Perifoveal microcirculation in eyes with epiretinal membranes

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Abstract

Background/aims—Eyes with epiretinal membranes (ERMs) often have alterations of retinal vessels. The authors studied perifoveal microcirculation in eyes with epiretinal membranes (ERMs) using scanning laser ophthalmoscope (SLO) fluorescein angiography.

Methods—Mean capillary blood flow velocity (CFV) was measured as an index of perifoveal microcirculation by SLO fluorescein angiography in 26 eyes with ERMs (19 eyes with idiopathic epiretinal membranes, seven eyes with epiretinal membranes after retinal detachment surgery) before and 6 months after vitreous surgery, and in 23 healthy control subjects.

Results—The mean CFV was significantly reduced in eyes with ERMs compared with healthy controls (p=0.012), and the postoperative mean CFV was significantly increased compared with the preoperative mean CFV (p=0.041).

Conclusion—Significant changes of capillary blood flow velocity in the perifoveal areas were observed between normal subjects and eyes with epiretinal membranes. This indicates that eyes with ERMs show abnormal haemodynamics in the perifoveal capillaries.

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Materials and methods

Twenty six eyes of 26 consecutive patients with epiretinal membranes who underwent vitrectomy from January 1996 to the end of February 1998 were studied. Nineteen eyes of 19 patients had idiopathic epiretinal membranes, and seven eyes of seven patients had secondary epiretinal membranes after retinal detachment surgery. Patients with cataracts, other ocular diseases, or systemic disease involving the circulation were excluded. All 26 patients had been referred for management of epiretinal membranes and were being followed in a prospective manner. Epiretinal membranes were examined under slit lamp biomicroscopy with contact lens. The extent and thickness were determined using SLO (Rodenstock Instrument, Munich, Germany). Either argon blue (488 nm) or argon green (514 nm) laser illumination was used during the SLO examination (Fig 1).

An almost equal number of age matched normal subjects served as the control group. Video fluorescein angiography with the SLO was performed in eyes with ERMs, preoperatively and 6 months postoperatively. Complete
clinical examination results, including best corrected visual acuity, were recorded at the final visit.

The technique for vitreous surgery consisted of standard pars plana vitrectomy. The epiretinal membrane was peeled with a microhooked needle after simple vitrectomy, and the peeled membrane was held and removed with vitreous forceps. An air tamponade was conducted postoperatively, and the patients were instructed to assume the prone position for several days.

The measurement technique with the scanning laser ophthalmoscope introduced by Wolf and associates enables assessment of capillary blood flow velocity. The perifoveal capillary blood velocity was assessed in the perimacular region by tracking the movement of a hypofluorescent front through a capillary per frame (20 degree field). Measurement of the blood flow velocity in the perifoveal network of capillaries was calculated by frame to frame analysis on the basis of the blood transit time between two points separated by a known distance. The compression of the vessel may have affected the calculation of distance. All values of the mean blood flow velocity were the result of 100 single measurements in the eye with ERM before and after vitreous surgery (Figs 2, 3). All results were corrected for magnification using axial lengths and keratometry according to the Littmann formula.

Results
The subjects included 14 men and 12 women with a mean age of 54.2 years (see Table 1). The mean follow up period was 6.9 months (range 6–9 months). Among the 26 eyes assessed, visual acuity at 6 months postoperatively had improved by two or more lines in 17 eyes (65%), worsened by two or more lines in none (0%), and remained unchanged in nine eyes (35%). Seven eyes (27%) attained a final visual acuity of 20/40 or better. Eighteen eyes (69%) had a final visual acuity of 20/200 or better and one eye (4%) had a final visual acuity of less than 20/400.

The preoperative mean CFV in eyes with ERMs was 2.90 (SD 0.27) m/s, as opposed to 3.31 (0.09) m/s in the control eyes without ERM (see Table 2). The mean CFV in eyes with ERMs was significantly lower than that in control subjects (p=0.012, using the Mann–Whitney U test).

The postoperative mean CFV in eyes with ERMs was 3.09 (0.71) m/s. The mean CFV in eyes with ERMs increased significantly postoperatively (p=0.041, using the Mann–Whitney U test) (see Table 3). Less tortuosity of capillary vessels was seen postoperatively and the mean CFV was increased in all eyes. Metamorphopsia decreased in all patients. Seven eyes that had not undergone cataract surgery developed progressive nuclear sclerosis. Three eyes in which the microhooked needle inadvertently struck the perifovea during the membrane peeling developed retinal pigment cell atrophy postoperatively, but the visual acuity remained at the preoperative level.

Discussion
Epiretinal membranes occurring without any ocular condition or surgical procedure are
termed idiopathic. However, epiretinal membranes may also develop after several surgical procedures. In particular, epiretinal membranes are often observed after retinal detachment surgery, commonly referred to as macular pucker. In this study we assessed these 26 eyes with epiretinal membranes (19 eyes with idiopathic epiretinal membranes, seven eyes with secondary epiretinal membranes after retinal detachment surgery) to determine the capillary blood flow velocity using an imaging technique with SLO fluorescein angiography. This study revealed that the capillary blood flow velocity was lower in eyes with ERMs than in normal eyes. As these ERMs slowly contract and lift the retinal surface, the foveal capillary network becomes tortuous and compressed. Tangential traction acting on the retinal surface causes architectural changes in the retinal vessels. These alterations to the vasculature may induce the haemodynamic disturbances of the microcirculation in eyes with ERMs.

Moreover, the reduction in the capillary blood flow velocity in eyes with epiretinal membranes may be due to morphological changes of the capillary beds such as changes in endothelial cells. Unlike eyes affected by diabetic retinopathy, the influence of plasma viscosity and blood fluidity does not seem as important for the microcirculation of eyes with epiretinal membranes, because ERMs are not systemic diseases. Ultrastructural studies have demonstrated that epiretinal membranes are composed mainly of glial cells that reach the retinal surface via the internal limiting membranes. However, it has also been reported that in the eyes with ERMs after retinal detachment surgery, the predominant cell type was the retinal pigment cell. Although the pathogenesis of ERM formation remains unclear because of the variety of substances or cells which can possibly associated with the formation of ERM, cell proliferations on the retinal surface may lead to the damage of the microvascularity in eyes with idiopathic ERMs.

The incidence of posterior vitreous detachment (PVD) in eyes with idiopathic ERMs is variable. The posterior vitreous face in eyes without PVD remains firmly attached to the macula, which is pulled forward under anteroposterior traction. In addition to the pathogenesis of ERMs already described, this phenomenon in eyes without PVD may also lead to the damage of the capillary vasculature and result in decreased microcirculation.

We think that the capillary blood flow velocity may be associated with postoperative visual function in eyes with ERMs. However, postoperative visual function can be associated with several factors, such as preoperative visual acuity, duration of symptoms, postoperative nuclear cataract formation, and retinal pigment epithelial disturbances. Further investigations are required to examine the relation between retinal capillary blood flow of eyes with ERMs and postoperative visual function.