118 eyes) who were treated with pars plana  
vitrectomy combined with silicone oil tamponade. Lenses  
were reserved in 78 eyes and were taken away in 40 eyes  
among which intraocular lens were implanted in 17 eyes.  
There were 39 eyes in which the filling time of silicone  
was no more than 6 months while 79 eyes in which the  
filling time was more than 6 months. The follow-up time  
was (16.2 ± 4.9) months. Primary and secondary  
glaucoma were excluded before the vitrectomy. Silicone  
oil glaucoma (SOG) was diagnosed when intraocular  
pressure (IOP) was measured higher than 21mmHg  
(1mmHg = 0.133kPa) three times in succession at least 1  
month after silicone oil tamponade and inflammation and  
neovascular glaucoma should be excluded. Anti-  
glaucoma drugs were administrated once SOG was  
diagnosed. If the IOP was not controlled after 2 weeks,  
the silicone oil was taken away. If the IOP was still high,  
the anti-glaucoma surgery was operated. The data was  
analyzed by the SPSS 16.0 software using a binary logistic  
regression analysis.

• **RESULTS:** Among the 32 eyes of SOG, lenses were

removed in 16 eyes (50%). The filling time of silicone oil  
was more than 6 months in 27 eyes (84.4%) and silicone  
oil emulsion happened in 20 eyes (62.5%). IOP returned  
normal in 17 eyes after administrating anti-glaucoma  
medication within 2 weeks. Silicone oils were taken away  
in 15 eyes. However, 4 eyes still had high IOP after  
surgery; one of them was given anti-glaucoma drugs  
once more; two of them underwent trabeculectomy and  
one of them underwent cyclophotocoagulation. The lens  
conditions (whether it was taken away or not,  $P=0.024$ ),  
the silicone oil filling time (whether the time was more  
than 6 months,  $P=0.014$ ), and the status of the silicone  
oil (whether emulsification occurred or not,  $P=0.000$ )  
were all found to be significantly related to the incidence  
of the secondary glaucoma.

• **CONCLUSION:** Removal of lens, more than 6 months of  
silicone oil filling time and silicone oil emulsion are the  
risk factors of SOG and anti-glaucoma drugs are the first  
choice for conservative treatment. If IOP can't be  
controlled, the silicone oil should be removed in time.

• **KEYWORDS:** silicone oil; secondary glaucoma; vitrectomy

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### 摘要

**目的:** 探讨硅油填充术后继发性青光眼 (silicone oil  
glaucoma, SOG) 的相关危险因素及处理方法。

**方法:** 回顾性分析本院眼科行玻璃体切除联合眼内硅油填  
充的患者 114 例 118 眼。术中保留晶状体 78 眼, 摘除晶  
状体 40 眼; 摘除晶状体眼中, 植入人工晶状体 27 眼。硅  
油填充时间 ≤ 6mo 者 39 眼, >6mo 者 79 眼。随访时间  
16.2 ± 4.9mo。术前排除原发性和继发性青光眼。硅油填  
充术后 1mo 后如果连续 3 次测量眼压高于 21mmHg  
(1mmHg = 0.133kPa), 同时排除炎症和新生血管性青光眼  
引起的眼压升高者诊断为 SOG。确诊后给予降眼压药物  
治疗, 治疗约 2wk 眼压仍不能降至正常者行硅油取出术,  
如果眼压仍不能降至正常者行抗青光眼手术。统计分析  
采用 SPSS 16.0 软件中的单因素 Logistic 回归分析。

**结果:** 发生 SOG 的 32 眼, 摘除晶状体 16 眼 (50%), 硅油  
填充时间 >6mo 27 眼 (84.4%), 硅油乳化 20 眼 (62.5%)。  
17 眼抗青光眼药物治疗后 2wk 内眼压恢复正常, 15 眼行  
硅油取出术, 术后 4 眼眼压仍高, 1 眼行抗青光眼药物治  
疗, 2 眼行小梁切除术, 1 眼行睫状体光凝术。有无摘除晶  
状体 ( $P=0.024$ ), 硅油填充时间是否超过 6mo ( $P=$

0.014),有无发生硅油乳化( $P=0.000$ )对是否出现继发性青光眼的的影响差异有统计学意义。

**结论:**联合晶状体摘除、硅油填充时间超过6mo和硅油乳化是SOG的危险因素,首选抗青光眼药物保守治疗,如果无效需及时取出硅油。

**关键词:**硅油;继发性青光眼;玻璃体切除术

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## 0 引言

玻璃体切除联合硅油填充术现已广泛地应用于治疗复杂性玻璃体视网膜病变。继发性青光眼是硅油填充术后常见且较严重的并发症,发生率仅次于白内障<sup>[1]</sup>,但白内障是可逆的,而青光眼引起的视神经损伤是不可逆的,因此危害性更大。本研究回顾性分析2009-01/2011-12在我院眼科行玻璃体切除联合眼内硅油填充的患者114例118眼,探讨硅油填充术后继发性青光眼(silicone oil glaucoma, SOG)的相关危险因素及处理方法,汇报如下。

## 1 对象和方法

**1.1 对象** 本组患者共114例118眼,其中男58例60眼,女56例58眼。年龄8~81(平均 $41.2\pm 19.3$ )岁。将年龄段分为 $\leq 30$ 岁, $<30\sim 50$ 岁, $>50$ 岁。行玻璃体切除联合硅油填充术的病因有:眼外伤所致视网膜脱离39眼,复发性视网膜脱离27眼,孔源性视网膜脱离合并PVR21眼,糖尿病视网膜病变19眼,高度近视眼黄斑裂孔性视网膜脱离6眼,其他6眼。其中4例4眼为糖尿病性视网膜病变(双眼患病的都是糖尿病性视网膜病变)。术前排除原发性和继发性青光眼,患眼眼压低于21mmHg(1mmHg=0.133kPa),超声生物显微镜检查全周房角开放,眼底检查C/D $<0.3$ 。

**1.2 方法** 行标准巩膜三通道切口,如果晶状体混浊先行超声乳化术。切除玻璃体后行气-液交换,复位视网膜后玻璃体腔内注入硅油,术中视病情需要行视网膜光凝和或冷凝术,无晶状体眼常规行下方周边虹膜切除术。术中保留晶状体78眼,摘除晶状体40眼;摘除晶状体眼中,植入人工晶状体(intraocular lens, IOL)27眼。植入IOL的适应证:(1)玻璃体手术过程中见眼底后极部视网膜良好,预计IOL植入后视力能提高;(2)术中晶状体前囊或后囊保留,IOL可植入囊袋或睫状沟。硅油填充时间 $\leq 6$ mo者39眼, $>6$ mo者79眼。(2)SOG的诊断:硅油填充术后1mo以上如果连续3次测量眼压高于21mmHg,同时排除炎症或新生血管性青光眼引起的眼压升高。以手术1mo后的眼压为诊断标准,是为了减少术后早期炎症影响眼压,对研究造成影响。(3)SOG的处理方法:一旦发现眼压升高,先给予盐酸噻吗心安、布林佐胺、酒石酸溴莫尼滴眼液等点眼局部降眼压治疗或联合全身应用醋甲唑胺、20%甘露醇静滴等治疗。最大剂量降眼压药物治疗约2wk若眼压仍高行硅油取出术,术中视病情决定是否眼内填充 $C_3F_8$ 气

体。硅油取出术后若眼压仍高,先予降眼压药物治疗,若眼压仍高2wk后行抗青光眼手术。

**统计学分析:**采用SPSS 16.0统计学软件的单因素Logistic回归分析,将性别,年龄,有无摘除晶状体,硅油填充时间( $\leq 6$ mo或 $>6$ mo),有无硅油乳化做为SOG可能危险因素进行分析,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

玻璃体切除联合硅油填充术118眼中继发性青光眼32眼,发生率为27.1%。患者性别、年龄对继发性青光眼的影响差异无统计学意义。有无摘除晶状体( $P=0.024$ )、硅油填充时间是否超过6mo( $P=0.014$ )、有无发生硅油乳化( $P=0.000$ )等因素对是否出现继发性青光眼的影响差异有统计学意义(表1)。摘除晶状体的40眼中,未植入IOL的13眼中7眼发生青光眼;植入IOL的27眼中9眼发生青光眼, $\chi^2=1.538, P=0.215$ ,无晶状体眼和人工晶状体眼对是否出现继发性青光眼的影响差异无统计学意义。

发生SOG的32眼中,17眼行抗青光眼药物治疗后2wk内眼压恢复正常,15眼行硅油取出术,其中5眼术中联合 $C_3F_8$ 注气术。术后4眼眼压仍高,分别于术后1,6,7d;2wk时再次眼压升高(均超过30mmHg);其中术后1d眼压即升高者术中联合 $C_3F_8$ 注气术。术后2wk眼压升高者行抗青光眼药物治疗后眼压正常,2眼于硅油取出术后1mo时行小梁切除术,联合 $C_3F_8$ 注气术者因视功能差(视力手动)于硅油取出术后2wk时行经巩膜二极管激光睫状体光凝术(transscleral diode laser cyclophotocoagulation, TDLC),眼压下降至正常范围。

## 3 讨论

继发性青光眼是玻璃体切除联合眼内硅油填充术的常见并发症之一,据报道发生率高达5%~22%<sup>[2]</sup>,本研究中发生率为27.1%。其发生原因可能有<sup>[3]</sup>:(1)硅油位于瞳孔区引起瞳孔阻滞;(2)炎症;(3)房角粘连;(4)硅油进入前房阻塞房水外流通道;(5)长期应用激素类药物;(6)其他不明原因。本研究中,乳化的硅油位于前房上方,考虑为硅油阻塞小梁网17例;硅油引发前房变浅、瞳孔阻滞7例;硅油填充过多,术后早期即浅前房2例;有眼外伤史伴房角后退1例;无明确原因5例。

因为白内障超乳技术水平不断发展以及硅油填充术后白内障的高发生率,越来越多的医师倾向于玻璃体切除硅油填充联合白内障手术,但是无晶状体眼较易发生瞳孔阻滞性青光眼<sup>[4]</sup>。本研究中摘除晶状体眼发生SOG的比例为40.0%(16/40),是保留晶状体眼发生SOG(20.5%,16/78)的近2倍,因此对于晶状体轻度混浊不影响眼底操作者,联合白内障手术需慎重,建议可以等到取硅油时再联合白内障手术。硅油长期存留增加患青光眼的风险,硅油刺激炎症细胞吞噬硅油颗粒阻塞小梁网,对小梁网产生慢性毒性作用,对于SOG患者,在眼内情况允许时硅油取出是首选的治疗手段<sup>[5]</sup>。硅油乳化与眼压升高有密切关系,吞噬乳化硅油小滴的巨噬细胞会阻塞小梁网而引起眼压升高<sup>[5]</sup>。

表1 114例118眼硅油填充术后继发性青光眼影响因素的分析 眼(%)

影响因素	总眼数	青光眼	非青光眼	$\chi^2$	P
性别					
男	58	18(31.0)	40(69.0)	0.274	0.600
女	60	16(26.7)	44(73.3)		
年龄(岁)					
$\leq 30$	18	6(33.3)	12(66.7)	0.791	0.673
$<30 \sim 50$	59	14(23.7)	45(76.3)		
$>50$	41	12(29.3)	29(70.7)		
有无摘除晶状体					
有	40	16(40.0)	24(60.0)	5.080	0.024
无	78	16(20.5)	62(79.5)		
硅油填充时间					
$>6\text{mo}$	79	27(34.2)	52(65.8)	6.026	0.014
$\leq 6\text{mo}$	39	5(12.8)	34(87.2)		
有无硅油乳化					
有	32	20(62.5)	12(37.5)	27.810	0.000
无	86	12(14.0)	74(86.0)		

为了避免瞳孔阻滞引起眼压升高,联合晶状体摘除的硅油填充术如果未保留囊膜,需常规行下方6:00周边虹膜切除,直径 $>2\text{mm}$ ,以保证前后房水交通。硅油填充术后1mo以上如果发生SOG,本研究首选最大剂量药物保守治疗,53.1%(17/32)患者眼压可以控制在正常范围,等待视网膜进一步稳定复位,为后续的硅油取出术提供宝贵的时间窗。对于最大剂量降眼压药物控制无效的病例再行硅油取出术或联合 $\text{C}_3\text{F}_8$ 注气术,术后73.3%(11/15)患者眼压能降至正常或药物控制,小部分患者仍需行抗青光眼手术。采取这样的步骤,绝大部分患者既能保证视网膜成功复位,又能及时降低眼压,避免视神经萎缩对视功能造成二次损伤。有报道对于部分药物治疗效果不佳,但仍存在视网膜再脱离的可能性而不具备取出硅油的条件的患者,可以采用二极管激光经巩膜睫状体光凝术<sup>[6]</sup>或采用青光眼引流阀治疗SOG<sup>[7]</sup>,通过抗青光眼手术降低眼压,以推迟硅油取出的时间,让视网膜更好的复位。

综上所述,联合晶状体摘除、硅油填充时间超过6mo和硅油乳化是SOG的危险因素,首选抗青光眼药物保守

治疗,如果无效需及时取出硅油。

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