

## 脉络膜厚度研究进展

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**【摘要】** 临床应用的光相干断层扫描(OCT)改变了眼科临床诊疗方法。随着新技术的进展,OCT能够获得一个真实、非侵入性眼后段“光学切片”。随着OCT图像处理软件的改进,可以分析眼后段更精致的解剖结构,如脉络膜等。最近,高清晰选择性成像处理软件通过评估所有像素数据,减少噪音和构建最佳图像,通过图像增强软件补偿眼后段到视网膜色素上皮(RPE)细胞之间降低的信号强度,从而可见脉络膜与巩膜的分界线。因此,目前应用OCT能准确测量脉络膜厚度。脉络膜厚度受诸多因素影响,如体位、年龄、眼压、眼轴长度、屈光不正和收缩压等。脉络膜是眼部血液供给的重要组成部分,在诸多视网膜疾病的病理生理过程中起重要作用,如糖尿病视网膜病变(DR)、近视性黄斑病变、年龄相关性黄斑变性(AMD)、视网膜色素变性、正常眼压性青光眼(NTG)、高度近视、特发性黄斑裂孔等疾病中脉络膜变薄;中心性浆液性脉络膜视网膜病变(CSC)、息肉状脉络膜血管病变(PCV)、Vogt-小柳原田病(VKH)、开角型及闭角型青光眼、视网膜中央静脉阻塞(CRVO)、多发性一过性白点综合征等疾病中脉络膜增厚。本文就脉络膜厚度自身特点、脉络膜厚度的影响因素以及眼科疾病中脉络膜厚度变化进行综述。

**【关键词】** 脉络膜厚度;光相干断层扫描;影响因素;眼科疾病

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**【Abstract】** The introduction of optical coherence tomography (OCT) into clinical practice has changed methods of the ophthalmic clinical diagnosis and treatment. With the progression of new technology, OCT has obtained a true, non-invasive optical biopsy of the posterior segment. With advancements in OCT image processing software, more refined details of the posterior segment can be analysed, such as choroid. Recently, high-definition selective imaging processing software can reduce noise and construct the best possible image by evaluating all the pixel data. And decreased signal strength posterior to the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) is compensated by this image enhancement software, which enables visualization of the border between choroidal tissue and sclera. Thus, choroidal thickness can be accurately measured by OCT. Choroidal thickness is affected by many factors, such as body position, age, intraocular pressure, ocular axial length, refractive error, systolic blood pressure, etc. The choroid is an important part of blood supply in the eyes, which plays a vital role in the pathophysiology of many diseases affecting the retina. Choroid is significantly correlated with many ophthalmic diseases, for example, ophthalmic diseases including diabetic retinopathy (DR), myopic maculopathy, age-related macular degeneration (AMD), retinitis pigmentosa, normal tension glaucoma (NTG), high myopia, idiopathic macular hole may cause thinning of the choroid; ophthalmic diseases including central serous chorioretinopathy (CSC), polypoid choroid vasculopathy (PCV), Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome (VKH), open angle glaucoma (OAG), angle-closure glaucoma (ACG), central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO), multiple evanescent white dot syndrome may cause thickening of choroid. This article reviews the characteristics of choroid thickness, the influencing factors of choroidal thickness and the changes of choroid thickness in ophthalmic diseases.

**【Key words】** Choroidal thickness; Tomography, optical coherence; Influencing factors; Ophthalmic diseases

脉络膜厚度是指视网膜色素上皮 (retinal pigment epithelium, RPE) 层到脉络膜/巩膜交界处之间的厚度。在组织结构上, 脉络膜由外向内主要包括脉络膜上组织 (构成脉络膜上腔)、血管层 (包括大血管层、中血管层和毛细血管层) 和玻璃膜 (Bruch 膜)。脉络膜是一个富含血管的组织, 包括血管、黑色素细胞、成纤维细胞、免疫细胞、胶原纤维及弹性结缔组织<sup>[1]</sup>, 是视网膜外层及黄斑区血供的主要来源。因而, 脉络膜可能在诸多眼部疾病的发病过程中起重要作用<sup>[2]</sup>。目前, 多种 OCT 可准确测量脉络膜厚度, 如 Zeiss Cirrus HD-OCT (德国 Carl Zeiss 公司)、Heidelberg Spectralis (德国 Heidelberg 公司) 和 Optovue RTVue (美国 Optovue 公司) 等<sup>[3]</sup>。然而, 脉络膜各层血管厚度或其血流量还不能得到精确的测量。本文就脉络膜厚度自身特点、脉络膜厚度的影响因素以及眼科疾病脉络膜厚度变化进行综述。

## 1 脉络膜厚度的自身特点

眼后段不同位置的脉络膜, 其厚度不同。正常人黄斑中心凹脉络膜厚度 (subfoveal choroidal thickness, SFCT) 为 272 ~ 448  $\mu\text{m}$ 。距中心凹 6 mm 范围, 上方最厚, 中心凹次之, 然后是颞侧和下方, 鼻侧最薄<sup>[4]</sup>。视盘下方脉络膜较薄可能是人眼自然解剖结构, 且可能更容易引起缺氧或眼压升高<sup>[5]</sup>。因而, 视盘下方更容易发生视网膜和脉络膜疾病。视盘下方脉络膜变薄可能与胚胎发育过程有关。脉络膜厚度与年龄有关, 年龄越小, 脉络膜厚度越厚<sup>[6]</sup>。然而, 有研究发现, 60 岁以下 SFCT 与年龄无关, 60 岁以上随着年龄增长, 脉络膜厚度每年减少约 5.40  $\mu\text{m}$ <sup>[7]</sup>。与距黄斑中心凹的距离相比, 脉络膜厚度可能与距视盘的距离更加有关。因此, 视盘可能是一个描述局部脉络膜厚度变化的更好的指标<sup>[8]</sup>。

性别不同, 脉络膜厚度也不同<sup>[9]</sup>。男性 SFCT 比女性更厚。有研究显示人类雌激素受体亚型 mRNA 基因、性别和激素水平可能会影响脉络膜血流, 从而影响脉络膜厚度<sup>[10-12]</sup>。这种现象可能有助于解释性别对某些疾病的影响, 如近视、中心性浆液性脉络膜视网膜病变 (central serous chorioretinopathy, CSC)、年龄相关性黄斑变性 (age-related macular degeneration, AMD) 等。CSC 患者脉络膜比正常人增厚<sup>[13]</sup>, CSC 常见于男性, 渗出性 AMD 患者的脉络膜厚度比正常人变薄, 因而, 女性可能是 AMD 的一个危险因素<sup>[14]</sup>。

脉络膜大血管区域厚度增加, 因其有血管穿过巩膜。较厚的脉络膜区域可能有睫状后短动脉进入。来自睫状后短动脉较大的静脉血流可能导致脉络膜更厚, 脉络膜厚度可能与其血管大小有关<sup>[5]</sup>。进一步的研究发现, 脉络膜血管直径在垂直和水平方向的比例与脉络膜厚度有关。脉络膜血管直径在垂直和水平方向的比例与脉络膜厚度的比率一致, 位置不同其比率不变<sup>[15]</sup>。

## 2 脉络膜厚度的影响因素

脉络膜厚度可能受诸多因素影响。有研究发现头低位通过刺激微重力, SFCT 和眼压均会增加。头低位时, SFCT 增厚

可能因静脉血重力作用引起。眼上静脉通过增加流体静水压而升高涡静脉和巩膜上静脉压力, 压力升高又引起脉络膜静脉扩张和血容量增加。因重力影响, 静脉血在脉络膜血管中滞留。这些因素可能是头低位时 SFCT 增厚的主要机制<sup>[16]</sup>。

脉络膜厚度与屈光不正呈正相关, 与眼轴长度呈负相关<sup>[17]</sup>。视网膜离焦和巩膜硬度也会影响其厚度变化。灵长类动物的眼压、眼轴长度和脉络膜厚度均存在昼夜变化规律。黄斑中心凹和鼻侧脉络膜平均厚度傍晚比黎明明显增厚, 而颞侧无明显变化<sup>[18]</sup>。双眼脉络膜厚度昼夜平均变化幅度均约为 33.0  $\mu\text{m}$ 。眼轴昼夜变化规律与眼压一致, 眼压可能是调节脉络膜厚度和眼轴长度昼夜变化的因素之一。脉络膜厚度的变化规律与眼轴相反, 即白天 SFCT 变薄, 眼轴变长, 晚上 SFCT 增厚, 眼轴变短<sup>[19]</sup>。Nickla 等<sup>[1]</sup>提出脉络膜厚度昼夜变化的几种可能机制为脉络膜中蛋白多糖合成的变化、脉络膜血管通透性变化、房水通过睫状肌分流到脉络膜 (葡萄膜巩膜流出途径) 的变化、RPE 细胞的流体运动及脉络膜中非血管平滑肌直性痉挛的变化等。

眼球血流也可以解释 SFCT 的变化。脉络膜血流自动调节能力差, 与收缩压的昼夜变化规律有关, 即夜间收缩压降低, 而脉络膜厚度增厚。有研究发现脉络膜具有一定的自动调节能力。脉络膜血流不仅与眼球灌注压有关, 还与平均动脉压和眼压有关。然而, SFCT 只与收缩压有关<sup>[19]</sup>。

## 3 某些眼科疾病脉络膜厚度变化

脉络膜是一个富含血管的组织, 是视网膜外层及黄斑区血供的主要来源。因而, 脉络膜可能在诸多眼部疾病的病理生理过程中起重要作用<sup>[2]</sup>。

### 3.1 脉络膜厚度变薄的某些眼部疾病

**3.1.1 糖尿病视网膜病变** 在糖尿病视网膜病变 (diabetic retinopathy, DR) 的不同阶段, 脉络膜厚度均变薄。糖尿病患者脉络膜厚度的变化可能与视网膜病变严重程度有关。糖尿病性黄斑水肿与脉络膜明显变薄有关<sup>[20]</sup>。脉络膜血管的正常结构和功能对视网膜功能的维持必不可少。脉络膜异常血流或血流减少会引起感光细胞功能障碍<sup>[21]</sup>。脉络膜在 DR 病理生理过程中可能起作用, 如血管迂曲增加, 局部血管扩张和收缩, 细胞增生, 血管襻和微血管瘤、无灌注区、脉络膜血管异常通路形成<sup>[22-23]</sup>。对于非增生性 DR 患者, DR 发病前可能已有糖尿病性脉络膜病变<sup>[24]</sup>, 主要累及脉络膜毛细血管层。糖尿病性黄斑水肿或治疗后的增生性 DR 患者的脉络膜厚度明显变薄。脉络膜变薄可能提示其血流量减少, 因而脉络膜变薄可能与视网膜组织缺氧有关。然而, 脉络膜变薄是原发性或继发于视网膜缺血尚需进一步研究。

**3.1.2 近视性黄斑病变** 黄斑区脉络膜厚度是近视性黄斑病变的重要因素, 是判断其严重程度的指标之一。干性近视性黄斑病患者最佳矫正视力 (best corrected visual acuity, BCVA) 下降与黄斑区脉络膜变薄有关。黄斑区脉络膜厚度被认为是早期干性黄斑病患者视力障碍的重要因素之一, 视网膜劈裂与黄斑区脉络膜变薄紧密相关<sup>[25]</sup>。

年龄和黄斑区脉络膜厚度能较好地预测 BCVA, 而屈光不正和眼轴长度与 BCVA 无关。眼轴和屈光不正不能较好地预测近视性黄斑病变严重程度, 而黄斑区脉络膜厚度可能是其较好的预测指标之一<sup>[25]</sup>。与湿性和干性 AMD 一样, 根据是否存在脉络膜新生血管, 近视性黄斑病变可能也分为湿性或干性。根据黄斑区脉络膜厚度, 干性近视性黄斑病变可进一步分类, 因其格子样眼底脉络膜比其他类型更厚, 而片状萎缩的脉络膜极薄。

**3.1.3 AMD 脉络膜厚度可能不影响 AMD 的早期发展, 而随着脉络膜毛细血管密度的增加, AMD 病情会逐渐加重。AMD 早期可能与脉络膜血供有关。AMD 的发病机制可能涉及脉络膜<sup>[26]</sup>。AMD 患者的脉络膜存在血管病变, 如脉络膜毛细血管密度和体积变化及脉络膜血管直径变化。**

渗出性 AMD 患者玻璃体腔注射雷珠单抗注射液后, 中心凹视网膜变薄, 但脉络膜厚度不受影响<sup>[27]</sup>。然而, 新生血管性 AMD 患者玻璃体腔注射雷珠单抗注射液后, 脉络膜变薄。玻璃体腔注射雷珠单抗注射液不仅对新生血管有抑制作用, 也对 Bruch 膜起作用<sup>[28]</sup>。有研究显示, 脉络膜厚度与 AMD 亚型、脉络膜高通透性和 *CFH* 基因多态性有关<sup>[29]</sup>。脉络膜富含血管, 其厚度随眼内灌注压的变化而变化, 且受各种血管活性因子调控, 包括一氧化氮、内皮素和支配其血管的自主神经<sup>[30-35]</sup>。

脉络膜循环异常可能促进 AMD 发展<sup>[36]</sup>。AMD 可能是血管性疾病, 脉络膜灌注不足导致 RPE 缺血缺氧, 其后产生血管内皮生长因子而导致脉络膜新生血管形成<sup>[37]</sup>。干性 AMD 患者存在血容量减少和异常血流, 而血流量随疾病进展进一步减少。AMD 患者血流量减少的原因可能是脉络膜毛细血管腔变窄、细胞丢失、脉络膜变薄的共同作用, 尤其是脉络膜毛细血管层血流量减少<sup>[36]</sup>。这提示脉络膜变薄在 AMD 疾病进展中可能起作用。

**3.1.4 视网膜色素变性 视网膜色素变性患者的脉络膜厚度较正常人薄, 视力越差或病程越长的患者脉络膜厚度越薄。脉络膜厚度对其视力的恢复很重要<sup>[38]</sup>。**

**3.1.5 正常眼压性青光眼 青光眼患者脉络膜厚度与年龄、眼轴长度、角膜中央厚度、眼球灌注压有关, 青光眼严重程度与脉络膜厚度不一致<sup>[39]</sup>。正常眼压性青光眼 (normal tension glaucoma, NTG) 患者距黄斑中心凹鼻侧 3 mm 范围的脉络膜比正常人薄, 可能与视野缺损有关<sup>[40]</sup>, 脉络膜厚度的异常可能在其发病机制中起作用。筛板处视神经的血供部分源于脉络膜, 相比眼底其他区域, 视盘周围区域脉络膜明显变薄<sup>[41]</sup>, 提示脉络膜血流可能影响视盘附近区域。青光眼患者, 尤其是 NTG, 视盘旁常可见脉络膜萎缩斑<sup>[42]</sup>。视盘周围的脉络膜萎缩斑可能减少筛板处视神经的脉络膜血流量, 其血供特点在青光眼视神经病理生理过程中起作用。**

**3.1.6 高度近视 高度近视患者的眼轴长度与脉络膜厚度有关, 即高度近视患者脉络膜明显变薄。随着眼轴每增加 1 mm 或等效球镜度增加 -3.00 D, 脉络膜厚度减少约 9.39  $\mu\text{m}$ <sup>[43]</sup>。脉络膜厚度与等效球镜度及后巩膜葡萄肿高度有关<sup>[44]</sup>。**

单眼近视的青年患者眼轴和脉络膜厚度正常昼夜变化规

律, 即变化幅度和时间被扰乱, 其平均昼夜变化幅度明显降低, 眼轴和脉络膜厚度昼夜变化峰值时间与离焦有关, 显示光学离焦可以影响人眼眼轴长度和脉络膜厚度。离焦期间, SFCT 昼夜变化幅度明显降低, 峰值时间提前。同时, 旁中心凹, 即周边区域到中心凹之间脉络膜厚度昼夜变化规律也受近视离焦影响。单眼离焦对旁中心凹昼夜变化幅度和时间的影响与中心凹类似。这显示中心凹和周边区域脉络膜对离焦均敏感, 离焦引起的变化明显而短暂, 脉络膜昼夜变化规律的变化在去除离焦刺激后次日恢复正常<sup>[45]</sup>。

**3.1.7 其他疾病 特发性黄斑裂孔患侧眼的脉络膜厚度比对侧眼更薄, 脉络膜血流灌注在其发病机制中可能起促进作用<sup>[46]</sup>。后巩膜葡萄肿伴浆液性视网膜脱离患者脉络膜变薄, 异常的脉络膜厚度可能在浆液性视网膜脱离过程中起重要作用<sup>[47]</sup>。**

### 3.2 脉络膜厚度变厚的相关眼部疾病

**3.2.1 CSC CSC 患者双眼脉络膜厚度均增厚, 提示其本质可能是一种双边障碍<sup>[48]</sup>。CSC 患者因脉络膜流体静压增加而引起血管扩张, 导致脉络膜弥漫性增厚, 脉络膜最厚位置可能是荧光素眼底血管造影渗漏点, 脉络膜厚度的增加可能是 CSC 的危险因素<sup>[13]</sup>。CSC 的发病机制提出了一种新的假说, 即脉络膜血管通透性增强和脉络膜静水压持续升高<sup>[49]</sup>。**

光动力疗法 (photodynamic therapy, PDT) 治疗 CSC 后, 早期脉络膜厚度增加, 晚期反而变薄。脉络膜厚度在早期增加是因血管内皮生长因子表达上调, 晚期是因脉络膜血管血栓形成而导致脉络膜变薄<sup>[50]</sup>。

**3.2.2 息肉状脉络膜血管病变 息肉状脉络膜血管病变 (polypoid choroid vasculopathy, PCV) 患者脉络膜增厚。PCV 患者脉络膜血管病变可能不仅有脉络膜新生血管, 还存在蔓状毛细血管扩张, 与典型 AMD 相比, 脉络膜可能存在结构性差异<sup>[51]</sup>。PDT 能阻止 PCV 患眼息肉状病变和减少视网膜和脉络膜厚度。Sasahara 等<sup>[52]</sup>通过吲哚菁绿造影发现, PCV 患眼的脉络膜血管通透性有时会增加, CSC 患者由于脉络膜血管通透性增加反而使脉络膜增厚, 提示某些 PCV 和 CSC 的发病机制可能相似, 脉络膜都因其血管通透性增加而增厚。**

Hayashi 等<sup>[53]</sup>研究发现, 日本人 *CFH* 基因中 I62V 多态性对 PCV 患者脉络膜厚度可能有一定影响。*CFH* 表达主要发生于 RPE、玻璃膜疣和脉络膜毛细血管。*CFH* 替代途径的补体成分是一个重要的负调控因子<sup>[54]</sup>。对于 PCV 患者而言, *CFH* 与脉络膜厚度之间的关系能得出如下假说: 炎症可能参与了 PCV 患者脉络膜厚度的变化。组织病理学也证实 T 淋巴细胞和 B 淋巴细胞存在于 PCV 患者脉络膜全层。有研究发现巨噬细胞侵入脉络膜病变区域, 表明炎症细胞可能参与了 PCV 的发病机制<sup>[55]</sup>。

**3.2.3 Vogt-小柳原田病 Vogt-小柳原田病 (Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada, VKH) 患者脉络膜明显增厚, 其可能不仅与炎症细胞浸润有关, 还与渗出增加有关。VKH 发病急性期脉络膜明显增厚, 而糖皮质激素治疗后明显变薄, 浆液性视网膜脱离高度也下降。皮质类固醇激素治疗 1 个月后, 脉络膜厚度和浆液性视**



网膜脱离均恢复正常<sup>[56]</sup>。因此,使用增强深度成像(enhanced depth imaging, EDI)-OCT 可以直接观察 VKH 的治疗效果。

**3.2.4 开角型青光眼和闭角型青光眼** 饮水后,青光眼患者可能因血管垂直直径和管腔面积增加而引起脉络膜增厚,提示脉络膜增厚可能是开角型青光眼(open angle glaucoma, OAG)的发病机制。原发性 OAG 患者收缩压和脉络膜血流短期变化比其他类型青光眼更频繁<sup>[57]</sup>。原发性闭角型青光眼(angle-closure glaucoma, ACG)患者 SFCT 与眼压和眼轴长度的变化呈相反关系。ACG 患者饮水后脉络膜厚度明显增厚,脉络膜膨胀可能与 ACG 疾病进展有关<sup>[58]</sup>。术中或术后脉络膜扩张多见于严重 ACG 患者,如真性小眼球。ACG 患眼脉络膜比 OAG 患眼更厚<sup>[39]</sup>。脉络膜扩张可能通过眼压立即升高而导致 ACG 进展,这可能导致小梁网途径房水流出增加,使前房压力恢复正常。在这种压力差作用下,房水流出,前房体积缩小而引起晶状体前移,缩小虹膜-晶状体隔并增加房水通过瞳孔流出的阻力(瞳孔阻滞)<sup>[59-60]</sup>。因此,这可能是某些特别严重 ACG 的发生机制。

**3.2.5 其他** 视网膜中央静脉阻塞(central retinal vein occlusion, CRVO)患眼脉络膜明显比健眼增厚,玻璃体腔注射贝伐单抗治疗后脉络膜厚度明显变薄;EDI-OCT 可以评估 CRVO 患者脉络膜厚度的变化,而可能成为其非侵入性的诊断方法<sup>[61]</sup>。多发性一过性白点综合征患者双眼 SFCT 在急性期比恢复期更厚;炎症反应不仅在脉络膜毛细血管中起作用,也在脉络膜基质中起作用<sup>[62]</sup>。巩膜扣带术治疗孔源性视网膜脱离后脉络膜会暂时增厚,提示节段性巩膜扣带术和冷冻治疗会影响整体脉络膜。巩膜扣带引起的静脉阻塞可能导致脉络膜循环淤血,而导致脉络膜增厚。脉络膜可能在术后急性期增厚以补偿眼部循环缺血。随后,脉络膜可能发生血流减少而恢复到术前水平,或重建脉络膜静脉回流。另一个可能的原因是, SFCT 短暂增加可能与眼球周围炎症有关。脉络膜厚度和炎症之间的关系可能与手术过程有关,而冷冻治疗也可以引起巩膜和脉络膜炎症,导致 SFCT 增厚<sup>[63]</sup>。

#### 4 小结

综上所述,脉络膜是一个富含血管的组织,需要准确体内成像以确定其真实的结构和厚度,而利用 OCT 可以准确测量脉络膜厚度。正常人中心凹及上方脉络膜较厚,鼻侧及视盘下方较薄。随着年龄增长,正常人眼脉络膜逐渐变薄,这种现象被称为年龄相关性脉络膜萎缩。

随着科学技术的发展, OCT 能测量绝大多数人的脉络膜厚度。然而,有些因素会影响其测量结果。例如,缺乏眼球跟踪软件、患有白内障、患者配合度差等。因此,人们应该开发新的软件,提供全方位的图像,提高图像质量,改善信号/噪声的比例,从而进一步提高脉络膜结构的清晰度。测量脉络膜厚度和体积的分割软件在跟踪脉络膜的变化中可能具有良好的应用前景。

脉络膜厚度与体位、眼压、眼轴长度、屈光不正、收缩压等有关。脉络膜厚度变化与临床上诸多疾病有关。DR、近视性

黄斑病变、AMD、视网膜色素变性、NTG、高度近视、特发性黄斑裂孔等患者的脉络膜变薄; CSC、PCV、VKH、OAG、ACG、CRVO、多发性一过性白点综合征等患者的脉络膜增厚。

脉络膜厚度与其他眼科疾病的关系,及脉络膜厚度与术后视功能恢复情况的关系仍需进一步研究。脉络膜是一个富含血管的组织,通过彩色多普勒超声检查测量脉络膜血流量或睫状体后动脉血流可以研究某些眼科疾病的发病机制及脉络膜在某些眼部疾病病理生理过程中的作用。

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### 眼科常用英文缩略语名词解释

- AMD: 年龄相关性黄斑变性 (age-related macular degeneration)
- ANOVA: 单因素方差分析 (one-way analysis of variance)
- BUT: 泪膜破裂时间 (breakup time of tear film)
- DR: 糖尿病视网膜病变 (diabetic retinopathy)
- EAU: 实验性自身免疫性葡萄膜炎 (experimental autoimmune uveitis)
- EGF: 表皮生长因子 (epidermal growth factor)
- ELISA: 酶联免疫吸附测定 (enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assay)
- ERG: 视网膜电图 (electroretinogram)
- FFA: 荧光素眼底血管造影 (fundus fluorescein angiography)
- FGF: 成纤维细胞生长因子 (fibroblast growth factor)
- GFP: 绿色荧光蛋白 (green fluorescent protein)
- IFN- $\gamma$ :  $\gamma$  干扰素 (interferon- $\gamma$ )
- IL: 白细胞介素 (interleukin)
- IOL: 人工晶状体 (intraocular lens)
- IRBP: 光间受体视黄类物质结合蛋白 (interphotoreceptor retinoid binding protein)
- LASIK: 准分子激光角膜原位磨镶术 (laser in situ keratomi leusis)
- ICGA: 吲哚青绿血管造影 (indocyanine green angiography)
- LECs: 晶状体上皮细胞 (lens epithelial cells)
- miRNA: 微小 RNA (microRNA)
- MMP: 基质金属蛋白酶 (matrix metalloproteinase)
- mTOR: 哺乳动物类雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (mammalian target of rapamycin)
- MTT: 四甲基偶氮唑盐 (methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium)
- NF: 核转录因子 (nuclear factor)
- OCT: 光相干断层扫描 (optical coherence tomography)
- OR: 优势比 (odds ratio)
- PACG: 原发性闭角型青光眼 (primary angle-closure glaucoma)
- PCR: 聚合酶链式反应 (polymerase chain reaction)
- RGCs: 视网膜节细胞 (retinal ganglion cells)
- POAG: 原发性开角型青光眼 (primary open angle glaucoma)
- RPE: 视网膜色素上皮 (retinal pigment epithelium)
- RNV: 视网膜新生血管 (retinal neovascularization)
- RP: 视网膜色素变性 (retinitis pigmentosa)
- S I t: 泪液分泌试验 I (Schirmer I test)
- shRNA: 小发夹 RNA (short hairpin RNA)
- siRNA: 小干扰 RNA (small interfering RNA)
- $\alpha$ -SMA:  $\alpha$ -平滑肌肌动蛋白 ( $\alpha$ -smooth muscle actin)
- TAO: 甲状腺相关眼病 (thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy)
- TGF: 转化生长因子 (transforming growth factor)
- TNF: 肿瘤坏死因子 (tumor necrosis factor)
- UBM: 超声生物显微镜 (ultrasound biomicroscope)
- VEGF: 血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor)
- VEP: 视觉诱发电位 (visual evoked potential)

(本刊编辑部)