

TransPRK 与 SMILE 术后早期角膜生物力学对比研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨经上皮准分子激光角膜切削术(TransPRK)与飞秒激光小切口角膜基质透镜取出术(SMILE)对术后早期角膜生物力学的影响。**方法** 采用队列研究,连续纳入 2020 年 11 月至 2021 年 6 月于大连医科大学附属大连市第三人民医院自愿行 TransPRK 的患者 56 例 56 眼和 SMILE 患者 52 例 52 眼,均纳入右眼数据进行分析。术后随访 3 个月,收集术眼术后 1 个月、术后 3 个月中央角膜厚度(CCT)和角膜曲率(Km),收集术前、术后 1 个月、术后 3 个月眼反应分析仪测量的角膜补偿眼压值(IOPcc)、角膜阻力系数(CRF)、角膜滞后量(CH)及 19 个重复性较好的力学红外信号波形参数。比较各组不同时间点各测量指标的差异。**结果** 2 个组术后 1 个月、3 个月术眼 CCT、Km 及 IOPcc 比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。2 个组术后 1 个月 CRF、CH、p1area、p2area、p1area1、p2area1、w1、w2、w11、w21、h1、h2、h11、h21、dive1、dive2、mslew1 较术前下降,path1、path2、path11、aplhf 较术前升高,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。2 个组术后 3 个月 CRF、CH、p1area、p2area、p1area1、p2area1、w1、w2、w11、w21、h1、h2、h11、h21、dive1 较术前下降,path1、path2、path11、aplhf 较术前升高,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);SMILE 组术后 3 个月 dive2 较术前下降,差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。术后 1 个月,TransPRK 组 p1area、p2area、p1area1、p2area1、w1、w2、w11、w21、dive1、dive2 大于 SMILE 组,CH、path1、path2、path11 小于 SMILE 组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。术后 3 个月,TransPRK 组 p1area、p2area、p1area1、p2area1、w1、w2、w11、w21、h2、h21、dive1、dive2 大于 SMILE 组,path1、path2、path11 小于 SMILE 组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** TransPRK 和 SMILE 术后角膜生物力学均减弱,术后早期 TransPRK 眼反应分析仪红外波形力学参数优于 SMILE。

【关键词】 角膜外科手术, 激光; 经上皮准分子激光角膜切削术; 飞秒激光小切口角膜基质透镜取出术; 角膜生物力学

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Comparison of corneal biomechanics in the early postoperative period between TransPRK and SMILE

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of transepithelial photorefractive keratectomy (TransPRK) and femtosecond small incision lenticule extraction (SMILE) on corneal biomechanics measured by the Ocular Response Analyzer in the early postoperative period. **Methods** A cohort study was conducted. The right eyes of 56 patients who underwent TransPRK and 52 patients who underwent SMILE in Dalian Medical University Affiliated Dalian Third People's Hospital from November 2020 to June 2021 were continuously included. The postoperative follow-up was 3 months. The central corneal thickness (CCT) and keratometry (Km) were measured 1 month and 3 months after surgery. The corneal-compensated intraocular pressure (IOPcc), corneal resistance factor (CRF), corneal hysteresis (CH), and 19 repeatable mechanical infrared signal waveform parameters measured by the Ocular Response Analyzer were recorded before the surgery, 1 month and 3 months after the surgery, respectively. The measurement indexes at different time points between two groups were compared. This study adhered to the Declaration of Helsinki and the study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of Dalian Medical University Affiliated Dalian Third People's Hospital (No. 2019-KT-010). Written informed consent was obtained from each patient before surgery. **Results** There was no significant difference in CCT, Km, and IOPcc between the two groups at 1 month and 3 months after the surgery (all at $P>0.05$). In both groups, CRF, CH, p1area, p2area, p1area1, p2area1, w1, w2, w11, w21, h1, h2, h11, h21, dive1, dive2 and mslew1 were decreased, while path1, path2, path11, and aplhf were increased at 1 month after the surgery compared with before surgery, showing statistically significant differences (all at $P<0.05$). In both groups,

CRF, CH, p1area, p2area, p1area1, p2area1, w1, w2, w11, w21, h1, h2, h11, h21, dive1 decreased, while path1, path2, path11, and aplhf were increased at 3 months after the surgery in comparison with before surgery, showing statistically significant differences (all at $P < 0.05$). In SMILE group, the dive2 were decreased at 3 months after the surgery compared with before surgery, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.01$). At 1 month after the surgery, p1area, p2area, p1area1, p2area1, w1, w2, w11, w21, dive1 and dive2 were higher, while CH, path1, path2, and path11 were smaller in TransPRK group than in SMILE group, showing statistically significant differences between them (all at $P < 0.05$). At 3 months after the surgery, p1area, p2area, p1area1, p2area1, w1, w2, w11, w21, h2, h21, dive1 and dive2 were higher, while path1, path2, and path11 were smaller in TransPRK group than in SMILE group, showing statistically significant differences between them (all at $P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** Corneal biomechanics are weakened after both TransPRK and SMILE. In the early postoperative period, the mechanical infrared waveform parameters measured by the Ocular Response Analyzer are better after TransPRK than after SMILE.

[Key words] Corneal surgery; laser; Transepithelial photorefractive keratectomy; Femtosecond small incision lenticule extraction; Corneal biomechanics

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角膜扩张是角膜屈光手术后严重的并发症,而角膜生物力学的失代偿被认为在术后角膜扩张中起关键作用^[1]。经上皮准分子激光角膜切削术(transsepithelial photorefractive keratectomy, TransPRK)与飞秒激光小切口角膜基质透镜取出术(small incision lenticule extraction, SMILE)分别是目前表层屈光手术与基质层屈光手术的代表术式,其术后角膜扩张的发生率以及生物力学改变量均小于飞秒激光辅助的准分子激光角膜原位磨镶术(femtosecond laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis, FS-LASIK)^[2-6]。然而,TransPRK与SMILE这2种“无瓣”的手术方式对术后角膜生物力学强度的影响存在争议^[3]。已有研究比较了准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术(photorefractive keratectomy, PRK)与SMILE术后眼反应分析仪(ocular response analyzer, ORA)测量的传统粘弹性参数,发现角膜阻力系数(corneal resistance factor, CRF)和角膜滞后量(corneal hysteresis, CH)均无明显差异^[3]。本研究拟比较中度近视患者TransPRK与SMILE术后早期ORA新的生物力学红外波形参数改变,为中度近视手术方式的选择提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

采用队列研究方法,连续纳入2020年11月至2021年6月于大连医科大学附属大连市第三人民医院自愿行TransPRK的患者56例56眼及行SMILE的近视患者52例52眼,均以右眼入组。2个组患者术前年龄、性别构成、矫正远视力(corrected distance visual acuity, CDVA)、球镜度、柱镜度、等效球镜度(spherical equivalent, SE)、中央角膜厚度(central

corneal thickness, CCT)、中央角膜曲率(keratometry, Km)与角膜补偿眼压值(corneal-compensated intraocular pressure, IOPcc)比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$) (表1)。纳入标准:(1)年龄18~35岁;(2)SE为-3.00~-6.00 D,散光在1.5 D范围内;(3)术前CCT $> 500 \mu\text{m}$;(4)近2年屈光度数稳定,术前CDVA > 0.8 ;(5)术前停戴软性角膜接触镜1周、硬性角膜接触镜1个月、角膜塑形镜3个月。排除标准:(1)圆锥角膜、疑似圆锥角膜或其他类型角膜扩张者;(2)重度干眼者;(3)有活动性眼部疾病者;(4)有焦虑、抑郁等精神症状者;(5)患有自身免疫性疾病或全身感染性疾病者;(6)瘢痕体质者。本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》,研究方案经大连医科大学附属大连市第三人民医院伦理委员会批准(批文号:2019-KT-010),所有患者术前均签署手术知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 术前与术后常规检查 术前均行裸眼视力及CDVA检查、电脑验光、主觉验光、非接触眼压计测量、角膜地形图检查、A型超声角膜厚度测量、超广角眼底照相、裂隙灯显微镜检查。术后1个月、3个月行裸眼视力检查、非接触眼压计测量、角膜地形图检查、眼前节裂隙灯显微镜检查。所有检查均由固定的经验丰富的医师完成。

1.2.2 ORA测量角膜生物力学参数 由同一有经验的医师于术前及术后1、3个月对受检眼进行ORA(美国Reichert公司)测量,纳入信号分数 > 6 的最佳测量结果进行分析。测量参数包括:(1)粘弹性指标 $\text{CH} = a \times (P1 - P2)$;(2)粘弹性指标 $\text{CRF} = a(P1 - 0.7 \times P2) + d$;(3) $\text{IOPcc} = b(P2 - 0.43 \times P1) + e$;(4)红外信号

表 1 2 个组患者术前基线资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of the baseline data between two groups

组别	例数/ 眼数	性别构成 ^a (男/女, n)	年龄 ^b [M(Q ₁ , Q ₃), 岁]	CDVA ^c ($\bar{x} \pm s$, LogMAR)	球镜度 ^e ($\bar{x} \pm s$, D)	柱镜度 ^e ($\bar{x} \pm s$, D)	SE ^e ($\bar{x} \pm s$, D)	CCT ^e ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μm)	Km ^e ($\bar{x} \pm s$, D)	IOPcc ^e ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg)
TransPRK 组	56/56	26/30	22(18,28)	-0.074±0.021	4.7±1.1	0.7±0.3	5.0±1.1	558±23	43.2±1.5	15.6±2.4
SMILE 组	52/52	25/27	20(18,27)	-0.073±0.021	5.0±1.0	0.7±0.5	5.3±1.1	565±26	43.2±1.3	15.7±2.5
$\chi^2/z/t$ 值		0.40	-1.17	-1.38	-1.56	-0.42	-1.52	-1.45	-0.20	-0.32
P 值		0.53	0.24	0.10	0.12	0.67	0.13	0.15	0.85	0.75

注: (a: χ^2 检验; b: 秩和检验; c: 独立样本 t 检验) CDVA: 矫正远视力; SE: 等效球镜度; CCT: 中央角膜厚度; Km: 角膜曲率; IOPcc: 角膜补偿眼压值; TransPRK: 经上皮准分子激光角膜切削术; SMILE: 飞秒激光小切口角膜基质透镜取出术

Note: (a: χ^2 test; b: Rank sum test; c: Independent samples t -test) CDVA: corrected distance visual acuity; SE: spherical equivalent; CCT: central corneal thickness; Km: keratometry; IOPcc: corneal-compensated intraocular pressure; TransPRK: transepithelial photorefractive keratectomy; SMILE: small incision lenticule extraction

波形参数^[7,8] ORA 共导出 37 个红外波形参数, 剔除重复性较差的 18 个波形参数, 剩余 19 个波形参数包括 p1area、p2area、w1、w2、h1、h2、dive1、dive2、path1、path2、mslew1、aplhf、p1area1、p2area1、w11、w21、h11、h21 和 path11(表 2, 图 1)。

表 2 角膜生物力学各红外波形参数描述
Table 2 Explanation of infrared waveform parameters in corneal biomechanics

参数	上 75% 区域	上 50% 区域	描述
面积	p1area、p2area	p1area1、p2area1	峰 1 或峰 2 面积
高度	h1、h2	h11、h21	区域内峰最低点到最高点的距离
宽度	w1、w2	w11、w21	区域内峰底部宽度
路径	path1、path2	path11	峰 1 或峰 2 路径绝对值
高频率	aplhf	-	峰之间区域的高频“噪音”
跌幅	dive1、dive2	-	峰 1 或峰 2 下降无间断最长连续线
转换速率	mslew1	-	峰 1 上升无间断最长连续线

注: -: 无
Note: -: nonexistent

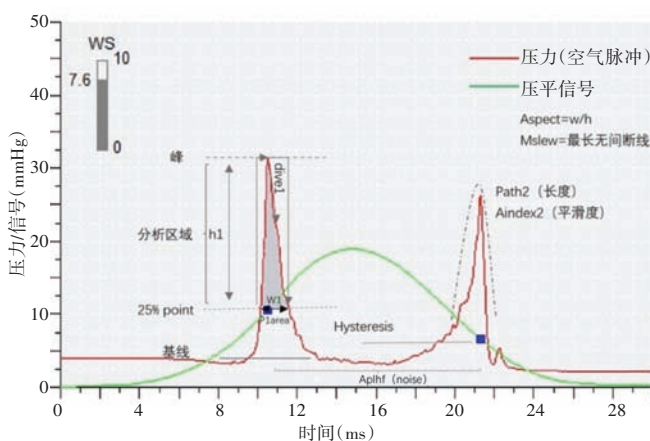


图 1 ORA 波形参数示意图

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of ORA waveform parameters

1.2.3 手术方法 手术均由同一名经验丰富的手术医师完成。术前 3 d 左氧氟沙星滴眼液点眼, 每日 4 次; 溴芬酸钠滴眼液点眼, 每日 2 次。术前常规消毒铺手术巾、冲洗结膜囊, 结膜囊滴入表面麻醉剂行表面麻醉。(1)TransPRK 采用 750s 准分子激光系统(德国 Schwind Amaris 公司)进行智能脉冲技术引导下的 TransPRK, CCT 设定为 55 μm , 周边角膜厚度设定为 65 μm , 光区设定为 6.0~6.5 mm。术毕使用含 0.02% 丝裂霉素的吸血海绵点蘸基质面 20 s, 使用平衡盐溶液冲洗, 吸干水分后覆盖角膜绷带镜。术后左氧氟沙星滴眼液点眼, 每日 4 次, 连续用药 1 周; 妥布霉素地塞米松滴眼液点眼, 每日 4 次, 连续用药 3 d; 术后 4 d~1 个月氯替泼诺滴眼液点眼, 每日 3 次; 术后第 2 个月 0.1% 氟米龙滴眼液点眼, 每日 3 次, 逐月减少给药次数, 连续用药 3 个月。(2)SMILE 术中采用 VisuMax 飞秒激光系统(德国蔡司公司)进行角膜切削, 设定帽厚度为 110~120 μm , 直径为 7.1~7.6 mm, 基质透镜直径为 6.0~6.5 mm, 边切 10~15 μm , 切口位置为 120°, 切口大小为 2 mm; 通过分离镊分离透镜, 经切口取出后覆盖角膜绷带镜。术后左氧氟沙星滴眼液点眼, 每日 4 次, 连续用药 1 周; 妥布霉素地塞米松滴眼液点眼, 每日 5 次, 连续用药 1 周; 术后第 2 周 0.1% 氟米龙滴眼液点眼, 每日 4 次, 逐周减少给药次数, 连续用药 4 周。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 26.0 统计学软件进行统计分析。经 Shapiro-Wilk 检验证实呈正态分布的计量资料数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 2 个组间 Km、CCT、CDVA、SE 及眼压比较采用独立样本 t 检验; 2 个组间手术前后不同时间点生物力学参数总体差异比较采用重复测量两因素方差分析, 两两比较采用 LSD- t 检验。经 Shapiro-Wilk 检验

证实呈偏态分布的计量资料数据以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示, 组间比较采用秩和检验; 计数资料以频数表示, 2 个组间构成比比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2 个组术眼术后 1 个月、3 个月 Km、CCT、屈光状态及眼压比较

2 个组术后 1 个月、3 个月术眼 CCT、Km 及 IOPcc 比较, 差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$)。术后 1 个月, TransPRK 组 SE 大于 SMILE 组, 差异有统计学意义 ($t = 3.02, P < 0.01$); 术后 3 个月, 2 个组 SE 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($t = 1.89, P = 0.06$) (表 3)。

2.2 2 个组术眼手术前后不同时间点角膜生物力学参数比较

手术前后不同时间点各参数总体比较, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.01$)。TransPRK 组术后各时间点 CRF、CH、p1area、p2area、p1area1、p2area1、w1、w2、w11、w21、h1、h2、h11、h21、dive1 较术前下降, path1、path2、path11、aplhf 较术前升高, 差异均有统计学意义

(均 $P < 0.05$); 术后 1 个月 dive2、mslew1 较术前下降, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.01$)。SMILE 组术后各时间点 CRF、CH、p1area、p2area、p1area1、p2area1、w1、w2、w11、w21、h1、h2、h11、h21、dive1、dive2 较术前明显下降, path1、path2、path11、aplhf 较术前明显升高, 术后 1 个月 mslew1 较术前下降, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.01$) (表 4~9)。

各组间 p1area、p2area、p2area1、w1、w2、w11、w21、h2、h21、dive2、path1、path2、path11 总体比较, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)。其中术前, TransPRK 组与 SMILE 组各参数比较差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$); 术后 1 个月, TransPRK 组 p1area、p2area、p1area1、p2area1、w1、w2、w11、w21、dive1、dive2 均大于 SMILE 组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); CH、path1、path2、path11 小于 SMILE 组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); 术后 3 个月, TransPRK 组 p1area、p2area、p1area1、p2area1、w1、w2、w11、w21、h2、h21、dive1、dive2 大于 SMILE 组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); path1、path2、path11 小于 SMILE 组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) (表 4~9)。

表 3 2 个组术后各时间点 CCT、Km、屈光状态及 IOPcc 比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of CCT, Km, refractive status, and IOPcc between two groups at different time points after surgery ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	眼数	术后 1 个月				术后 3 个月			
		CCT (μm)	Km (D)	SE (D)	IOPcc (mmHg)	CCT (μm)	Km (D)	SE (D)	IOPcc (mmHg)
TransPRK 组	56	467±22	38.1±1.9	0.63±0.63	14.1±2.0	467±21	38.2±1.9	0.53±0.62	13.2±1.4
SMILE 组	52	469±27	38.7±1.6	0.27±0.59	13.4±1.9	469±29	38.7±1.6	0.31±0.57	12.6±2.0
<i>t</i> 值		-0.46	-1.67	3.02	1.83	-0.54	-1.54	1.89	1.76
<i>P</i> 值		0.65	0.09	<0.01	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.08

注: (独立样本 *t* 检验) CCT: 中央角膜厚度; Km: 角膜曲率; SE: 等效球镜度; IOPcc: 角膜补偿眼压值; TransPRK: 经上皮准分子激光角膜切削术; SMILE: 飞秒激光小切口角膜基质透镜取出术 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa

Note: (Independent samples *t*-test) CCT: central corneal thickness; Km: keratometry; SE: spherical equivalent; IOPcc: corneal-compensated intraocular pressure; TransPRK: transepithelial photorefractive keratectomy; SMILE: small incision lenticule extraction 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa

表 4 2 个组术眼手术前后不同时间点粘弹性参数比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of viscoelastic parameters of operated eyes at different time points before and after surgery between both groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	眼数	CRF (mmHg)			CH (mmHg)		
		术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月
TransPRK 组	56	11.7±1.6	7.3±1.3 ^a	7.2±1.4 ^a	11.6±1.5	8.3±1.1 ^{ab}	8.5±1.2 ^a
SMILE 组	52	11.5±1.3	7.5±1.0 ^a	7.0±1.2 ^a	11.4±1.1	8.8±0.9 ^a	8.6±0.9 ^a

注: CRF: $F_{\text{分组}} = 0.010, P = 0.92; F_{\text{时间}} = 1018.19, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 1.32, P = 0.27$. CH: $F_{\text{分组}} = 0.41, P = 0.53; F_{\text{时间}} = 493.78, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 4.66, P = 0.01$. 与术前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与 SMILE 组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ (重复测量两因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验) CRF: 角膜阻力系数; CH: 角膜滞后量; TransPRK: 经上皮准分子激光角膜切削术; SMILE: 飞秒激光小切口角膜基质透镜取出术 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa

Note: CRF: $F_{\text{group}} = 0.010, P = 0.92; F_{\text{time}} = 1018.19, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 1.32, P = 0.27$. CH: $F_{\text{group}} = 0.41, P = 0.53; F_{\text{time}} = 493.78, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 4.66, P = 0.01$. Compared with preoperative, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with TransPRK, ^b $P < 0.05$ (Repeated measures two-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) CRF: corneal resistance factor; CH: corneal hysteresis; TransPRK: transepithelial photorefractive keratectomy; SMILE: femtosecond small incision lenticule extraction 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa

表 5 2 个组术眼手术前后不同时间点峰面积波形参数比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 5 Comparison of peak area waveform parameters of operated eyes at different time points before and after surgery between both groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	眼数	p1area			p2area			p1areal			p2areal		
		术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月
TransPRK 组	56	4 144±1 140	2 533±504 ^{ab}	2 822±664 ^{ab}	3 211±673	2 095±655 ^{ab}	2 439±640 ^{ab}	1 878±572	1 103±230 ^{ab}	1 244±320 ^{ab}	1 426±325	894±299 ^{ab}	1 048±294 ^{ab}
SMILE 组	52	4 133±771	2 226±519 ^a	2 428±557 ^a	3 327±795	1 679±490 ^a	1 780±471 ^a	1 902±384	985±242 ^a	1 082±256 ^a	1 492±396	736±217 ^a	792±217 ^a

注: p1area: $F_{\text{分组}} = 4.57, P = 0.04; F_{\text{时间}} = 324.63, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 3.59, P = 0.04.$ p2area: $F_{\text{分组}} = 11.68, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 243.27, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 17.32, P < 0.01.$ p1areal: $F_{\text{分组}} = 2.57, P = 0.11; F_{\text{时间}} = 292.77, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 3.31, P = 0.05.$ p2areal: $F_{\text{分组}} = 7.51, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 210.29, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 11.96, P < 0.01.$ 与术前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与 SMILE 组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ (重复测量两因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验) TransPRK: 经上皮准分子激光角膜切削术; SMILE: 飞秒激光小切口角膜基质透镜取出术
 Note: p1area: $F_{\text{group}} = 4.57, P = 0.04; F_{\text{time}} = 324.63, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 3.59, P = 0.04;$ p2area: $F_{\text{group}} = 11.68, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 243.27, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 17.32, P < 0.01;$ p1areal: $F_{\text{group}} = 2.57, P = 0.11; F_{\text{time}} = 292.77, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 3.31, P = 0.05;$ p2areal: $F_{\text{group}} = 7.51, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 210.29, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 11.96, P < 0.01.$ Compared with preoperative, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with TransPRK, ^b $P < 0.05$ (Repeated measures two-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) TransPRK; transepithelial photorefractive keratectomy; SMILE; femtosecond small incision lenticule extraction

表 6 2 个组术眼手术前后不同时间点峰宽度波形参数比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 6 Comparison of peak width waveform parameters of operated eyes at different time points before and after surgery between both groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	眼数	w1			w2			w11			w21		
		术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月
TransPRK 组	56	22.2±2.3	20.6±2.5 ^{ab}	20.1±2.7 ^{ab}	21.5±3.0	18.5±4.0 ^{ab}	18.9±3.8 ^{ab}	12.4±1.7	10.5±1.9 ^{ab}	10.3±1.7 ^{ab}	11.3±2.2	8.5±2.6 ^{ab}	8.8±1.8 ^{ab}
SMILE 组	52	21.9±1.9	18.0±2.2 ^a	17.8±2.3 ^a	21.4±4.1	15.8±3.7 ^a	15.4±4.0 ^a	12.8±1.9	8.9±1.4 ^a	8.9±1.4 ^a	11.6±3.0	7.2±1.7 ^a	7.2±1.7 ^a

注: w1: $F_{\text{分组}} = 28.31, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 75.44, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 9.85, P < 0.01.$ w2: $F_{\text{分组}} = 18.78, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 58.12, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 7.57, P < 0.01.$ w11: $F_{\text{分组}} = 14.49, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 163.49, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 19.25, P < 0.01.$ w21: $F_{\text{分组}} = 8.85, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 112.40, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 6.74, P < 0.01.$ 与术前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与 SMILE 组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ (重复测量两因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验) TransPRK: 经上皮准分子激光角膜切削术; SMILE: 飞秒激光小切口角膜基质透镜取出术
 Note: w1: $F_{\text{group}} = 28.31, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 75.44, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 9.85, P < 0.01.$ w2: $F_{\text{group}} = 18.78, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 58.12, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 7.57, P < 0.01.$ w11: $F_{\text{group}} = 14.49, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 163.49, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 19.25, P < 0.01.$ w21: $F_{\text{group}} = 8.85, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 112.40, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 6.74, P < 0.01.$ Compared with preoperative, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with TransPRK, ^b $P < 0.05$ (Repeated measures two-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) TransPRK; transepithelial photorefractive keratectomy; SMILE; femtosecond small incision lenticule extraction

表 7 2 个组术眼手术前后不同时间点峰高度波形参数比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 7 Comparison of peak height waveform parameters of operated eyes at different time points before and after surgery between both groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	眼数	h1			h2			h11			h21		
		术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月
TransPRK 组	56	405±80	291±56 ^a	326±52 ^a	344±59	291±54 ^a	323±63 ^{ab}	270±53	194±38 ^a	217±35 ^a	229±39	194±36 ^a	215±42 ^{ab}
SMILE 组	52	399±64	295±49 ^a	321±56 ^a	351±56	271±58 ^a	288±57 ^a	266±43	196±33 ^a	214±40 ^a	234±37	181±39 ^a	192±29 ^a

注: h1: $F_{\text{分组}} = 0.07, P = 0.80; F_{\text{时间}} = 128.17, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 0.38, P = 0.65.$ h2: $F_{\text{分组}} = 4.31, P = 0.04; F_{\text{时间}} = 49.82, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 4.95, P < 0.01.$ h11: $F_{\text{分组}} = 0.07, P = 0.80; F_{\text{时间}} = 128.17, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 0.38, P = 0.65.$ h21: $F_{\text{分组}} = 4.31, P = 0.04; F_{\text{时间}} = 49.82, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 4.95, P < 0.01.$ 与术前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与 SMILE 组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ (重复测量两因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验) TransPRK: 经上皮准分子激光角膜切削术; SMILE: 飞秒激光小切口角膜基质透镜取出术
 Note: h1: $F_{\text{group}} = 0.07, P = 0.80; F_{\text{time}} = 128.17, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 0.38, P = 0.65;$ h2: $F_{\text{group}} = 4.31, P = 0.04; F_{\text{time}} = 49.82, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 4.95, P < 0.01;$ h11: $F_{\text{group}} = 0.07, P = 0.80; F_{\text{time}} = 128.17, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 0.38, P = 0.65;$ h21: $F_{\text{group}} = 4.31, P = 0.04; F_{\text{time}} = 49.82, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 4.95, P < 0.01.$ Compared with preoperative, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with TransPRK, ^b $P < 0.05$ (Repeated measures two-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) TransPRK; transepithelial photorefractive keratectomy; SMILE; femtosecond small incision lenticule extraction

表 8 2 个组术眼手术前后不同时间点峰路径波形参数比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 8 Comparison of peak path waveform parameters of operated eyes at different time points before and after surgery between both groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	眼数	path1			path2			path11		
		术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月
TransPRK 组	56	19.1±2.3	22.1±3.1 ^{ab}	22.8±3.7 ^{ab}	20.8±3.9	28.2±6.9 ^{ab}	26.0±5.1 ^{ab}	26.9±5.0	31.3±5.3 ^{ab}	31.6±5.8 ^{ab}
SMILE 组	52	18.6±2.1	25.9±3.4 ^a	25.4±3.1 ^a	20.7±4.2	30.9±6.1 ^a	31.2±5.4 ^a	25.5±3.4	35.4±5.7 ^a	34.9±5.1 ^a

注: path1: $F_{\text{分组}} = 21.44, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 165.38, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 22.58, P < 0.01.$ path2: $F_{\text{分组}} = 12.96, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 117.06, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 8.71, P < 0.01.$ path11: $F_{\text{分组}} = 8.46, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 84.86, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 11.28, P < 0.01.$ 与术前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与 SMILE 组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ (重复测量两因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验) TransPRK: 经上皮准分子激光角膜切削术; SMILE: 飞秒激光小切口角膜基质透镜取出术
 Note: path1: $F_{\text{group}} = 21.44, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 165.38, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 22.58, P < 0.01;$ path2: $F_{\text{group}} = 12.96, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 117.06, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 8.71, P < 0.01;$ path11: $F_{\text{group}} = 8.46, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 84.86, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 11.28, P < 0.01.$ Compared with preoperative, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with TransPRK, ^b $P < 0.05$ (Repeated measures two-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) TransPRK; transepithelial photorefractive keratectomy; SMILE; femtosecond small incision lenticule extraction

表 9 2 个组术眼手术前后不同时间点平滑度波形参数比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 9 Comparison of smoothness waveform parameters of operated eyes at different time points before and after surgery between both groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	眼数	dive1			dive2			mslew1			aplhf		
		术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 1 个月	术后 3 个月
TransPRK 组	56	368±92	262±64 ^{ab}	297±63 ^{ab}	383±70	257±60 ^{ab}	286±61 ^b	86.4±18.4	75.1±19.8 ^a	83.1±18.6	1.0±0.2	1.2±0.3 ^a	1.2±0.3 ^a
SMILE 组	52	356±87	271±58 ^a	293±64 ^a	304±83	225±61 ^a	246±54 ^a	86.5±18.1	77.2±16.5 ^a	85.2±16.8	1.0±0.2	1.2±0.3 ^a	1.2±0.2 ^a

注: dive1: $F_{\text{分组}} = 0.08, P = 0.78; F_{\text{时间}} = 58.55, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 0.82, P = 0.42$. dive2: $F_{\text{分组}} = 8.00, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 31.70, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 3.19, P = 0.04$. mslew1: $F_{\text{分组}} = 0.38, P = 0.54; F_{\text{时间}} = 11.54, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 0.15, P = 0.86$. aplhf: $F_{\text{分组}} = 0.03, P = 0.87; F_{\text{时间}} = 36.03, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 0.09, P = 0.90$. 与术前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与 SMILE 组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ (重复测量两因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验) TransPRK: 经上皮准分子激光角膜切削术; SMILE: 飞秒激光小切口角膜基质透镜取出术

Note: dive1: $F_{\text{group}} = 0.08, P = 0.78; F_{\text{time}} = 58.55, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 0.82, P = 0.42$; dive2: $F_{\text{group}} = 8.00, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 31.70, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 3.19, P = 0.04$; mslew1: $F_{\text{group}} = 0.38, P = 0.54; F_{\text{time}} = 11.54, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 0.15, P = 0.86$; aplhf: $F_{\text{group}} = 0.03, P = 0.87; F_{\text{time}} = 36.03, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 0.09, P = 0.90$. Compared with preoperative, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with TransPRK, ^b $P < 0.05$ (Repeated measures two-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test)

TransPRK: transepithelial photorefractive keratectomy; SMILE: femtosecond small incision lenticule extractio

3 讨论

角膜的生物力学包括各向异性、非线弹性、粘弹性等。各向异性指在不同深度以及方向上,角膜的力学特性存在差异;非线弹性指当应力较小时,角膜应力-应变曲线呈现线性形式,当应力逐渐增加,应力-应变曲线呈现指数形式,弹性模量逐渐增加;粘弹性指的是介于弹性和粘性之间的一种特性,包括迟滞、蠕变、应力松弛^[9]。角膜屈光手术切削了部分角膜组织,导致术后生物力学下降,而术后角膜生物力学薄弱是术源性角膜扩张的关键因素。屈光手术后角膜的生物力学变化一直是相关研究关注的问题。

ORA 自 2005 年上市以来在角膜生物力学测量以及圆锥角膜的筛查中应用广泛^[10],其通过脉冲气流对角膜进行双向压平,从而获取 CRF、CH 这 2 个粘弹性力学参数。然而这 2 个参数无法直接与传统的弹性模量相对应,且受眼压的影响,不能直接代表角膜的软硬程度,因此限制了其在角膜早期区域力学特征变化,如顿挫性圆锥角膜筛查的敏感性和特异性^[11]。Kerautret 等^[12]报道了 1 例双眼接受 LASIK 术后单眼发生角膜扩张的病例,发现患者双眼 CRF、CH 值近似,但扩张眼的红外波形峰值低平,震荡波增加,提示 ORA 测量的波形参数能提供更多的生物力学信息。已有研究表明,许多 ORA 波形参数,如 p1area、p2area、p1area1、h1、h2、h21、dive1、mslew1、aplhf 在圆锥角膜的筛查方面有较好的诊断价值^[13-15]。

有研究认为,峰宽度反应压平时间、峰高度反应压平面积可能与角膜刚度相关,反映了角膜在外力作用下抵抗变形的能力^[7,16]。相比于圆锥角膜,正常角膜更能抵抗变形,在 ORA 脉冲气流作用下产生更宽、更浅的形变^[17]。本研究中结果显示,TransPRK、SMILE

术后早期 w1、w2、h1、h2、w11、w21、h11、h21 下降,即角膜受力过程中压平时间缩短,压平面积减少,反应了术后角膜生物力学的下降;术后 p1area、p2area、p1area1、p2area1 下降,表明波形信号由术前的“高宽”峰变为术后的“低矮”峰,与 Kerautret 等^[12]的研究一致,反映角膜整体变软。对于生物力学薄弱的角膜,受力产生的红外信号平滑度受到影响,表现为 path、aplhf 升高, dive、mslew 降低^[18],与本研究术后结果一致。同时, path 受到波形的影响,相对“高宽”波而言,“低矮”波的路径增加,反映术后角膜产生更多的震荡波,此时 path 意义更大。因此,2 个组术后早期粘弹性参数及多个波形参数与术前产生差异,表明手术均会引起角膜力学性能下降。

本研究结果显示,TransPRK 组术后 1 个月 CH 明显小于 SMILE 组,术后 3 个月 2 个组 CH 比较差异无统计学意义,表明 TransPRK 组术后早期 CH 发生明显变化,随着时间恢复,2 个组术后粘弹性指标无明显差别;术后 1 个月、3 个月 TransPRK 组红外波形参数 p1area、p2area、p2area1、w1、w2、w11、w21 大于 SMILE 组,表明相比 SMILE,TransPRK 术后角膜相对压平时间更长,波形整体形态更加“宽大”;TransPRK 组术后角膜 dive1、dive2 大于 SMILE 组,表明波形曲线平滑度更高,其角膜受力反应更稳定。TransPRK 组术后 path1、path2、path11 小于 SMILE 组,表明虽然 TransPRK 手术波形更为宽大,但是受力产生震荡波较少,2 次压平峰的路径更短,术后具有较好的力学性能。

角膜组织生物力学具有各向异性,角膜前部基质致密的胶原排列、众多的纤维间交联,弓状弹簧结构和由角膜缘到前弹力层的锚定结构使其相对于中、后部基质具有较大的刚度^[19]。SMILE 通过角膜帽的形式



保留了前部角膜基质,根据数学模型预测了 SMILE 术后角膜抗张强度高于 PRK^[20]。然而本研究结论与之相反,这可能是由于 SMILE 去除部分角膜组织,角膜帽与残留基质床表面曲率差异可以导致前部基质的板层纤维重排,因此角膜帽可能不会承担过多的生物力学作用^[21]。由于 TransPRK 术后早期成纤维细胞活化、细胞凋亡、组织炎症等伤口愈合反应比较活跃^[22],因此本研究中常规糖皮质激素用药时间较长,导致 2 个组患者的糖皮质激素用药方案不同,可能成为潜在的混杂因素。糖皮质激素对角膜生物力学的潜在影响主要在于可能影响术眼术后眼压,本研究中发现术后 2 个组 IOPcc 比较差异无统计学意义,推测糖皮质激素用药差异对结果的影响较小。同时,术后 1 个月,TransPRK 组屈光状态相对 SMILE 组发生远视漂移,术后 3 个月 2 个组间差异无统计学意义,与 Zheng 等^[23]的研究结果类似,说明表层屈光手术术后角膜上皮有着更长时间的恢复与重塑,未来仍需进一步进行中长期生物力学观察。

总之,TransPRK 和 SMILE 术后角膜生物力学均减弱,TransPRK 术后早期角膜粘弹性下降并随时间推移逐渐恢复,TransPRK 术后早期 ORA 红外波形参数优于 SMILE。

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作者贡献声明 宁吉良:设计试验、实施研究、分析数据、起草文章;方石峰、靳琳:设计试验、分析数据;闫春晓、孙思宇、陈若语、邢泽群、于涛瑞:实施研究、采集数据、分析数据;张立军:设计试验、对文章知识性内容的审阅和智力性内容的修改及定稿

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