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· 临床病例讨论 ·

## 以黄斑裂孔首诊的渗出性玻璃体视网膜病变1例

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**[摘要]** 患者因“左眼视物不清50 d”就诊。裸眼视力: 右眼0.15, 左眼0.06; 眼压: OD 11 mmHg, OS 11 mmHg, 双侧眼位正, 眼球运动如常, 眼表及眼前节检查未见明显异常, 眼底: 左眼黄斑部见一小圆形裂孔, 颞侧周边网膜可见变性区。左眼黄斑光学相干断层扫描(optical coherence tomography, OCT)提示黄斑部神经上皮层反射中断, 孔径388  $\mu\text{m}$ 。入院诊断: 1)左眼黄斑裂孔; 2)左眼玻璃体黄斑牵拉综合征; 3)双眼高度近视。在局部麻醉强化下行“左眼玻切+黄斑裂孔修复术”, 术中切除玻璃体后见黄斑区颞侧网膜前纵行增殖膜与网膜粘连紧密, 无法完全剥除, 颞下方周边网膜血管中断, 颞侧网膜面血管呈直线状, 术后行双眼FFA检查进一步明确诊断为渗出性玻璃体视网膜病变, 此病例为以黄斑裂孔首诊的渗出性玻璃体视网膜病变, 术前因颞侧网膜增殖, 在一定程度上影响眼底检查, 导致首诊时渗出性玻璃体视网膜病变这一诊断漏诊。

**[关键词]** 视网膜疾病; 视网膜穿孔; 视网膜脱离

## Exudative vitreoretinopathy initially misdiagnosed with macular hole: A case report

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**Abstract** The patient was admitted to our hospital due to “blurred vision of the left eye for 50 d”. Uncorrected visual acuity: OD 0.15, OS 0.06. Intraocular pressure (IOP): OD 11 mmHg, OS 11 mmHg, normal bilateral eye position, normal eye movement, no obvious abnormalities were found in the ocular surface and anterior segment examination. Fundus examination a small round hole was found in the macular area of the left eye, and degeneration areas were seen in the peripheral retinal membrane on the temporal side. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) in the left macular area indicated the disruption of neurocutaneous reflex in macular area, with an aperture of 388  $\mu\text{m}$ . Diagnosis upon admission: 1) macular hole of the left eye; 2) vitreous macular traction syndromes of the left eye; 3) high myopia in both eyes. Left eye vitrectomy combined with macular

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hole repair were performed under local anesthesia. After vitrectomy, it was found that the anterior longitudinal proliferative membrane of temporal retina in the macular area was closely adhered to the retina, which could not be completely excised. Peripheral retinal vessels in the inferior temporal area were blocked, and the retinal vessels on the temporal side were arranged in a straight line. Postoperative FFA examination confirmed the diagnosis of exudative vitreoretinopathy. The patient was initially diagnosed with macular hole. Preoperative proliferation of the temporal retina affected the results of fundus examination, leading to the initial misdiagnosis of macular hole.

**Keywords** retinal disease; retinal perforation; retinal detachment

家族性渗出性玻璃体视网膜病变(familial exudative vitreoretinopathy, FEVR)是一种罕见的遗传性视网膜血管发育异常造成的玻璃体视网膜疾病,此病例为以黄斑裂孔首诊的渗出性玻璃体视网膜病变,国内尚少见专门报道。

## 1 临床资料

患者,女,44岁,2018年10月15日因“左眼视物不清50 d”在兰州大学第二医院住院。入院时裸眼视力:右眼0.15,左眼0.06;矫正视力:右眼-9.50 DS/-0.50 DC×45°0.4,左眼-8.50/-0.50×45°0.1,眼压:OD 11 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),OS 11 mmHg,双侧眼位正,眼球运动如常,眼表及眼前节检查未见明显异常。眼底:双眼视盘边界清晰,色淡红,盘周近视弧,血管走行正常,视网膜在位,右眼黄斑部色素紊乱,颞侧周边网膜可见变性区,左眼黄斑部见一小圆形裂孔,颞侧周边网膜可见变性区。左眼黄斑OCT提示黄斑部神经上皮层反射中断,孔径388 μm(图1)。入院诊断:1)左眼黄斑裂孔;2)左眼玻璃体黄斑牵拉综合征;3)双眼高度近视。完善各项术前检查后于2018年10月17日在局部麻醉强化下行“左眼玻切+黄斑裂孔修复术”,术中切除玻璃体后可见黄斑区颞侧网膜前纵行增殖膜,与网膜粘连紧密,无法完全剥除,颞下方周边网膜血管中断,颞侧网膜面血管呈直线状,注入吲哚菁绿染色后剥除黄斑区视网膜内界膜,将鼻侧黄斑中心凹处内界膜留蒂,翻转填塞于黄斑裂孔内,于黄斑区颞侧网膜面纵行

增殖膜周边行视网膜光凝术,气液交换后空气填充,可见网膜在位,无活动性出血。术后第1天裸眼视力:右眼0.15,左眼指数/20 cm,眼压:OD 12 mmHg,OS 15 mmHg,术眼眼前节未见特殊异常,玻璃体腔气体填充量约2/3,眼底网膜在位。术后第2天,患者病情平稳出院,向患者告知待玻璃体腔气体吸收后需行双眼FFA检查进一步明确眼底病情。

患者出院后2周来院复查,主诉左眼视物不清伴遮挡感1周,此次眼科查体:裸眼视力:右眼0.15,左眼0.06;矫正视力:右眼-9.50 DS/-0.50 DC×45°0.4,左眼-8.50/-0.50×45°0.08,眼压:OD 14 mmHg,OS 13 mmHg,双侧眼位、眼球运动、眼表及眼前节检查未见明显异常。眼底检查:左眼颞侧及下方网膜隆起呈灰白色,黄斑中心凹反光不清,余情况同前。左眼黄斑OCT显示黄斑孔愈合可(图2)。眼底彩照见图3。入院诊断:1)左眼视网膜脱离;2)双眼高度近视。完善各项术前检查后于2018年11月7日在局部麻醉强化下行“左眼巩膜外垫压术”,颞侧巩膜外置入硅胶窄轮胎于12点至5点位赤道部环形垫压,术后手术清晰,颞侧网膜变性区位于手术嵴上,下方及颞侧网膜浅脱,观察4 d后网膜仍未复位,未查及明确网膜裂孔,于2018年11月12日行“左眼玻璃体腔注气术(消毒空气0.4 mL)”,术后第2天网膜完全复位,周边网膜变性区行眼底激光光凝术。2018年11月15日行FFA检查,提示为双眼渗出性玻璃体视网膜病变,FFA显示右眼周边血管渗漏,封闭荧光素渗漏的新生血管(图4)。

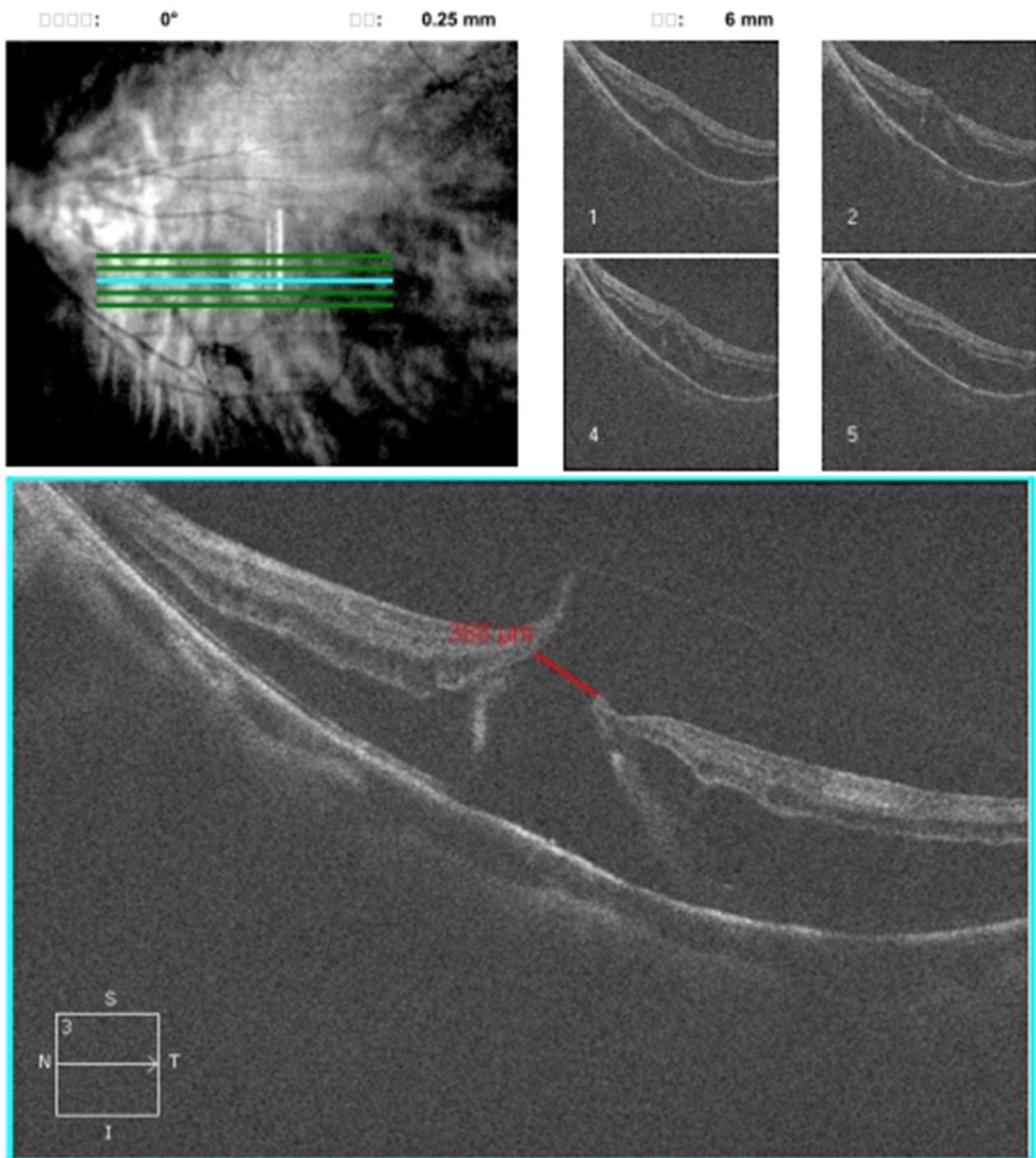


图1 左眼术前OCT(2018年10月15日): 黄斑裂孔, 视网膜劈裂

Figure 1 Preoperative OCT of the left eye (October 15, 2018): macular hole, retinoschisis

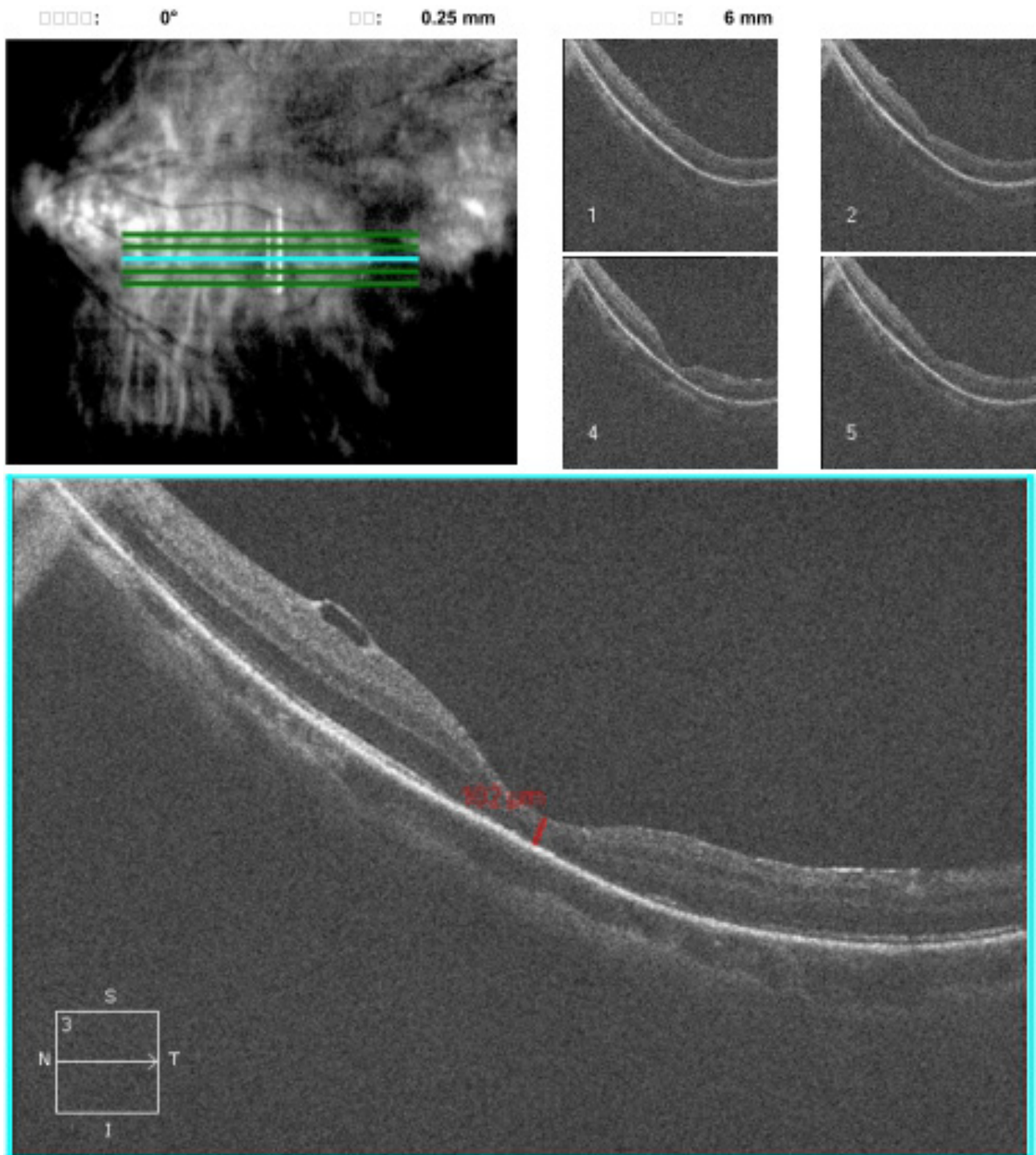


图2 左眼术后OCT(2018年11月5日): 黄斑裂孔愈合可

Figure 2 Post-operation OCT of the left eye surgery (November 5, 2018): macular hole healed satisfactorily

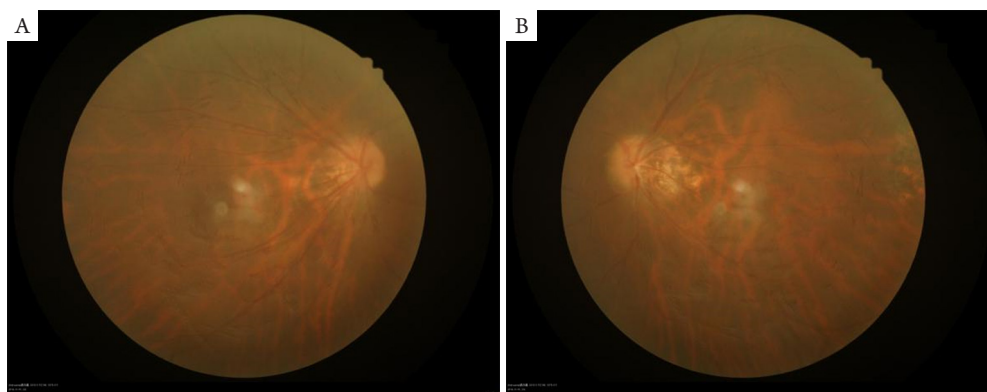


图3 双眼眼底彩照

Figure 3 Fundus color photo of both eyes

(A, B)均可见后极部上下血管弓夹角变小, 血管走行变直, 正常解剖分支不明确。

(A,B) Angle between the upper and lower vascular arch at the posterior pole became smaller, the vascular running became straight, and the normal anatomical branches were not clear.

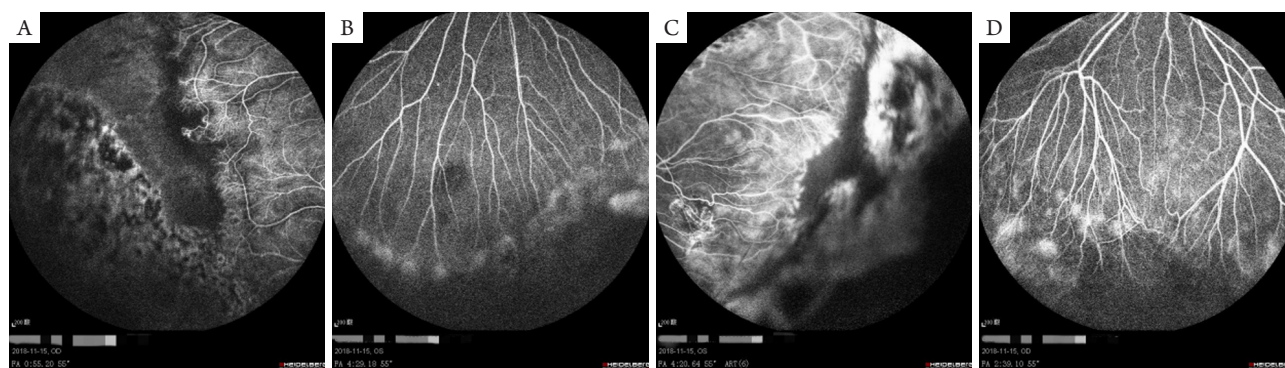


图4 双眼眼底血管造影

Figure 4 Binocular fundus angiograms

右眼(A)与左眼(C)可见血管在赤道部附近突然中止, 无血管区与正常的视网膜有明显的嵴样分界形成。左眼(B)与右眼(D)可见颞侧周边视网膜无血管区, 无血管区后方的血管被拉直成刷状, 并有血管渗漏、毛细血管扩张、动静脉短路等改变。

Right eye (A) and left eye (C) show abrupt cessation of blood vessels near the equator, with a marked cristal boundary between the avascular area and the normal retina. Left eye (B) and right eye (D) showed the vascular-free area in the peripheral retina of the temporal side. The vessels in the rear of the vascular-free area were straightly brushed, with changes such as vascular leakage, telangiectasia, arteriovenous short circuit and so on.

## 2 讨论

FEVR是一种少见的遗传性视网膜血管发育异常造成的玻璃体视网膜疾病, 通常同时侵犯双眼, 以周边部视网膜血管异常、视网膜新生血管、视盘或黄斑被牵拉移位、视网膜脱离为主要特征。本病由Criswick和Schepens于1969年首次报道, 国内于1992年和1995年有陆续报告<sup>[1-3]</sup>。

FEVR的临床表现多样, 轻型患者常无视力改变, 可无临床症状, 眼底改变仅表现为周边部视网膜小范围无血管区、动静脉吻合、血管分支异常增多或玻璃体视网膜异常粘连, 常规检查容易误诊或漏诊; 重型患者可因增生性玻璃体视网膜病变、孔源性或牵拉性视网膜脱离、玻璃体出血、新生血管性青光眼或并发白内障等而失明, 致盲率高达20%<sup>[4-5]</sup>。

根据患者病史、眼底表现及FFA, 结合FEVR诊断及分期标准<sup>[4-7]</sup>, 本例患者明确诊断为双眼渗出性玻璃体视网膜病变(右眼2期, 左眼4期), 患者因经济条件困难, 婉拒基因检测, 家族史不清, 但FEVR家族史的主诉存在不可靠性<sup>[8]</sup>, 需进行眼底特别是FFA检查才能确诊, 患者儿子在兰州大学第二医院行双眼眼底及FFA检查未提示异常, 其余直系家属尚未能来院检查。该病例在兰州大学第二医院首诊时诊断为高度近视性黄斑裂孔, 行玻璃体切除+黄斑裂孔修复术中发现黄斑区颞侧网膜面纵行增殖膜, 与网膜粘连紧密, 无法完全剥除, 颞下方周边网膜血管闭锁, 颞侧网膜面血管呈直线状, 术台考虑可能存在视网膜血管病变, 遂于无血管区行光凝术, 术后1周发生视网膜脱离, 分析其原因可能为: 患者自发性玻璃体后脱离过程中牵拉黄斑部形成全层黄斑裂孔, 而FEVR周边无血管区的视网膜较薄, 其光凝治疗应以封闭荧光素渗漏的新生血管为目的, 而不针对无血管区, 术中光凝易人为造成视网膜裂孔<sup>[9]</sup>, 加之玻切术后视网膜失去支撑, 颞侧网膜前增殖膜牵拉作用, 从而引发术后视网膜脱离。国内有报道FEVR伴发黄斑疾病的少量病例<sup>[10]</sup>, 但以黄斑裂孔不伴视网膜脱离为首诊的FEVR尚未见专门报道, 国外也仅有少量此类病例报告<sup>[11-13]</sup>。2007年, Khwarg等<sup>[11]</sup>首次报道1例青少年FEVR患者合并全层黄斑裂孔, 认为黄斑裂孔可能是继发于FEVR视网膜新生血管形成及网膜增殖过程中形成的牵引力。本文病例为以黄斑裂孔首诊的渗出性玻璃体视网膜病变, 术前因颞侧网膜增殖, 在一定程度上影响眼底检查, 加之既往未接诊过FEVR合并黄斑裂孔的病例, 导致首诊时渗出性玻璃体视网膜病变这一诊断漏诊。提示部分成人FEVR临床表现隐匿, 尤其是合并高度近视时出现周边眼底改变容易漏诊, 本病例患者首诊时左眼颞侧周边网膜增殖, 应考虑其并非特发性黄斑裂孔, 思考其继发因素, 首诊时如进行FFA检查以明确诊断后再行手术治疗则更为合理。在临床上, 当面对一份病例而心存疑惑时, 应当细致检查仔细分析以明确诊断, 对于眼底疾病, 建议常规行广角眼底照相检查, 观察到异常改变时要多辩证论证而不能仅靠经验主义, 同时应积极鼓励患者直系家属详细检查眼底, 以早期筛查早期发现早期治疗, 减少因FEVR致盲的可能性。

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