

Kappa 角的测量。对所有患者依次进行一般术前检查:裂隙灯检查;眼底检查;散瞳及综合验光;测量眼轴长度、中央角膜厚度、前房深度及平均 K 值。对所有患者行 Kappa 角的测量:采用 Sirius 三维角膜地形图测量 Kappa 角,它是结合旋转式 Scheimpflug 相机、地形图仪和 placido 圆盘于一体的多功能诊断设备。该设备可以根据以下照明条件自动测量瞳孔中心偏移量(瞳孔中心和角膜光反射之间的距离):暗视光照度为 0.04 lux、黄昏视光照度为 4 lux 和明视光照度为 40 lux^[14]。瞳孔中心偏移量及瞳孔直径由同一名经验丰富的眼科技师在完全黑暗的房间中进行,唯一的点光源来自 placido 盘中心,且该名技师事先并不知道患者的其他情况。所有研究对象均经过 5 min 暗适应后开始进行测量。嘱受试者将头部固定于额托及下颌托上,整个测量过程中均睁大双眼、直视前方。将光线调至暗视模式,将 placido 盘中心对准受试者右眼的瞳孔中心,等待瞳孔稳定后记录瞳孔直径大小及瞳孔中心偏移量,同理进行黄昏视和明视瞳孔直径及偏移量的检查。每种光照条件下,均进行三次测量并计算平均值。左眼检测过程同上。

上述所测瞳孔中心偏移量为瞳孔中心相对于角膜映光点在水平(X 轴)和垂直(Y 轴)方向的位移量。我们将水平和垂直方向上的瞳孔中心偏移量分别转换为 Kappa 角的水平分量及垂直分量,并在直角坐标系中表示。相关公式如下:Kappa 角水平分量 = $-X$ 轴上瞳孔中心偏移量, Kappa 角垂直分量 = $-Y$ 轴上瞳孔中心偏移量。

1.3 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 26.0 进行统计分析。患者的一般资料分左右眼进行比较,先行正态性检验,除前房深度和散光度数外,其余所有变量均符合正态分布。对符合正态分布的连续性变量,用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用配对样本 t 检验;对于非正态分布的连续性变量,用中位数和四分位间距表示,采用秩和检验。定性变量以数字(百分比)表示,采用卡方检验。瞳孔直径和 Kappa 角采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用 LSD- t 检验。瞳孔直径和 Kappa 角之间的相关性采用 Pearson 相关分析。检验水准: $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 患者双眼一般资料比较 患者双眼柱镜度数差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),患者双眼的眼轴长度、中央角膜厚度、平均 K 值、球镜度数、前房深度差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$) (见表 1)。

2.2 不同光照条件下患者双眼 Kappa 角的分布情况 在明视、黄昏视和暗视条件下,患者双眼 Kappa 角分布情况见表 2。在黄昏视和暗视条件下,Kappa 角更多分布在颞上方。在明视条件下,Kappa 角更多分布在鼻上方。即光线由明视到黄昏视再到暗视转变时,患者双眼 Kappa 角的分布有从鼻侧移向颞侧的趋势(见图 1)。

表 1 患者双眼一般资料比较

特征	右眼	左眼	t/Z	P
眼轴长度/mm	25.60 ± 0.99	25.54 ± 0.95	1.191	0.236
中央角膜厚度/ μm	555 ± 32	556 ± 32	-0.871	0.386
平均 K 值/D	43.12 ± 1.45	43.01 ± 1.31	1.905	0.060
球镜度数/D	-4.81 ± 2.09	-4.67 ± 1.97	-1.237	0.217
前房深度/mm	3.34(3.18, 3.53)	3.35(3.15, 3.55)	-1.180	0.238
柱镜度数/D	-0.50(-1.00, -0.25)	-0.75(-1.25, -0.25)	-2.257	0.023

表 2 明视、黄昏视和暗视条件下患者双眼 Kappa 角的分布情况

眼别	鼻上	颞上	颞下	鼻下	正上	正下	鼻侧	颞侧
右眼								
暗视/例	6	53	30	7	5	1	1	1
黄昏视/例	23	37	26	12	4	0	1	1
明视/例	41	26	19	16	2	0	0	0
左眼								
暗视/例	20	44	30	6	2	0	1	1
黄昏视/例	28	39	18	19	0	0	0	0
明视/例	42	20	17	23	1	0	1	0

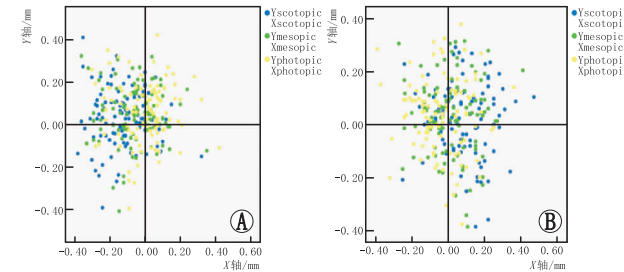


图 1 明视、黄昏视和暗视条件下患者双眼 Kappa 角位 移散点图 A:右眼;B:左眼。蓝色:暗视下 Kappa 角 的位置;绿色:黄昏视下 Kappa 角的位置;黄色:明视下 Kappa 角的位置。

2.3 不同光照条件下患者双眼瞳孔直径及 Kappa 角的比较 患者双眼瞳孔直径和 Kappa 角水平分量在明视、黄昏视和暗视条件下的差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.001$)。患者双眼 Kappa 角垂直分量在明视、黄昏视和暗视条件下差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$)。两两比较结果显示,患者双眼瞳孔直径和 Kappa 角水平分量在明视与黄昏视,明视与暗视,黄昏视与暗视条件下比较差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$)。且右眼在明视条件下 Kappa 角水平分量最小,而左眼在黄昏视条件下 Kappa 角水平分量最小(见表 3)。

2.4 患者双眼瞳孔直径与 Kappa 角水平分量的相关性 Pearson 相关性分析结果显示,患者右眼 Kappa 角水平分量与瞳孔直径呈负相关($r = -0.426$, $P < 0.05$)。患者左眼 Kappa 角水平分量与瞳孔直径呈正相关($r = 0.368$, $P < 0.05$)。构建回归方程式如下:右眼 Kappa 角水平分量 = $0.232 - 0.053 \times$ 瞳孔直径。左眼 Kappa 角水平分量 = $-0.261 + 0.052 \times$ 瞳孔直径。

表 3 不同光照条件下患者双眼瞳孔直径及 Kappa 角的比较

眼别	明视	黄昏视	暗视	F	P
右眼					
瞳孔直径/mm	4.48 ± 0.79	5.43 ± 0.80	6.49 ± 0.65	185.85	<0.001
Kappa 角水平分量/mm	0.00 ± 0.13	-0.06 ± 0.13	-0.12 ± 0.13	23.17	<0.001
Kappa 角垂直分量/mm	0.06 ± 0.14	0.05 ± 0.13	0.03 ± 0.13	1.10	0.330
左眼					
瞳孔直径/mm	4.44 ± 0.83	5.40 ± 0.83	6.47 ± 0.67	176.82	<0.001
Kappa 角水平分量/mm	-0.04 ± 0.14	0.02 ± 0.13	0.08 ± 0.13	23.04	<0.001
Kappa 角垂直分量/mm	0.03 ± 0.14	0.03 ± 0.13	0.02 ± 0.13	0.14	0.867

3 讨论

本研究应用 Sirius 三维角膜地形图观察预行 FS-LASIK 的近视患者在三种不同光照条件下 Kappa 角的特征及其变化规律。本研究结果表明,在黄昏视和暗视条件下,患者双眼 Kappa 角更多分布在颞上方,在明视条件下,患者双眼 Kappa 角更多分布在鼻上方。当光照条件由明视到黄昏视到暗视转变时,Kappa 角的分布有从鼻侧移向颞侧的趋势。患者右眼在明视条件下 Kappa 角水平分量最小,为(0.00 ± 0.13)mm,而患者左眼在黄昏视条件下 Kappa 角水平分量最小,为(0.02 ± 0.13)mm。且患者右眼 Kappa 角水平分量与瞳孔直径呈负相关,患者左眼 Kappa 水平分量与瞳孔直径呈正相关。在日后行调整 Kappa 角的个性化手术时,可通过将术中光线调亮来降低 Kappa 角对手术的影响。

在以往的研究中,师蓉等^[15]研究角膜屈光手术患者明视、暗视条件下 Kappa 角的大小及明视、暗视条件下 Kappa 角的变化规律结果表明,明视条件下,患者双眼 Kappa 角的极坐标均在鼻上方分布较多;暗视条件下,患者双眼 Kappa 角的极坐标均在颞上方分布较多。在明视和暗视条件下,本研究结果与之相同,但我们还研究了黄昏视条件下 Kappa 角的分布情况,能更好地体现近视患者在从暗至明光线动态变化情况下 Kappa 角的变化轨迹。

李孟琼等^[16]通过研究白内障患者 Kappa 角特点及明暗条件下的变化发现,明视、暗视条件下,患者双眼 Kappa 角的极坐标均在鼻侧分布较多,且当光线由明转暗时,双眼瞳孔中心多向颞下方漂移,即 Kappa 角向鼻上方偏移。而本研究结果与之相反,可能是因为 Kappa 角在白内障患者和近视患者之间分布不同。Prakash 等^[17]对正常眼在三种不同光照条件下瞳孔中心偏移的研究结果显示,在光线从暗视转为黄昏视时,双眼瞳孔中心向鼻上方移位,即 Kappa 角向颞上方偏移。当光线从黄昏视转为明视时,瞳孔中心向鼻侧移位,即 Kappa 角向颞侧偏移。其在水平方向的偏移趋势与本研究结果一致。但在垂直方向上本研究结果未发现 Kappa 角的变化。可能因为本研究是基于近视人群,而前者是基于正常人群。与上述研究结果相比,本研究基于 Kappa 角而

非瞳孔中心的偏移量较其更为直观,且更便于日后为调整 Kappa 角的屈光手术提供参考。

本研究结果表明,Kappa 角水平分量与右眼瞳孔直径呈负相关,与左眼呈正相关,即双眼 Kappa 角随瞳孔直径的增大均向颞侧偏移。根据其回归方程式可以看出,患者双眼 Kappa 角随瞳孔直径的偏移趋势不一致,所以并不能单纯地认为是因鼻颞侧矢量位置改变而影响了 Kappa 角。邓文庆等^[18]研究也发现,从暗视到明视转变时,右眼的瞳孔中心偏移量比左眼小,同样证明了这一结论。

综上,本研究结果表明,随着光线从明视到黄昏视再到暗视的转变,患者双眼 Kappa 角由鼻侧移向颞侧,且在黄昏视和明视条件下,Kappa 角较小。在日后行调整 Kappa 角的个性化手术时,可通过将术中光线调亮来降低 Kappa 角对手术的影响。本研究也存在一定的局限性,研究对象主要为中度近视人群,缺乏对高度近视人群的研究,可能造成结果的偏移。在后期的研究过程中,我们会加大样本量,并分低中高近视组进行研究。

参考文献

[1] HE S,LUO Y,CHEN P, YE Y M,ZHEGN H,LAN M, *et al.* Prospective, randomized, contralateral eye comparison of functional optical zone, and visual quality after SMILE and FS-LASIK for high myopia[J]. *Transl Vis Sci Technol*, 2022, 11 (2):13.

[2] HASHEMI H, KHAZAKBOOB M, YAZDANI K, MEHRAVARAN S,JAFARZADEHPUR E,FOTOUHI A, *et al.* Distribution of angle Kappa measurements with Orbscan II in a population-based survey[J]. *J Refract Surg*, 2010, 26(12):966-971.

[3] REINSTEIN D Z, ARCHER T J, ROWE E L, GOBBE M, VIDA R S. Distribution of pupil offset and angle Kappa in a refractive surgery preoperative population of 750 myopic, emmetropic, and hyperopic eyes[J]. *J Refract Surg*, 2021, 37 (1):49-58.

[4] KHAKSHOOR H, MCCAUGHEY M V, VEJDANI A H, DANE-SHVAR R, MOSHIRFAR M. Use of angle Kappa in myopic photorefractive keratectomy[J]. *Clin Ophthalmol*, 2015, 9: 193-195.

[5] HARRER A, HIRNSCHALL N, TABERBERO J, ARTAL P, DR-ASCHL P, MAEDEL S, *et al.* Variability in angle κ and its influence on higher-order aberrations in pseudophakic eyes [J]. *J Cataract Refract Surg*, 2017, 43(8):1015-1019.

[6] PARK C Y, OH S Y, CHUCK R S. Measurement of angle Kappa and centration in refractive surgery[J]. *Curr Opin Ophthalmol*, 2012, 23(4):269-275.

[7] SOLER V, BENITO A, SOLER P, TRIOZON C, ARNE J L, MADARIAGA V, *et al.* A randomized comparison of pupil-centered versus vertex-centered ablation in LASIK correction of hyperopia[J]. *Am J Ophthalmol*, 2011, 152(4):591-599.

- [8] NEPOMUCENO R L, BOXER B S, KIM J M, SCRUGGS R, SA-TO M. Laser in situ keratomileusis for hyperopia with the LADARVision 4000 with centration on the coaxially sighted corneal light reflex [J]. *J Cataract Refract Surg*, 2004, 30 (6): 1281-1286.
- [9] YANG Y, THOMPSON K, BURNS S A. Pupil location under mesopic, photopic, and pharmacologically dilated conditions [J]. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*, 2002, 43 (7): 2508-2512.
- [10] QI H, JIANG J J, JIANG Y M, WANG L Q, HUANG Y F. Kappa angles in different positions in patients with myopia during LASIK [J]. *Int J Ophthalmol*, 2016, 9 (4): 585-589.
- [11] BASMAK H, SAHIN A, YILDIRIM N, PAPA KOSTAS T D, KANELLOPOULOS A J. Measurement of angle Kappa with synoptophore and Orbscan II in a normal population [J]. *J Refract Surg*, 2007, 23 (5): 456-460.
- [12] MATHUR A, GEHRMANN J, ATCHISON D A. Influences of luminance and accommodation stimuli on pupil size and pupil center location [J]. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*, 2014, 55 (4): 2166-2172.
- [13] REINSTEIN D Z, ARCHER T J, ROWE E L, GOBBE M, VIDA R S. Distribution of pupil offset and angle Kappa in a refractive surgery preoperative population of 750 myopic, emmetropic, and hyperopic eyes [J]. *J Refract Surg*, 2021, 37 (1): 49-58.
- [14] CIGDEM A, KAYA V, BASARIR B, CELIK U, AZMAN E, AKAR S, et al. Comparison of 3 pupillometers for determining scotopic pupil diameter [J]. *Eur J Ophthalmol*, 2012, 22 (6): 904-910.
- [15] 师蓉, 董泽红, 赵伟, 陈雪婷, 董丽蓉, 冯洁, 等. 角膜屈光手术患者明暗瞳孔下 Kappa 角的变化及分析 [J]. 国际眼科杂志, 2016, 16 (8): 1462-1464.
- SHI R, DONG Z H, ZHAO W, CHEN X T, DONG L R, FENG J, et al. Analysis of angle Kappa variation in corneal refractive surgery under light and dark conditions [J]. *Int Eye Sci*, 2016, 16 (8): 1462-1464.
- [16] 李孟琼, 毛祖红, 张广斌. 白内障患者 Kappa 角特点及明暗状态下变化的变化 [J]. 中华眼视光学与视觉科学杂志, 2019, 21 (7): 499-506.
- LI M Q, MAO Z H, ZHANG G B. Characteristics of angle Kappa in cataract patients and changes under photopic and mesopic conditions [J]. *Chin J Optom Ophthalmol Vis Sci*, 2019, 21 (7): 499-506.
- [17] PRAKASH G, SRIVASTAVA D, SUHAIL M, BACERO R. Assessment of bilateral pupillary centroid characteristics at varying illuminations and post-photopic flash response using an automated pupillometer [J]. *Clin Exp Optom*, 2016, 99 (6): 535-543.
- [18] 邓文庆, 李正日, 崔红, 金花, 金海燕, 李承霖, 等. 行 FS-LASIK 近视患者的 Kappa 角动态分布特征及其相关性分析 [J]. 国际眼科杂志, 2020, 20 (9): 1598-1602.
- DENG W Q, LI Z R, CUI H, JIN H, JIN H Y, LI C L, et al. Dynamic distribution of Kappa angle in myopic patients undergoing FS-LASIK and its correlation analysis [J]. *Int Eye Sci*, 2020, 20 (9): 1598-1602.

Characteristics of angle Kappa in myopic people and changing rules under varying illuminations

GAN Fan^{1,3}, QIN Weiguo², LIU Hui³, ZHOU Shuilian³

1. Medical College of Nanchang University, Nanchang 330000, Jiangxi Province, China

2. Department of Thoracic Surgery, 908 Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Nanchang 330000, Jiangxi Province, China

3. Department of Ophthalmology, Jiangxi Provincial People's Hospital (the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang Medical College), Nanchang 330000, Jiangxi Province, China

Corresponding author: ZHOU Shuilian, E-mail: 516184553@qq.com

[Abstract] Objective To observe the features and changing rules of angle Kappa in myopic people before femtosecond laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis (FS-LASIK) under varying illuminations. **Methods** A before-after study in the same patient was employed. Totally 208 eyes from 104 myopic patients who were preparing for FS-LASIK at the Myopia Correction Center of Jiangxi Provincial People's Hospital from June to August 2021 were included. Pupil diameters and pupil center offset were measured by Sirius 3 D corneal topography under photopic, mesopic and scotopic conditions. The pupil center offset was converted to the horizontal component and vertical component of angle Kappa in the rectangular coordinate system, and the changing rules were analyzed. The relationship between pupil diameters and angle Kappa in both eyes was analyzed. **Results** The horizontal components of angle Kappa in the right eyes of patients under the photopic, mesopic and scotopic conditions were (0.00 ± 0.13) mm, (-0.06 ± 0.13) mm, (-0.12 ± 0.13) mm, respectively, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The horizontal components of angle Kappa in the left eyes of patients under the photopic, mesopic and scotopic conditions were (-0.04 ± 0.14) mm, (0.02 ± 0.13) mm, (0.08 ± 0.13) mm, respectively, and the difference was also statistically significant ($P < 0.001$). There were statistically significant differences in the pupil diameters of both eyes under varying illuminations (all $P < 0.001$). The pairwise comparison results showed that there were statistically significant differences between pupil diameter and the horizontal component of angle Kappa in both eyes between photopic and mesopic conditions, photopic and scotopic conditions, and mesopic and scotopic conditions (all $P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the vertical components of angle Kappa in both eyes under varying illuminations (all $P > 0.05$). When the condition changed from photopic to mesopic to scotopic, the distribution of angle Kappa moved from the nasal to the temporal side. The horizontal component of the angle Kappa was at its lowest under photopic conditions for the right eye and under mesopic conditions for the left eye. The horizontal component of angle Kappa in the right eye was negatively correlated with pupil diameter under varying illuminations ($P < 0.05$). The horizontal component of angle Kappa in the left eye was positively correlated with pupil diameter under varying illuminations ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** When the condition changes from photopic to mesopic to scotopic, the distribution of angle Kappa moves from the nasal to the temporal side, and angle Kappa is smaller under the photopic and mesopic conditions. The influence of angle Kappa on the operation can be reduced by brightening intraoperative light in future personalized surgery.

[Key words] angle Kappa; illuminations; pupil center offset; myopia