

## · 实验研究 ·

# 激光照射频次和单次照射时长对眼部组织的损伤作用评估

张宇飞<sup>1</sup> 危冬昱<sup>1</sup> 王伟<sup>2</sup> 刘大铭<sup>3</sup> 任泽<sup>3</sup> 李向前<sup>3</sup> 陈涛<sup>1</sup> 张作明<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>空军军医大学航空航天临床医学中心 航空航天医学教育部重点实验室,西安 710032;<sup>2</sup>海军军医大学海军特色医学中心,上海 200433;<sup>3</sup>空军军医大学基础医学院,西安 710032

通信作者:陈涛,Email:ct1988@fmmu.edu.cn

**【摘要】目的** 探讨激光照射频次和单次照射时长对泪液分泌、晶状体以及视网膜形态和功能的影响。

**方法** 选取 36 只健康豚鼠进行眼部激光照射实验,采用随机数字表法并依据激光照射频次和单次照射持续时间的不同将豚鼠随机分为高频短时(HFST)组、高频长时(HFLT)组、中频短时(MFST)组、中频长时(HFLT)组、低频短时(LFST)组和低频长时(LFLT)组,每组 6 只。各组豚鼠右眼进行 500 lx 的激光照射作为实验眼,左眼不接受任何干预作为对照眼。高频激光照射为 15 次,中频照射为 10 次,低频照射为 5 次,每次照射时间间隔为 10 min;短时照射为 30 s/次,长时照射为 60 s/次。采用基础泪液分泌试验(SIT)对各组豚鼠实验眼与对照眼间泪液分泌量进行测定和比较;采用裂隙灯显微镜斜照法评估各组豚鼠晶状体透明性变化情况;采用眼底照相法评估豚鼠眼底和视盘大致形态;采用视网膜电图(ERG)记录法评价各组豚鼠视网膜功能变化;采用常规组织病理学方法检查视网膜外核层厚度变化。**结果** HFST 组、HFLT 组、MFST 组、MFLT 组、LFST 组和 LFLT 组实验眼泪液分泌量分别为 8.00(7.37,9.00)、8.75(8.25,9.00)、8.50(7.75,9.50)、9.00(8.50,9.50)、8.00(7.37,8.75)和 8.25(7.75,8.75)mm<sup>3</sup>/5 min,总体比较差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 5.502, P = 0.240$ );各组豚鼠实验眼泪液分泌量与对照眼比较差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。各组豚鼠双眼晶状体均透明,实验前后眼底均未见出血和渗出;HFST 组实验眼 ERG 暗适应 3.0 a 波振幅值低于 LFST 组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),各组间实验眼 ERG 暗适应 3.0 b 波振幅总体比较差异无统计学意义( $F = 1.358, P = 0.268$ );各组豚鼠实验眼与对照眼间 ERG a、b 波振幅比较差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ );各组间豚鼠实验眼视网膜外核层厚度总体比较差异无统计学意义( $F = 0.952, P = 0.463$ )。**结论** 500 lx 激光照射对眼表组织和晶状体无明显损伤,但一定程度上造成视网膜功能损害,损伤程度主要与激光照射频次有关。

**【关键词】** 激光; 眼部损伤; 视网膜电图; 视网膜功能

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## Evaluation of eye injury degree of laser irradiation frequency and single duration

Zhang Yufei<sup>1</sup>, Wei Dongyu<sup>1</sup>, Wang Wei<sup>2</sup>, Liu Daming<sup>3</sup>, Ren Ze<sup>3</sup>, Li Xiangqian<sup>3</sup>, Chen Tao<sup>1</sup>, Zhang Zuoming<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Center of Clinical Aerospace Medicine, Air Force Military Medical University, Xi'an 710032, China; <sup>2</sup>Naval Medical Center of PLA, Shanghai 200433, China; <sup>3</sup>Basic Medical College, Air Force Military Medical University, Xi'an 710032, China

Corresponding author: Chen Tao, Email: ct1988@fmmu.edu.cn

**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the effects of laser irradiation parameters (irradiation frequency and single duration) on tear secretion, lens and retina. **Methods** Thirty-six healthy guinea pigs were randomly divided into 6 groups with random number table method according to different frequency and single exposure duration of laser to the eye, namely, high frequency short time (HFST) group, high frequency long time (HFLT) group, medium frequency short time (MFST) group, medium frequency long time (MFLT) group, low frequency short time (LFST) group and low frequency long time (LFLT) group, 6 for each group. The right eyes were irradiated with 500 lx laser as experimental eyes, and the left eyes of the guinea pigs served as the control eyes. The high, medium and low irradiation frequencies were defined as 15 times, 10 times and 5 times, respectively, and the short and long period was defined as 30 seconds and 60 seconds each time, respectively. The right eyes were irradiated based on the grouping at a 10-minute interval. The tear secretion was detected by Schirmer I test; lens opacity was assessed under the slit-lamp microscope; fundus photography was performed to evaluate the general morphology of retina; retinal function was evaluated by electroretinogram (ERG) record and the thickness of retinal outer nuclear layer was measured by histopathology examination. This study protocol was approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of Air Force Military

Medical University (No. 20181203), and the use and care of the experimental animals complied with the ARVO statement. **Results** The tear secretion was 8.00 (7.37, 9.00), 8.75 (8.25, 9.00), 8.50 (7.75, 9.50), 9.00 (8.50, 9.50), 8.00 (7.37, 8.75) and 8.25 (7.75, 8.75) mm<sup>3</sup>/5 min in the HFST group, HFLT group, MFST group, MFLT group, LFST group and LFLT group, respectively, without significant difference among the groups ( $\chi^2 = 5.502$ ,  $P = 0.240$ ); after laser irradiation, there were no statistically significant differences in tear secretion between the control eyes and laser-irradiated eyes in all the groups (all at  $P > 0.05$ ). The lenses were clear and the fundus was normal through the experimental duration in all the groups. The amplitude of ERG a-wave was significantly reduced in the HFST group in comparison with the LFST group ( $P < 0.05$ ), and there was no significant difference in the b-wave amplitude among the six groups ( $F = 1.358$ ,  $P = 0.268$ ). The ERG a-, b-wave amplitudes were not significantly different between the control eyes and laser-irradiated eyes in various groups (both at  $P > 0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the thickness of the outer nuclear layer of retina among the HFST group, HFLT group, MFST group, MFLT group, LFST group and LFLT group ( $F = 0.952$ ,  $P = 0.463$ ). **Conclusions** The 500 lx laser irradiation is safe to ocular surface and lens, but there are some injuries to retinal function, and the injury degree is related to laser irradiation frequency.

[Key words] Laser; Eye injuries; Electroretinogram; Retinal function

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激光已广泛用于各个领域,除工业和医疗用途外,军事等许多特种领域也将激光作为一种重要的工具<sup>[1]</sup>。由于激光具有相当高的能量,使用不当会对人的视觉系统造成不同程度的损伤,如角膜灼伤、晶状体混浊、视网膜光损伤等,不同的激光波长和能量以及照射方式对视网膜的损伤程度不同<sup>[2]</sup>。但是,目前关于激光应用的各种安全防护标准还不够完善。在军事领域,激光可作为引导系统对飞行员的飞行作业进行远距离引导,此时在照射区域内是弥散的多光谱激光,与常用的束状光不同。在飞行中,飞行员需要寻找到该光区,并根据光区内的激光光束确立最佳着陆下滑角度和下滑速率,即飞行员在每次降落过程都将在激光暴露下持续飞行一段时间。这种情况下的激光暴露是否会对视觉系统造成损伤或导致工作能力的降低而危及飞行安全是航空医学亟待阐明的问题,目前缺少相关的实验证据和相关安全标准。本研究评估不同激光照射频次和单次照射时长对视觉功能的影响,为相关标准的制定提供实验依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

**1.1.1 实验动物及分组** 选取 SPF 级雄性豚鼠 36 只,体质量 250~300 g(购自空军军医大学实验动物中心)[实验动物使用许可证:SYXK(军)2017-0045。实验动物生产许可证:SCXK(军)2017-0021]。所有豚鼠进行常规饲养,提供充足饮食,适当补充维生素 C,12 h/12 h 明暗循环光照。实验动物的饲养和使用符合视觉与眼科研究协会制定的科研动物使用规范,研

究方案经第四军医大学实验动物中心福利与伦理委员会审核批准(批文号:20181203)。

采用随机数字表法、依据激光照射频次和单次照射时长不同将豚鼠随机分为高频短时(high-frequency-short-time, HFST)组、高频长时(high-frequency-long-time, HFLT)组、中频短时(medium-frequency-short-time, MFST)组、中频长时(medium-frequency-long-time, MFLT)组、低频短时(low-frequency-short-time, LFST)组和低频长时(low-frequency-long-time, LFLT)组。高、中、低频分别定义为激光照射 15 次、10 次和 5 次,激光照射长时和短时分别定义为 60 s/次和 30 s/次。各组照射频次以及时长根据飞行训练大纲要求的训练次数以及飞机着陆所需时间进行换算制定。

**1.1.2 主要试剂及仪器** 复方托吡卡胺滴眼液、加替沙星眼用凝胶(沈阳兴齐制药有限公司);盐酸奥布卡因滴眼液、左氧氟沙星滴眼液[日本参天制药(中国)有限公司];维生素 C 片(西安利君制药有限公司)。Schirmer 泪液试纸条(天津晶明新技术开发有限公司);激光引导光源(中国科学院自制);视觉电生理记录仪(德国 Roland 公司);眼底图像记录系统(加拿大 Optoprobe 公司);裂隙灯显微镜(苏州六六视觉科技有限公司)。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 豚鼠眼激光照射** 激光引导器在距离豚鼠眼部约 0.5 m 处(利用照度计对激光照度测量后进行距离调整,直至豚鼠眼部位置照度为 500 lx 后固定激光引导器以及豚鼠的位置)对豚鼠眼进行照射。豚鼠右眼用复方托吡卡胺滴眼液点眼扩瞳,在清醒状态下按

照分组方案进行 500 lx 激光照射,每次照射间隔 10 min,左眼不接受任何干预作为对照眼。

**1.2.2 基础泪液分泌试验检测豚鼠泪液分泌量** 于激光照射后 12 h 采用基础泪液分泌试验(Schirmer I test, S I t)检测豚鼠泪液分泌量。将 Schirmer 泪液试纸宽度裁剪为宽约 1.5 mm 后,将前端约 2 mm 处折叠成直角,夹在豚鼠下眼睑内侧 1/3 处结膜囊内,另一端垂挂在下眼睑外部,轻闭双眼 5 min,取出试纸条,放置 2 min 后观察并记录试纸条浸湿长度。

**1.2.3 裂隙灯显微镜下观察豚鼠晶状体混浊情况** 于激光照射后 12 h 采用裂隙灯显微镜斜照法观察豚鼠双眼晶状体混浊程度。晶状体混浊评分标准:晶状体形态正常且透明为 0 分;晶状体轻度混浊为 1 分;晶状体明显混浊为 2 分;晶状体为白色或出血为 3 分。

**1.2.4 眼底照相法评估眼底变化** 于激光照射后 12 h 采用戊巴比妥钠将豚鼠麻醉后固定于操作台,眼表涂抹加替沙星眼用凝胶保护角膜。将眼底照相镜头对准动物瞳孔,调节成像焦距,移动操作台至视盘位于镜头视野中央,待成像清晰时拍照。观察视盘结构是否正常、眼底是否有渗出及出血。

**1.2.5 视网膜电图检查评估豚鼠视网膜功能** 于激光照射后 12 h 采用罗兰电生理操作系统按标准化操作流程<sup>[4]</sup>记录视网膜电图(electroretinogram, ERG)。检测前豚鼠在暗环境下暗适应 12 h,采用质量分数 1%戊巴比妥钠和 50 μl 质量分数 50%陆眠宁腹腔内注射进行麻醉,剂量为 3 ml/kg,采用复方托吡卡胺滴眼液点眼扩瞳,采用盐酸奥布卡因滴眼液点眼行角膜表面麻醉,用棉签轻拭多余水分。将豚鼠置于操作台,作用电极为 Ag-AgCl 角膜环状电极,置于角膜表面,参考电极为不锈钢针状电极,刺于颊部皮下,地电极为不锈钢针状电极,刺入尾部皮下<sup>[4]</sup>。红光下记录暗适应 3.0 条件下暗视 ERG 反应。记录后用左氧氟沙星滴

眼液点眼,分析暗适应 3.0 条件下 ERG a 波及 b 波振幅值。

**1.2.6 视网膜组织病理学检查** 采用颈椎脱臼法处死豚鼠,以墨汁在眼球 12:00 方向进行标记,摘取眼球并保留一定长度的视神经,置于眼球固定液(Division 液)中固定 48 h,脱水包埋。包埋时将眼球标本的角巩膜缘贴于金属盒底面,并将染料标记点置于顶端。沿眼球矢状位进行连续切片,切片厚度为 4 μm,选取通过视神经的切片进行捞片,70 °C 烤片 4 h,苏木精-伊红染色。光学显微镜 400 倍视野下选取距离视神经约 500 μm 处垂直外核层,用显微测量软件测量视网膜外核层厚度,重复测量 3 次,取平均值。

**1.3 统计学方法**

采用 SPSS 23.0 统计学软件(美国 SPSS 公司)进行统计分析。采用 Shapiro-Wilk 检验对计量资料的数据进行正态分布检验,符合正态分布的数据资料采用 mean±SD 表示,采用 Levene 检验对各组数据进行方差齐性检验;偏态分布的数据资料采用  $M(Q_1, Q_3)$  表示。实验眼与对照眼间 ERG a、b 波振幅和视网膜外核层厚度差异比较采用配对 *t* 检验,2 个组间泪液分泌量差异比较采用 Wilcoxon 符号秩检验;6 个不同激光照射组间 ERG a、b 波振幅及视网膜外核层厚度总体差异比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用 Tukey 检验;6 个不同激光照射组间泪液分泌量总体差异比较采用 Kruskal-Wallis *H* 检验。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

**2 结果**

**2.1 实验眼与对照眼豚鼠泪液分泌量比较**

激光照射后 12 h, HFST 组、HFLT 组、MFST 组、MFLT 组、LFST 组和 LFLT 组豚鼠实验眼与对照眼间泪液分泌量比较差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ ) (表 1)。

表 1 各组对照眼与实验眼泪液分泌量比较 [ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ , mm/5 min]

Table 1 Comparison of tear secretion between control eyes and experimental eyes in various groups [ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ , mm/5 min]

眼别	各组泪液分泌量					
	HFST 组 (n=6)	HFLT 组 (n=6)	MFST 组 (n=6)	MFLT 组 (n=6)	LFST 组 (n=6)	LFLT 组 (n=6)
对照眼	8.25(7.50, 8.75)	8.75(8.00, 9.00)	8.75(7.62, 9.12)	8.50(8.00, 9.50)	8.50(7.62, 9.12)	8.50(7.50, 9.00)
实验眼	8.00(7.37, 9.00)	8.75(8.25, 9.00)	8.50(7.75, 9.50)	9.00(8.50, 9.50)	8.00(7.37, 8.75)	8.25(7.75, 8.75)
Z 值	0.707	0.000	0.577	1.300	0.638	0.333
P 值	0.408	1.000	0.564	0.194	0.524	0.739

注:(Wilcoxon 符号秩检验) HFST:高频短时;HFLT:高频长时;MFST:中频短时;MFLT:中频长时;LFST:低频短时;LFLT:低频长时

Note:(Wilcoxon sign rank test) HFST: high-frequency-short-time; HFLT: high-frequency-long-time; MFST: medium-frequency-short-time; MFLT: medium-frequency-long-time; LFST: low-frequency-short-time; LFLT: low-frequency-long-time

2.2 不同激光辐照组间实验眼泪液分泌量比较

激光照射后 12 h, 各组间豚鼠实验眼泪液分泌量总体比较差异无统计学意义 ( $\chi^2 = 5.502, P = 0.240$ ) (表 2)。

2.3 不同激光辐照组豚鼠晶状体表现

激光辐照后 12 h, 各组豚鼠晶状体均透明, 晶状体混浊度评分均为 0 分 (图 1)。

2.4 不同激光辐照组豚鼠视网膜表现

激光照射后 12 h, 各组豚鼠激光照射眼和对照眼眼底可见视盘结构清晰, 未见视网膜出血和渗出 (图 2)。

2.5 各组内实验眼与对照眼间 ERG a、b 波振幅比较

不同激光辐照组豚鼠对照眼与实验眼间 ERG a 波振幅值差异均无统计学意义 (均  $P > 0.05$ )。

表 2 各组豚鼠实验眼泪液分泌量比较  
[ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ , mm/5 min]

Table 2 Comparison of tear secretion of experimental eyes among various groups [ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ , mm/5 min]

组别	样本量	泪液分泌量
HFST 组	6	8.00(7.37, 9.00)
HFLT 组	6	8.75(8.25, 9.00)
MFST 组	6	8.50(7.75, 9.50)
MFLT 组	6	9.00(8.50, 9.50)
LFST 组	6	8.00(7.37, 8.75)
LFLT 组	6	8.25(7.75, 8.75)
$\chi^2$ 值		5.502
P 值		0.240

注: (Kruskal-Wallis H 检验) HFST: 高频短时; HFLT: 高频长时; MFST: 中频短时; MFLT: 中频长时; LFST: 低频短时; LFLT: 低频长时  
Note: (Kruskal-Wallis H test) HFST: high-frequency-short-time; HFLT: high-frequency-long-time; MFST: medium-frequency-short-time; MFLT: medium-frequency-long-time; LFST: low-frequency-short-time; LFLT: low-frequency-long-time

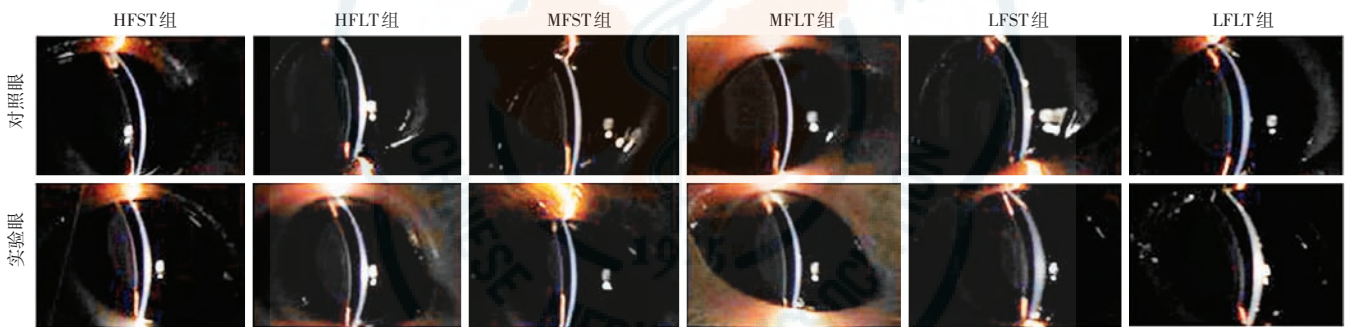


图 1 激光照射后 12 h 各组豚鼠晶状体表现 各组豚鼠激光照射眼和对照眼晶状体均透明 HFST: 高频短时; HFLT: 高频长时; MFST: 中频短时; MFLT: 中频长时; LFST: 低频短时; LFLT: 低频长时

Figure 1 Performance of lens of guinea pigs among various groups at 12 hours after laser irradiation The lenses of both eyes of the guinea pigs were clear in various groups HFST: high-frequency-short-time; HFLT: high-frequency-long-time; MFST: medium-frequency-short-time; MFLT: medium-frequency-long-time; LFST: low-frequency-short-time; LFLT: low-frequency-long-time

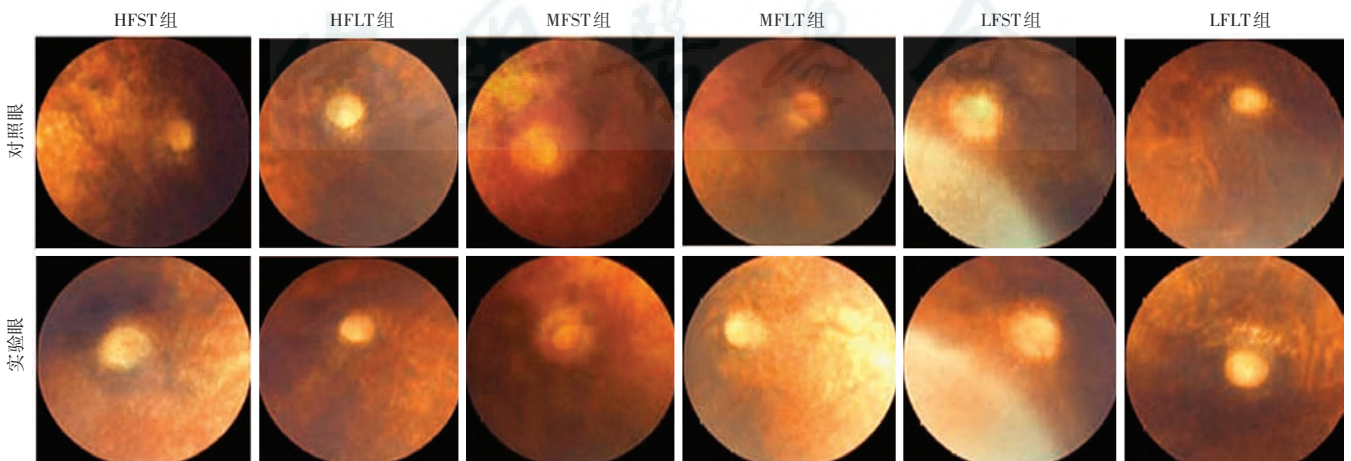


图 2 激光照射后 12 h 各组豚鼠眼底照片 各组豚鼠双眼视网膜和视盘形态正常 HFST: 高频短时; HFLT: 高频长时; MFST: 中频短时; MFLT: 中频长时; LFST: 低频短时; LFLT: 低频长时

Figure 2 Fundus images of guinea pig eyes among various groups at 12 hours after laser irradiation The retina and optic disc of the both eyes of guinea pigs were normal in various groups HFST: high-frequency-short-time; HFLT: high-frequency-long-time; MFST: medium-frequency-short-time; MFLT: medium-frequency-long-time; LFST: low-frequency-short-time; LFLT: low-frequency-long-time

HFST 组和 HFLT 组中豚鼠实验眼暗视 3.0ERG 反应 b 波振幅值低于对照眼, 差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.05$ ), 其他各组豚鼠实验眼与对照眼间暗视 3.0ERG 反应 b 波振幅值差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )(图 3, 表 3, 4)。

### 2.6 不同激光辐照组间豚鼠实验眼 ERG 波形变化

激光照射后 12 h, HFST 组、HFLT 组、MFST 组、MFLT 组、LFST 组和 LFLT 组间豚鼠实验眼 ERG a 波振幅值总体比较差异有统计学意义 ( $F = 6.269, P < 0.01$ ), 其中高频照射组 ERG a 波幅值低于低频照射组, 差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.05$ )。各组豚鼠实验眼 ERG b 波振幅值总体比较差异无统计学意义 ( $F = 1.358, P = 0.268$ )(表 5)。

### 2.7 不同激光辐照组豚鼠视网膜组织形态学变化

激光照射后 12 h, 各组豚鼠视网膜结构清晰, 细胞形态正常, 排列紧密。距离视神经 500  $\mu\text{m}$  处视网膜外

核层厚度测量结果比较差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ) (图 4, 表 6, 7)。

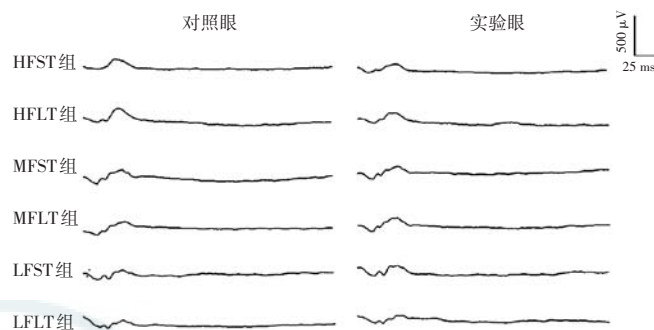


图 3 激光照射后 12 h 各组豚鼠双眼暗视 3.0ERG 反应典型波形 HFST: 高频短时; HFLT: 高频长时; MFST: 中频短时; MFLT: 中频长时; LFST: 低频短时; LFLT: 低频长时

Figure 3 Scotopic 3.0 ERG of both eyes of experimental animals at 12 hours after laser irradiation HFST: high-frequency-short-time; HFLT: high-frequency-long-time; MFST: medium-frequency-short-time; MFLT: medium-frequency-long-time; LFST: low-frequency-short-time; LFLT: low-frequency-long-time

表 3 各组实验眼与对照眼间 ERG a 波振幅值比较 (mean±SD,  $\mu\text{V}$ )

Table 3 Comparison of ERG a-wave amplitude between control eyes and experimental eyes in each group (mean±SD,  $\mu\text{V}$ )

眼别	各组 ERG a 波振幅					
	HFST 组 (n=6)	HFLT 组 (n=6)	MFST 组 (n=6)	MFLT 组 (n=6)	LFST 组 (n=6)	LFLT 组 (n=6)
对照眼	51.18±21.49	47.85±20.39	62.43±22.64	58.62±24.32	62.33±14.27	60.50±10.67
实验眼	41.01±16.09	38.68±12.31	46.42±21.28	33.70± 8.60	67.83± 9.47	61.66± 5.64
t 值	0.730	1.692	1.648	2.186	0.695	0.214
P 值	0.498	0.152	0.160	0.081	0.539	0.839

注: (配对 t 检验) ERG: 视网膜电图; HFST: 高频短时; HFLT: 高频长时; MFST: 中频短时; MFLT: 中频长时; LFST: 低频短时; LFLT: 低频长时  
 Note: (Paired t test) ERG: electroretinogram; HFST: high-frequency-short-time; HFLT: high-frequency-long-time; MFST: medium-frequency-short-time; MFLT: medium-frequency-long-time; LFST: low-frequency-short-time; LFLT: low-frequency-long-time

表 4 各组实验眼与对照眼间 ERG b 波振幅值比较 (mean±SD,  $\mu\text{V}$ )

Table 4 Comparison of ERG b-wave amplitude between control eyes and experimental eyes in each group (mean±SD,  $\mu\text{V}$ )

眼别	各组 ERG b 波振幅					
	HFST 组 (n=6)	HFLT 组 (n=6)	MFST 组 (n=6)	MFLT 组 (n=6)	LFST 组 (n=6)	LFLT 组 (n=6)
对照眼	125.00±15.17	121.32±31.76	118.03±45.94	140.65±32.77	124.33±2.62	125.33±2.21
实验眼	96.45±21.57	86.38±29.79	112.28±29.43	114.02±54.21	117.83±3.71	123.83±8.35
t 值	3.626	5.019	0.322	1.366	1.210	0.229
P 值	0.015	0.004	0.760	0.230	0.280	0.777

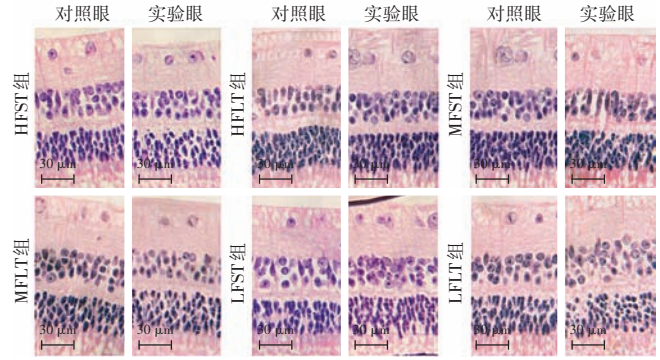
注: (配对 t 检验) ERG: 视网膜电图; HFST: 高频短时; HFLT: 高频长时; MFST: 中频短时; MFLT: 中频长时; LFST: 低频短时; LFLT: 低频长时  
 Note: (Paired t test) ERG: electroretinogram; HFST: high-frequency-short-time; HFLT: high-frequency-long-time; MFST: medium-frequency-short-time; MFLT: medium-frequency-long-time; LFST: low-frequency-short-time; LFLT: low-frequency-long-time

**表 5 各组间实验眼 ERG a、b 波振幅值比较 (mean±SD, μV)**  
**Table 5 Comparison of ERG a-, b-wave amplitudes of experimental eyes among various groups (mean±SD, μV)**

组别	样本量	a 波振幅	b 波振幅
HFST 组	6	41.01±16.09 <sup>ab</sup>	96.45±21.56
HFLT 组	6	38.68±12.31 <sup>ab</sup>	86.38±29.78
MFST 组	6	46.42±21.28	112.28±29.42
MFLT 组	6	33.70± 8.60	114.01±54.20
LFST 组	6	67.83± 9.47	117.83± 9.10
LFLT 组	6	61.66± 5.64	123.83± 8.35
F 值		6.269	1.358
P 值		<0.01	0.268

注:与 LFST 组比较,<sup>a</sup>P<0.05;与 LFLT 组比较,<sup>b</sup>P<0.05(单因素方差分析,Tukey 检验)。ERG:视网膜电图;HFST:高频短时;HFLT:高频长时;MFST:中频短时;MFLT:中频长时;LFST:低频短时;LFLT:低频长时

Note:Compared with the LFST group,<sup>a</sup>P<0.05;Compared with the LFLT group,<sup>b</sup>P<0.05(One-way ANOVA,Tukey test)。ERG:electroretinogram; HFST: high-frequency-short-time; HFLT: high-frequency-long-time; MFST: medium-frequency-short-time; MFLT: medium-frequency-long-time; LFST: low-frequency-short-time; LFLT: low-frequency-long-time



**图 4 各组豚鼠视网膜形态学变化 (HE ×400, 标尺 = 30 μm)** 各组豚鼠实验眼和对照眼视网膜结构均正常 HFST:高频短时;HFLT:高频长时;MFST:中频短时;MFLT:中频长时;LFST:低频短时;LFLT:低频长时

**Figure 4 Morphological findings of binocular retina in each group (HE × 400, bar = 30 μm)** The morphology of the retinas of both experimental eyes and control eyes in various groups was normal HFST: high-frequency-short-time; HFLT: high-frequency-long-time; MFST: medium-frequency-short-time; MFLT: medium-frequency-long-time; LFST: low-frequency-short-time; LFLT: low-frequency-long-time

**表 6 各组豚鼠对照眼与实验眼间视网膜外核层厚度比较 (mean±SD, μm)**  
**Table 6 Comparison of retinal outer nuclear layer thickness between control eyes and experimental eyes in each group (mean±SD, μm)**

眼别	各组视网膜外核层厚度					
	HFST 组 (n=6)	HFLT 组 (n=6)	MFST 组 (n=6)	MFLT 组 (n=6)	LFST 组 (n=6)	LFLT 组 (n=6)
对照眼	28.95±5.58	27.08±1.19	28.05±1.58	27.12±2.24	27.12±2.01	28.54±2.23
实验眼	26.62±2.58	28.10±1.57	28.86±1.82	26.60±3.19	28.16±1.22	27.23±2.65
t 值	1.479	1.341	0.683	0.498	2.281	1.528
P 值	0.199	0.238	0.525	0.640	0.085	0.201

注:(配对 t 检验) HFST:高频短时;HFLT:高频长时;MFST:中频短时;MFLT:中频长时;LFST:低频短时;LFLT:低频长时  
Note:(Paired t test) HFST: high-frequency-short-time; HFLT: high-frequency-long-time; MFST: medium-frequency-short-time; MFLT: medium-frequency-long-time; LFST: low-frequency-short-time; LFLT: low-frequency-long-time

**表 7 各组间豚鼠实验眼视网膜外核层厚度比较 (mean±SD, μm)**  
**Table 7 Comparison of retinal outer nuclear layer thickness of experimental eyes among various groups (mean±SD, μm)**

组别	样本量	视网膜外核层厚度
HFST 组	6	26.62±2.58
HFLT 组	6	28.10±1.57
MFST 组	6	28.86±1.82
MFLT 组	6	26.60±3.19
LFST 组	6	28.16±1.22
LFLT 组	6	27.23±2.65
F 值		0.952
P 值		0.463

注:(单因素方差分析) HFST:高频短时;HFLT:高频长时;MFST:中频短时;MFLT:中频长时;LFST:低频短时;LFLT:低频长时

Note:(One-way ANOVA) HFST: high-frequency-short-time; HFLT: high-frequency-long-time; MFST: medium-frequency-short-time; MFLT: medium-frequency-long-time; LFST: low-frequency-short-time; LFLT: low-frequency-long-time

### 3 讨论

本研究结果表明 500 lx 的激光照射增加到 15 次时,虽然视网膜形态并未发生明显异常,但照射眼视网膜功能轻度下降,主要表现为暗视 3.0ERG 反应 b 波振幅值下降,高频照射眼暗视 3.0ERG 反应 a 波振幅值较低频照射眼降低。由于人眼中的色素分布以及各组织的含水量不同,使得激光照射对眼不同部位有不同的损害作用<sup>[6-8]</sup>。既往研究表明,高强度光照容易导致视网膜光损伤,损伤程度呈阈值效应且与能量存在剂量效应,尤其是可见光对视网膜的破坏性最大,可表现为视网膜外核层变薄和视觉电生理反应下降<sup>[9-11]</sup>;但针对照射频次的研究目前仍少见。本研究所用激光是可见光,当光强度超过视网膜负荷时,会诱导视网膜内发生氧化应激反应以及离子分布和蛋白的改变,视网膜内细胞结

构发生破坏,导致视网膜光损伤<sup>[12-14]</sup>。研究发现,高强度光照能够通过一系列信号通路引起视网膜细胞的凋亡并影响细胞的自噬作用,视网膜细胞的生理功能发生紊乱<sup>[15-17]</sup>。本研究所用激光照度远低于常用视网膜光损伤动物模型的光照度,可能属于阈值下激光刺激所致的视网膜功能下降,而视网膜形态并未发生明显改变。

本研究结果表明,这种阈值下激光所致视网膜功能下降主要与激光照射频次有关。研究表明,中等强度光预刺激对视网膜光感受器细胞光损伤具有保护作用<sup>[18-19]</sup>,而短期内较高强度的阈值下光照刺激无法激发视网膜光感受器细胞对较强光照的耐受,可能会导致视网膜光感受器细胞功能的生理性紊乱。单次照射时长无论是 30 s 还是 60 s,感光细胞中的视色素都只发生一次广泛的分解与合成,而 2 次激光刺激间隔 10 min 足以使视网膜视色素重新合成。短时间内视色素频繁而广泛的分解和合成增加了视网膜内氧化应激反应水平,最终导致视网膜功能下降。除此之外,这种阈值下激光的视网膜损伤也可能与瞬时型神经节细胞的作用有关,而与持续型神经节细胞的关系不大。与此同时,有研究表明间歇光照比连续光照导致更大程度的光感受细胞损伤,视紫红质等物质的下降亦较连续光照组为甚<sup>[2]</sup>。

综上所述,在 500 lx 照度的激光照射条件下,单次照射时长 < 1 min、10 次以下的照射频率相对未照射眼来说对视觉功能和眼部组织是安全的,但是超过 10 次以上的照射频率可能会损害视觉功能,而超过 15 次的激光照射频率则会导致明显的视功能降低。高频率激光照射相较于低频率照射所导致的视功能降低幅度更大,意味着 500 lx 照度的激光照射对视功能的影响存在频率相关性。因此对于此类激光的照射防护标准应当在控制照射时间的同时,加强对照射次数的限制。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在任何利益冲突

**作者贡献声明** 本课题为第三作者单位的联合项目,项目中视觉研究部分由所有作者共同参与完成。张作明、陈涛、王伟参与选题、研究设计、项目指导、文章科学内容修改和最终定稿;张宇飞、危冬昱、任泽、李向前、刘大铭参与研究设计、研究实施、文章写作和修改

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