

充分认识 COVID-19 相关眼部损害, 努力提高诊疗水平

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【摘要】 由严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒 2 型 (SARS-CoV-2) 引起的新型冠状病毒感染 (COVID-19) 在全球持续大流行, 给全球医疗模式带来了深刻影响, 更多积累的、新的医学资料提示 SARS-CoV-2 感染会侵犯患者多个器官, 但对其引起的眼部相关病变特征及其危害仍缺乏足够认识。已有的临床资料发现, COVID-19 相关眼病主要包括眼表炎性病变和眼后节的视网膜、脉络膜病变, 疾病不仅表现为急性炎性反应过程, 还可导致视网膜和脉络膜的微血管栓塞性病理过程, 给患者, 尤其是首诊为眼科的患者视力预后可能带来长期影响, 准确诊断 COVID-19 相关眼病是眼科医生面临的挑战。眼科医生应深入了解 SARS-CoV-2 感染者眼病相关疾病的发生机制和发展规律, 利用目前的眼科多模式影像检查以减少患者相关眼部疾病的漏诊和误诊, 及时采取针对性治疗措施, 尽可能降低疾病对视功能损害的风险。建议眼科临床工作者开展相关疾病的发病机制研究及多学科临床研究, 以降低 COVID-19 相关眼病患者的致盲率, 改善患者的生活质量。

【关键词】 新型冠状病毒感染; 严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒 2 型; 眼部损害; 早期诊断

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目 (82220108017、82141128); 首都卫生发展科研专项项目 (2020-1-2052); 北京市科委科技计划项目 (Z201100005520045、Z181100001818003)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115989-20230103-00004

Fully understand COVID-19 related eye damage to improve the level of diagnosis and treatment

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【Abstract】 The continuous pandemic coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the world has had a profound impact on the global medical model. More accumulated new medical data suggest that severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS CoV-2) infection will invade multiple organs of patients, but there is still a lack of sufficient understanding of the characteristics of ocular related lesions and their prognosis. The existing clinical data found that COVID-19-related ocular diseases mainly include ocular surface inflammatory lesions and retinopathy and choroidopathy in the posterior segment. The disease is not only an acute inflammatory reaction process, but also can lead to the pathological process of microvascular thrombosis in the retina and choroid, which may have a long-term impact on the visual prognosis of patients, especially those who were initially diagnosed as ophthalmic manifestations. Accurate diagnosis of COVID-19-related ocular diseases is a challenge for ophthalmologists. Ophthalmologists should have a deep understanding of the pathogenesis and development of SARS CoV-2 infected eyes, make use of the current multimodal ophthalmic imaging examination to reduce misdiagnosis and take timely targeted treatment measures to minimize the risk of disease damage to visual function. We suggest that clinical ophthalmologists pay attention to carry out the pathogenesis research of related diseases and multidisciplinary clinical research to reduce the blindness rate of patients with SARS CoV-2 infection and improve patients' quality of life.

【Key words】 COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; Ocular damage; Early diagnosis

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation of China (82220108017, 82141128); The Capital Health Research and Development of Special (2020-1-2052); Science & Technology Project of Beijing Municipal

Science & Technology Commission (Z201100005520045, Z181100001818003)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn115989-20230103-00004

2019 年 12 月以来,由严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒 2 型(severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2, SARS-CoV-2)引起的新型冠状病毒感染(coronavirus disease 2019, COVID-19)在全球范围内引起广泛传播,世界卫生组织于 2020 年 3 月宣布 COVID-19 大流行^[1]。COVID-19 可表现为轻微的全身症状、肺部病变、败血症等,重者可导致急性呼吸窘迫综合征^[2],进而危及患者生命。既往对 COVID-19 的诊断和治疗主要聚焦于患者的全身症状,然而,越来越多的临床资料表明,SARS-CoV-2 感染会影响眼部多个组织,进而引起不同类型及不同程度的眼部病变。随着病毒的不断变异、患病率的不断攀升,感染后有视力受损主诉的患者也愈发增多。眼球是直接暴露于外界的感觉器官且具有透明的屈光系统,眼球组织解剖结构的特性既决定了眼球容易遭受微生物直接侵袭而发病的特点,同时也提供了可在直视下对眼底血管、神经和其他组织进行直接检查的条件,因此对系统性相关眼病进行研究,不仅有助于眼病的及时治疗,也有助于系统性疾病发病机制的研究,并为病程监测和预后判断提供参考依据。近年来眼科无创影像学检查设备不断更新和进步,如采用光相干断层扫描(optical coherence tomography, OCT)及光相干断层扫描血管成像(optical coherence tomography angiography, OCTA)技术可对视网膜和脉络膜组织、血管达到活体组织学显像的程度,为充分认识 COVID-19 相关眼病特征、选择规范化诊疗方法提供了可能,但部分 COVID-19 相关眼部病变仍然是隐匿的。眼科医师应充分了解 COVID-19 相关眼病的发生机制和相关症状,警惕 COVID-19 相关眼病。

1 充分认识 SARS-CoV-2 感染引起的眼部病变

1.1 SARS-CoV-2 感染与眼表病变

SARS-CoV-2 是可导致多系统炎症综合征的一种病毒,与人体的许多其他组织一样,眼部组织也会受到这种病毒侵入人体后引发的炎症过程的影响。已有病例报道描述了 SARS-CoV-2 感染患者眼表受累的表现,如结膜炎和角膜炎等^[3-6],此外采用 PCR 技术在感染者的泪液和结膜组织中也发现了 SARS-CoV-2 RNA 的表达^[6-7],不仅提示 SARS-CoV-2 对眼表组织的致病性,也提示 SARS-CoV-2 感染除呼吸道传播外,泪液也是感染的潜在传播途径^[7]。所幸的是,绝大多数 SARS-CoV-2 感染后眼表病变经过局部治疗后视力

预后较好。

1.2 SARS-CoV-2 感染与眼底病变

相对于 SARS-CoV-2 感染相关的眼表病变,SARS-CoV-2 感染后引起眼底改变的表现和轻重程度则呈多样性,对视力损害的风险也更大^[8]。绝大多数此类患者在感染后 2~10 d 内会有视觉障碍的主诉,主要表现为视力下降和固定暗点,但部分病变在检眼镜下无明显异常。因此,临床医生应重视患者主诉和症状,充分利用多模式影像检查技术,以达到早期明确诊断、及时治疗、挽救患者视力的目的。

1.2.1 旁中心急性中层黄斑病变和急性黄斑神经视网膜病变 患者在确诊 SARS-CoV-2 感染后 2~14 d 可出现旁中心急性中层黄斑病变(paracentral acute middle maculopathy, PAMM)和急性黄斑神经视网膜病变(acute macular neuroretinopathy, AMN),症状出现时常伴有高热。据报道,COVID-19 与急性肢体缺血、脑卒中和 SARS-CoV-2 感染相关儿科炎性多系统综合征有关^[9-11]。一项系列病例观察发现,101 例 AMN 患者中有 47.5% 报告相关的感染或发热性疾病^[12]。

PAMM 最初被描述为 AMN 的 1 个亚型^[13],二者具有相似的潜在病理生理过程,但也有研究认为二者为具有重叠病理特征的不同病变。PAMM 和 AMN 影像特征与 OCT 改变可见于各种视网膜血管疾病,如视网膜静脉阻塞、视网膜动脉阻塞和糖尿病视网膜病变。高分辨率 OCTA 检查为探究 PAMM 和 AMN 的病因提供了进一步的支持^[14-19]。SS-OCTA 可区分中间层毛细血管丛(intermediate capillary plexus, ICP)与深层毛细血管丛(deep capillary plexus, DCP)。研究表明,PAMM 与 ICP、DCP 和浅层毛细血管丛(superficial capillary plexus, SCP)血流减少相关,而 AMN 与 DCP 血流减少相关^[19]。绝大多数 COVID-19 患者感染后发生 PAMM/AMN,视野检查可见中心暗点或旁中心暗点。此类患者在眼科就诊时往往高热消退,血液生化学检查,如红细胞沉降率、C 反应蛋白(C reactive protein, CRP)、脂质、葡萄糖、抗核抗体和抗磷脂抗体可正常;心电图和颈动脉多普勒超声检查结果均可表现为正常。PAMM/AMN 患眼在检眼镜下检查往往无异常发现,但自发荧光和红外眼底照相可见病灶区呈明显低荧光,可提醒眼科医生进一步进行 OCT/OCTA 检查,如果明确病变并给予及时治疗,多数患者视力预后良好。

1.2.2 COVID-19 诱发的其他黄斑病变 眼科医生需要警惕 SARS-CoV-2 感染后潜在的眼部表现,如黄斑病变。Kumar 等^[20]报道 1 例 COVID-19 后发生双侧黄斑病变的患者,在双侧中心凹中心有细小的黄色折射性沉积物。SD-OCT 显示视网膜中心凹轮廓正常,视网膜外层呈低反射,荧光素眼底血管造影(fluorescein fundus angiography, FFA)检查未发现血管荧光素渗漏,提示为视网膜中心凹炎,与感染后免疫复合物沉积介导的免疫相关炎症性病变有关^[21]。随着视网膜沉积物的吸收,部分患者视力可逐渐提高。推测是血-视网膜屏障破坏以及免疫复合物沉积所介导,可能是 SARS-CoV-2 感染相关的系统性血管炎病理过程的一部分^[20]。Juanarita 等^[22]也报道了登革热患者的类似特征,表明免疫复合物沉积或自身抗体的产生是病毒性感染后发生黄斑病变的可能机制。

多项病例对照研究显示,SARS-CoV-2 感染者的中心凹旁血管密度明显降低,中心凹无血管区(foveal avascular zone, FAZ)明显扩大,视网膜微血管病变的患病率与 SARS-CoV-2 感染明显相关,且 COVID-19 患者黄斑中心凹旁血管密度较低与 FAZ 扩大之间存在关联^[4]。

1.2.3 视网膜血管阻塞 COVID-19 患者的血液学参数异常和血管栓塞的发生率高达 30%^[23-25],包括动脉和静脉血栓形成。COVID-19 患者可存在凝血机制明显异常,提示为高凝状态,称为 COVID-19 相关凝血病^[26],视网膜静脉阻塞(retinal vein occlusion, RVO)和视网膜动脉阻塞(retinal artery occlusion, RAO)在不同程度的 SARS-CoV-2 感染患者中均可发生。

众所周知,严重 COVID-19 患者的血液参数明显异常,系统性并发症发生的风险更高,包括高血压和血栓形成^[27],可能需要进行有创通气和抗凝治疗。视网膜血管阻塞性病变可能与治疗过程相关,但也可能是 COVID-19 疾病本身所致。值得注意的是,在感染症状轻微且不需要住院治疗的年轻患者中,视网膜血管系统病变似乎更多见,而这些患者在常规意义上可能已完全康复^[28-29]。Finn 等^[30]报道的 SARS-CoV-2 感染后年轻 RVO 患者凝血酶原时间、部分凝血激酶时间、血常规、抗心磷脂抗体、狼疮抗凝剂、莱顿因子 V、CRP 和 S 测试结果均无异常。更多证据表明,SARS-CoV-2 感染导致的血栓形成与血管炎症和血管内皮细胞损伤有关,由过度产生的炎性细胞因子所介导^[27]。

1.2.4 视网膜出血、棉绒斑、周边视网膜血管炎 Marinho 等^[8]首先报道了 12 例轻度至中度 COVID-19 患者的视网膜病变表现,包括视网膜出血、棉绒斑和视网膜

静脉血管迂曲,也报道了 OCT 影像的异常,部分患者表现为周边视网膜血管炎。也有病例对照研究报道了 SARS-CoV-2 感染患者的上述视网膜病变特征,SARS-CoV-2 感染者均出现视力下降症状,并且均无糖尿病、高血压、肾病等导致眼底微血管异常的全身性疾病^[28,31-36],提示这些眼底表现与 SARS-CoV-2 感染有关。

实验研究已证实,视网膜、脉络膜和不同细胞类型(如 Müller 细胞、神经节细胞、光感受器细胞和视网膜血管内皮细胞)细胞膜均有血管紧张素转换酶 2(angiotensin converting enzyme-2, ACE2)及其受体^[28,37],SARS-CoV-2 病毒通过 ACE2 受体感染宿主^[28],可直接感染血管内皮细胞发生免疫介导的炎症,导致视网膜微血管功能障碍和血-视网膜屏障的破坏,引起各种视网膜并发症。

1.2.5 视神经病变 SARS-CoV-2 感染后发生视神经炎性病变较少见,已有的报道显示,SARS-CoV-2 感染相关的视神经炎性病变主要表现为双侧视力丧失和视乳头水肿,伴有视网膜静脉迂曲。Zhou 等^[38]报道了 COVID-19 患者发生髓磷脂少突胶质细胞糖蛋白(myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein, MOG)抗体相关视神经炎和脊髓炎,发生双眼严重视神经炎和脊髓炎,SARS-CoV-2 和 MOG-IgG 抗体检测结果阳性是 COVID-19 一种独特的神经眼科表现。眼科医生对 SARS-CoV-2 感染与视神经炎发生之间的潜在联系和免疫基础应有足够的认识,以免导致视力丧失或其他不良后果,如 SARS-CoV-2 感染的延迟诊断、因不识别 SARS-CoV-2 感染而大剂量应用糖皮质激素,进而导致全身的多器官损害^[39]。

1.2.6 脉络膜病变 SARS-CoV-2 感染可导致脉络膜病变,主要为炎症性改变,多见于 SARS-CoV-2 感染的急性期。Conrady 等^[40]对 SARS-CoV-2 感染后脉络膜视网膜病变患者进行报道,发现其临床征象与多发性一过性白点综合征相似。此外,我们在临床工作中发现,点状脉络膜炎及高度近视患者在 SARS-CoV-2 感染后发生双眼脉络膜条纹状改变,患者主诉有暗点,排除脉络膜新生血管,经局部应用糖皮质激素治疗后眼部症状好转,考虑为 SARS-CoV-2 感染后诱发脉络膜炎症性病变。患者如能明确诊断并给予及时、恰当的治疗,视力预后往往较好。

1.2.7 眼底临床前改变 SARS-CoV-2 感染会导致亚临床微血管损伤,这些改变可经 OCTA 检测,是导致临床可检查视网膜微血管病变(如视网膜出血和视网膜棉絮斑)的前期^[41]。部分感染者无眼部临床症状,但 OCTA 检查可发现 SCP 和 DCP 灌注减少及 FAZ 扩大。

根据目前的证据,无症状 COVID-19 感染者可出现视网膜微血管病变,因此建议除临床检查外首选 OCTA 检查评估无症状感染者眼后节组织的变化。多项关于 SARS-CoV-2 感染者 OCTA 研究结果表明,与正常对照组比较,COVID-19 患者视网膜血管密度降低,FAZ 增大,提示可能存在 COVID-19 相关视网膜微血管病变^[28-42]。值得关注的是,COVID-19 无症状感染者存在视网膜血流灌注不足的临床前改变,因此了解 COVID-19 无症状感染者眼底微血管灌注不足的患病率和进展模式可能会对公共卫生产生重大影响。

2 COVID-19 相关眼部病变的诊疗现状

COVID-19 仍然处于全球大流行期间,目前冠状病毒仍不断变异,SARS-CoV-2 感染的风险仍在增加。SARS-CoV-2 感染引起的眼部病变在未来很长时期将不断发生甚或更加严重,给眼科医生的临床诊疗工作和我国公共卫生管理带来更大挑战。眼科医生必须明确 SARS-CoV-2 感染后威胁视力的眼部病变,包括眼前节和眼后节的感染性相关病变及潜在的罕见感染后炎症状况。

尽管 SARS-CoV-2 感染的轻症患者未曾经历全身性细胞因子风暴,但急性感染后即使轻微的内皮损伤也存在增加血管血栓形成的风险^[43],尤其是年轻 SARS-CoV-2 感染且无明显眼底血管疾病诱因的患者,如果发生眼底血管阻塞性改变可能是与 SARS-CoV-2 感染相关的血栓炎症表现,眼科医生需高度重视,提高对 SARS-CoV-2 感染与眼底血管阻塞性疾病潜在关联的认识。

3 提高 COVID-19 相关眼部病变的诊疗水平

基于 COVID-19 持续全球大流行的状况,面对 SARS-CoV-2 感染相关眼部病变高发的趋势以及目前医疗资源、诊疗水平分布不均衡的现状,加深临床医师,尤其是部分边远地区基层医院的眼科医师对感染相关眼部病变的认识并提高相关眼病的诊疗水平迫在眉睫。临床上对于此类患者的诊疗除应进行常规裂隙灯显微镜检查外,眼科影像学检查是感染性眼底病变诊断不可缺少的手段,传统、经典的影像学检查方式(如 FFA/ICGA)和新的多模式影像学检查(如高分辨率 SS/SD-OCT/OCTA),以及医联体、远程会诊等现代化诊疗方式在全球抗疫过程中发挥着举足轻重的作用。年龄较大且患有高血压、高血脂和糖尿病等其他常见系统性疾病的 COVID-19 患者是高风险人群,可能会面临更高的眼底并发症和视力丧失风险。

COVID-19 相关的视网膜微血管病变可导致视功能的严重损害,并可能预示着成为远期视网膜并发症。这些视网膜的微血管损伤可发生在临床可见症状和/或体征变化之前,OCTA 的早期检测有助于早期诊断和干预。由于 COVID-19 的发病人数众多,眼科临床的相关工作意义重大,眼科医生应充分认识并关注该病的潜在长期后果。

4 COVID-19 相关眼部病变的规范性诊疗

COVID-19 相关眼部病变,无论是眼前节病变,还是表现各异、种类较多的眼后节病变,明确诊断后均应进行规范化治疗,尽可能降低疾病对视功能的损害程度,有效改善患者的生活质量。规范化诊疗 COVID-19 相关眼部病变所面临的主要挑战是不同地区医疗资源和诊疗条件分布的不平衡,因此提高广大眼科医生对该类疾病的认识是实现规范化诊疗的关键。

SARS-CoV-2 感染引起的角膜炎和/或结膜炎可予以相应的局部治疗药物和物理疗法,视网膜微血管病变可针对病情和种类的不同应用改善微循环药物、神经营养制剂,RVO 及其继发的黄斑水肿可采用抗 VEGF 药物的玻璃体腔内注射,脉络膜炎性病变可局部和全身应用糖皮质激素药物进行治疗。

OCTA 虽然有助于对 COVID-19 相关眼底病变及临床前病变的早期诊断,但目前尚缺乏 OCTA 对这类疾病诊断的标准化参数。不同商用 OCTA 仪器的算法及扫描视网膜组织的分层标准不同,采用的量化参数也有差异。建议 OCTA 的测量报告包括以下指标:灌注特征,包括灌注面积和血管密度;无灌注特征,包括血管间隙、FAZ 面积、形态或直径的评估,以对病变性质和病情进行综合考量。

5 开展 COVID-19 相关眼部病变的多学科、多中心临床研究

SARS-CoV-2 感染人数仍在增加,但临床工作者对疾病临床特征的了解和认识也在明显提高。越来越多的研究发现,SARS-CoV-2 会损害全身多个器官,包括肺、心脏、眼、胃肠道和神经系统^[40,44-51]。此外,目前对 COVID-19 患者眼病的临床报道结果仍有很大的异质性,也与眼部的检查时间差异、感染严重程度变化和检测方法的不同有关^[52-53]。因此,开展多学科协作诊疗和高水平的多中心临床研究显得尤为重要,特别是对于轻症和 SARS-CoV-2 感染初期首诊为眼病的患者,在重视眼部病变规范化治疗的同时,对全身感染也要高度关注并进行相应诊疗。眼科医师应与感染科、

内科、检验科、影像科等相关科室密切合作,掌握 COVID-19 相关眼部病变的发病机制、发展规律、病理变化、综合诊疗手段等,从而开展相关的系列临床研究,这对感染性眼病的防控具有重要意义。

越来越多的证据表明,SARS-CoV-2 感染患者可能会出现眼部,尤其是眼底微血管并发症。眼作为独特的全身疾病观察窗口,眼部体征可为无症状感染者全身潜在病变的诊断提供重要的参考依据。由于 COVID-19 的全球大流行,其中眼部病变的罹患者可能是一个庞大的队列。尽管大多数为轻症感染者,但 SARS-CoV-2 感染相关的眼底微血管变化的纵向进展过程或转归仍然未知,如果这些眼底微血管病变持续存在或不断进展,或者高龄感染者已有的系统性血管病变与感染相关眼底微血管病变共存或相互影响,毫无疑问将大大增加视力丧失的风险。医务工作者应对 COVID-19 相关眼部病变及其潜在的长期后果有充分的认知并给予高度重视,采用病原学检查、眼部影像学检查等方法,结合相关病史进行准确和规范化治疗,根据病情需要进行严格的眼科及多学科协作随访,并开展相关的临床研究,降低 SARS-CoV-2 感染相关眼病患者的致盲率。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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(收稿日期:2023-01-03 修回日期:2023-01-08)

(本文编辑:尹卫靖 刘艳)