



the spherical equivalent (SE) was calculated. Corneal curvature parameters including flap keratometry (K1), steep keratometry (K2), and average keratometry (Km) were measured using the Pentacam anterior segment imaging analyzer. Central corneal thickness (CCT) and axial length (AL) were measured using the IOLMaster optical biometer. Peripheral defocus within a 53° area centered on the fovea was assessed using multispectral refractive topography. Based on the peripheral defocus data, the distribution patterns were classified into four types: hemilateral upturn type, saddle type, crater type, and relatively flat type. Characteristics of different types and their correlation with diopter were analyzed. This study followed the Declaration of Helsinki. The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of Tianjin Eye Hospital (No. KY-2024020). All participants voluntarily participated and signed the informed consent form.

**Results** Of the different types of peripheral retinal defocus, 186 eyes (68.63%) were hemilateral upturn type, 45 eyes (16.61%) were crater type, 36 eyes (13.28%) were relatively flat type, and 3 eyes (1.11%) were saddle type. The crater type exhibited the lowest mean SE of  $(-6.18 \pm 1.50)$  D, while the relatively flat type showed the highest mean SE of  $(-3.88 \pm 0.87)$  D. There were significant differences in SE and AL among different peripheral defocus types ( $F = 15.469, 17.928, 3.431$ ; all  $P < 0.05$ ). The hemilateral upturn type had significantly lower SE and spherical diopter than the relatively flat type, and crater type had significantly lower SE and spherical diopter compared to the hemilateral upturn type and relatively flat type significantly, and the hemilateral upturn type had longer AL than the relatively flat type (all  $P < 0.05$ ). There was no statistically significant difference in CCT, K1, K2, or Km among different peripheral defocus types ( $F = 0.861, 1.761, 2.603, 2.248$ ; all  $P > 0.05$ ). Spherical power was weakly negatively correlated with superior, inferior, and temporal peripheral defocus ( $r = -0.269, P < 0.001; r = -0.176, P < 0.01; r = -0.292, P < 0.001$ ). Age was positively correlated with superior and temporal peripheral defocus ( $r_s = 0.213, P < 0.001; r_s = 0.181, P = 0.003$ ), and negatively correlated with nasal peripheral defocus ( $r_s = -0.138, P = 0.023$ ). **Conclusions** Among adult peripheral defocus patterns, the hemilateral upturn type is predominant. The crater type has the lowest mean spherical equivalent, while the relatively flat type has the highest. There are negative correlations between spherical power and the superior, inferior, and temporal peripheral defocus.

**[Key words]** Myopia; Prevention and control; Diopter; Retinal peripheral defocus; Multispectral refractive topography

**Fund program:** National Program on Key Research Project of China (2022YFC2404502); National Natural Science Foundation of China (82271118); Tianjin Science and Technology Project (21JCZDJC01190); Tianjin Health Research Project (TJWJ2022XK036); Tianjin Key Medical Discipline (Specialty) Construction Project (TJYXZDXK-016A)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn115989-20250218-00040

视网膜周边离焦与近视的防控和进展密切相关,然而受屈光介质和眼底形态的影响,视网膜周边离焦存在不对称性。根据这种不对称性,以往的研究将视网膜周边离焦分为不同的类型,然而这些分型仅依据水平和垂直等轴线上的参考数据,无法有效体现视网膜周边离焦特征<sup>[1-2]</sup>。多光谱屈光地形图是一种可以测量视网膜离焦的新型检测仪器,可测量眼底以黄斑为中心53°范围内的视网膜周边离焦,其准确性已得到验证<sup>[3-4]</sup>。多光谱屈光地形图原理是利用不同波长的单光谱光线依次采集眼底图像,通过深度开发计算机算法,对镜头补偿后的多光谱图像进行对比分析,计算汇总各像素点的实际屈光值;拍摄采用红外光为主,间插其他光谱光线,以便识别视网膜细节并在色差层面上鉴别不同焦距下清晰度。郑晓会等<sup>[5]</sup>使用多光谱屈光地形图将儿童青少年视网膜周边离焦分为半侧

翘起型、马鞍型、火山口型和相对平坦型。然而,成年人的视网膜周边离焦特征与儿童青少年是否相同,目前尚缺少相关研究。本研究拟采用多光谱屈光地形图检测成人不同视网膜周边离焦类型分布特点及其可能的相关因素。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

采用横断面研究设计,纳入2024年1—3月于天津市眼科医院屈光手术中心进行术前检查的屈光不正患者270例270眼,其中男131例131眼,女139例139眼;年龄18~46岁,平均24(20,29)岁。选取右眼数据进行分析,受检眼球镜度为-1.00~-9.25D,平均 $(-4.82 \pm 1.60)$ D;柱镜度为0~-4.25D,平均-0.75(-0.25,-1.25)D;等效球镜度(spherical equivalent,SE)







