

角膜塑形镜相关性棘阿米巴角膜炎早期诊治的关键环节

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【摘要】 随着我国儿童近视患病率的逐年攀升,近视防控的策略与方法逐步增多,其中角膜塑形镜是倍受瞩目的矫正近视的技术方法之一。近年来,国内开展此项技术的机构不断增加,患儿及其家属对该技术的接受度也越来越高,与此同时,角膜塑形镜的安全性问题也越来越受到关注,尤其是相关感染并发症,其中棘阿米巴角膜炎,成为了最受关注的问题之一。棘阿米巴感染起病缓慢,早期临床表现极为不典型,非常容易被误诊为病毒性角膜炎或真菌性角膜炎,以致使病情延误,甚至加重,给后续诊治带来较多困难,严重时可能造成患儿的视功能不可逆的损伤。因此,有必要加强临床角膜塑形镜验配人员对棘阿米巴角膜炎早期临床表现的认识,提高早期诊断水平,认真做好各种危险因素的防控,减少由并发症造成的不利影响。

【关键词】 近视;角膜塑形术;阿米巴角膜炎;治疗;并发症

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Critical segment of the early diagnosis and therapy for orthokeratology associated acanthamoeba keratitis

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【Abstract】 with the increasing prevalence of myopia in Chinese children, there are more methods for its prevention and control. Orthokeratology is one of the most appealing techniques for myopia correction. In recent years, an increasing number of hospitals have applied this technology, and its acceptance among patients is increasing. The safety of the orthokeratology have drawn increasing attention, especially in relation to orthokeratology-associated infectious keratitis. Acanthamoeba keratitis (AK) is one of the most worrying diseases. The onset of AK is slow, and its early clinical manifestation is particularly atypical, which often leads to incorrectly diagnosis, so as to mistreatment or delay of medical therapy, and subsequently irreversible impairment of visual function. Therefore, it is very important to reinforce the knowledge of its early symptoms in order to improve the early diagnosis level, and manage the associated risk factors. Early diagnosis and proper treatment can contribute to good visual outcomes.

【Key words】 Myopia; Orthokeratology; Acanthamoeba keratitis; Therapy; Complications

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近年来,我国近视发病率不断上升且呈低龄化的趋势^[1],我国高中毕业生近视发生率为 50%~80%^[2]。作为矫正近视的方法之一,角膜塑形镜自 2004 年美国食品与药品管理局(food and drug administration, FDA)批准用于临床后,夜戴型角膜塑形镜配戴技术及相关研究在临床上广泛应用。研究证实角膜塑形镜不仅能够矫正近视,还能在一定程度上控制青少年眼轴增长和减缓近视发展速度^[3]。

目前,我国的角膜塑形镜配戴人数每年仍不断增加^[4]。尽管许多临床观察证实了角膜塑形术有较好的有效性和安全性^[5-6],但是,随着配戴人数的快速增加及开展此项技术医疗机构的不断扩充,相关的感染风险也在增加,尤其是棘阿米巴角膜炎,如果不能及时诊治,会给患者的视功能造成不可逆的损伤。

目前已有角膜塑形镜相关感染性角膜炎病例报道^[7-8]。有研究报道了 1 317 例夜戴型角膜塑形镜配

戴者中,感染性角膜炎的发病率约为 7.7/10 000,其中儿童配戴者的发病率为 13.9/10 000^[9],其主要的病原菌是铜绿假单胞菌和棘阿米巴,其中铜绿假单胞菌感染占 36.4%~52%,棘阿米巴感染占 20.6%~32.4%^[7-8,10-11]。棘阿米巴角膜炎起病缓慢,早期临床表现类似于病毒性角膜炎或免疫反应,容易漏诊或误诊,诊断不明确的情况下盲目应用大量糖皮质激素可导致病原体大量繁殖和抗药性增强,给后续诊治带来了诸多困难,所以角膜塑型镜验配人员需要加强对棘阿米巴角膜炎早期临床表现的认识,争取做到早期准确诊断和治疗。

1 棘阿米巴角膜炎临床表现特点

1.1 发病情况

棘阿米巴角膜炎起病缓慢,一般情况下,从患者出现症状到角膜形成明显病灶大多需 1 周以上,而且早期症状和体征多不典型,可表现为点状、线状或假树枝状上皮浸润和浅基质浸润,极易误诊为单纯疱疹病毒性角膜炎(图 1);当眼痛、环形浸润等典型症状体征出现时或已应用糖皮质激素进行治疗,病情已经进入进展期(图 2)。因此,角膜感染一周以上且进展缓慢者应考虑棘阿米巴感染的可能性。

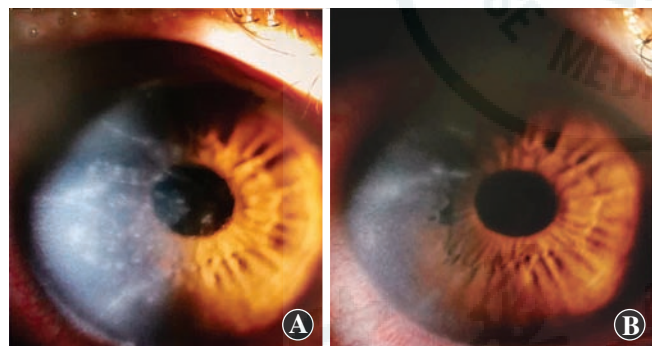


图 1 棘阿米巴角膜炎裂隙灯显微镜下表现 A:感染 1 周时可见角膜放射性神经炎及上皮浸润 B:抗棘阿米巴治疗 1 周后症状减轻
Figure 1 Corneal findings of acanthamoeba keratitis under slit lamp microscope A: One week after infection, corneal radiation neuritis and subepithelial infiltration were observed B: Corneal subepithelial infiltration was alleviated 1 week after anti-acanthamoeba treatment

1.2 棘阿米巴角膜炎早期和进展期表现

不同于细菌性和真菌性角膜炎的化脓性病灶,棘阿米巴角膜炎早期前房反应轻微,早期及进展期的病灶为非化脓性感染灶,主要特点为灰白色浸润和水肿,边界清楚,无毛刺形成和胶样坏死(图 2)。

1.3 局部应用糖皮质激素症状的加重情况

糖皮质激素对棘阿米巴角膜感染具有双重作用,一方面可缓解患眼的疼痛并减轻组织的炎症反应;另



图 2 进展期棘阿米巴角膜炎表现 角膜出现不规则灰白色浸润灶
A:进展期棘阿米巴角膜炎表现 B:局部糖皮质激素治疗后棘阿米巴角膜炎表现

Figure 2 Ocular manifestations of advanced stage of acanthamoeba keratitis Irregular gray white infiltrating lesions was observed on the central of cornea A: Acanthamoeba keratitis in the advanced stage B: Acanthamoeba keratitis treated by local glucocorticoid

一方面可诱导病原包囊转化为滋养体,并刺激滋养体的繁殖、活化,加重病情^[12]。棘阿米巴角膜感染早期局部糖皮质激素治疗可使临床表现暂时缓解,但随着糖皮质激素的持续使用感染会迅速加重(图 3)。故对于早期诊断不明确的角膜感染患者应避免盲目应用糖皮质激素,可先采用广谱抗生素治疗,如加替沙星或左氧氟沙星点眼冲击治疗(至少每小时 1 次),如果治疗 3 d 后无效应及时请上级医院会诊;若发现已用糖皮质激素且病情加重,应立即停用糖皮质激素,以防病情持续恶化。

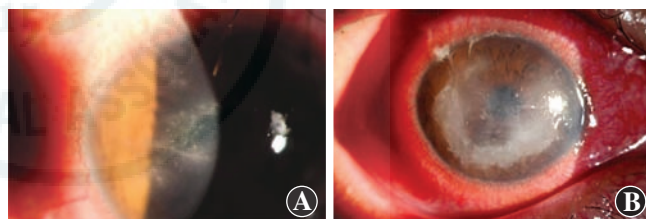


图 3 糖皮质激素应用前后棘阿米巴角膜炎患者眼部表现 A:棘阿米巴感染后 2 周可见角膜放射性神经炎,神经纤维粗大 B:糖皮质激素结膜下注射 3 d 后出现角膜溃疡,基质浸润明显加重

Figure 3 Ocular manifestations of acanthamoeba keratitis before and after glucocorticoid treatment A: two weeks after infection, radioactive neuritis on the cornea was observed, and the nerve fibers thickened B: Three days after subconjunctival injection of glucocorticoid, corneal ulcer formed and stromal infiltration was aggravated

2 棘阿米巴角膜炎诊断

2.1 临床诊断依据

在不具备角膜刮片检查或激光扫描共焦显微镜检查条件时,临床医生需依据以下 3 项作出棘阿米巴角膜炎的初步诊断:(1)角膜塑形镜配戴史,尤其有自来水冲洗镜片史;(2)自然病程进展较慢,一般 1 周左右才出现典型体征;(3)角膜中央区出现非化脓性病灶,抗生素治疗无效。真菌性角膜炎一般有眼部植物或泥土外伤史,角膜有苔被、伪足、卫星灶等表现,可与棘阿米巴角膜炎相鉴别。

2.2 病原学诊断

棘阿米巴角膜炎的病原学检查主要包括角膜刮片细胞学检查和角膜激光扫描共聚焦显微镜检查,早期发现病原体的概率均很高(图4)。然而,角膜塑形镜相关棘阿米巴角膜炎早期阿米巴包囊数量少或以滋养体形式为主,不易识别,因此单次细胞学检查结果阴性及激光扫描共聚焦显微镜检查表现不典型并不能完全排除棘阿米巴感染。早期疑似者应行多次病原学诊断,以避免漏诊和误诊。

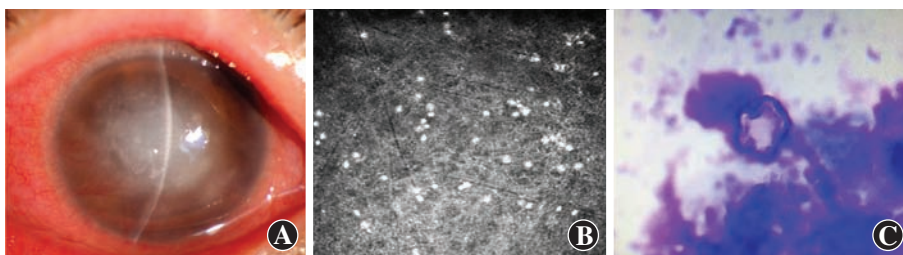


图4 棘阿米巴角膜炎患者病原学诊断 A:裂隙灯显微镜观察患者左眼角膜中央呈不规则灰白色浸润灶,病灶相对致密,周边新生血管长入 B:激光扫描共聚焦显微镜下可见角膜病灶区存在大量包裹结构 C:角膜病灶刮片细胞学检查显示典型棘阿米巴包囊形态(吉姆萨染色,×1000)

Figure 4 Etiological diagnosis of acanthamoeba keratitis A: The irregular gray white infiltrating foci with relatively dense lesions and peripheral neovascularization in the center of cornea were observed with a slit lamp microscope B: Large number of cysts in the corneal lesion were observed with a Laser scanning confocal microscopy C: Cytological examination of corneal scraping showed typical cysts of acanthamoeba (Giemsa staining, ×1000)

3 棘阿米巴角膜炎处理原则与治疗要点

3.1 处理原则

(1)棘阿米巴角膜炎治疗以局部治疗为主;(2)有前房反应者可联合全身用药,一旦临床确诊应立即治疗;(3)角膜塑形镜相关棘阿米巴角膜炎的治疗原则及方案与其他原因所致的棘阿米巴角膜炎基本相同,但由于前者角膜组织修复能力较弱,疗程应足够长^[13]。

3.2 治疗要点

(1)疑似棘阿米巴角膜炎患者禁用糖皮质激素,给予抗生素治疗,如加替沙星滴眼液或眼用凝胶;(2)确诊患者局部给予抗棘阿米巴药物,可联合应用质量分数0.02%~0.04%氯己定滴眼液和质量分数0.02%~0.04%聚六亚甲基双胍滴眼液,发病第1周内每小时点眼1次,昼夜点药,随后根据病情调整点眼次数;(3)无抗棘阿米巴药物时,可自行院内配置质量分数2%~4%的甲硝唑滴眼液、质量分数5%碘伏或质量分数5%那他霉素滴眼液点眼,并尽快联系上级医院获取抗棘阿米巴药物进行治疗^[13]。

附:常用抗棘阿米巴药物的配置方法^[13]

(1)0.02%氯己定(洗必泰)滴眼液:取质量分数20%葡萄糖酸氯己定原液0.5 ml,加至500 ml质量分数5%葡萄糖注射液中,混匀后分装于无菌眼药瓶中,避光保存。(2)0.02%聚六亚甲基双胍滴眼液:取PHMB原液0.5 ml,加至500 ml质量分数5%葡萄糖注射液中,混匀后分装于无菌眼药瓶中,避光保存。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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