

Comparison of Refractive Measures of Term and Preterm Children Aged One Year Old

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To compare the refractive measures of preterm and full-term children aged 1 year old.

Methods: Fifty two eyes of 26 preterm children and 44 eyes of 22 term children were included in this study. Group 1 consisted of full-term subjects (mean GA 38.7 weeks), group 2 consisted of (mean GA 31.6 weeks) preterm subjects with no retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) and group 3 was included preterm subjects (mean GA 27.8 weeks) affected by ROP which required no treatment. All patients had undergone control examinations of autorefraction by Plusoptix S08 (PX) without cycloplegia and than fundoscopic evaluation at first year. The obtained refraction values were recorded as spherical equivalent (SE). The mean SE between the groups was compared statistically.

Results: Mean SE of group 1 was statistically significant compared to group 2 and 3 ($p < 0.01$), difference in SE between group 2 and 3 was weaker but also significant ($p < 0.05$). The rate of myopia in ROP (+) group 3 (45%) was higher than group 1 (16%) and group 2 (38%) and the rate of hyperopia in group 1 (52%) was quite higher than group 2 (13%) and group 3 (10%). The percentage of astigmatism were significantly higher in group 2 (85%) and 3 (53%) than group 1 (25%).

Conclusion: Refractive errors are more often in preterm infants even in the absence of ROP. Therefore screening for refractive errors in preterm children is important to prevent amblyopia.

INTRODUCTION

With the development of neonatal care and treatment options, the survival chance of premature births and low birth weight babies has also increased. However, it is more frequently encountered with many ophthalmological problems such as retinopathy of prematurity.^[1] Studies have shown that the frequency of myopia, astigmatism, anisometropia, strabismus and amblyopia in children born preterm is higher than term children.^[2-4] Again, the prevalence of myopia in preterm children is higher when compared with term children, whether PR is developed or not. Some studies argue that there is a negative correlation between the incidence of myopia and gestational age and low birth severity, and a positive correlation with the severity of PR.^[3] Although the mechanism of myopia development in preterm children is not yet clear, various studies have suggested that myopia may be related to increased corneal astigmatism, decreased anterior chamber depth, and in-

creased lens refractive power, or it may have developed due to structural changes caused by laser therapy.^[1,5,6]

In our study, we aimed to compare the refraction values of both term children of the same age and patients with and without retinopathy among themselves, and the refraction values of children over 1 year of ages who were followed up in our screening program due to preterm birth.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We followed up 52 eyes of 26 babies in our clinic within the framework of our screening program due to preterm birth and 44 eyes of 22 term babies who came for routine 1 year of age control were evaluated retrospectively with the approval of the ethics committee. The patients are consisted of cases referred to us from our own hospital or external centers. The study was conducted in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Birth weeks, fundus examinations, PR stages, if any, and 1-year-old refraction values of all premature patients were recorded. Patients with no retinopathy (PR -) and patients with stage 1, stage 2 retinopathy (PR +) in various zones that did not require treatment or immature retinal vascular development (vascular maturation not yet completed) were included in the study.

Refraction values of all patients at 1 year were measured with automatic infrared videoretinoscopy (PlusoptiX S08) device without cycloplegia. Refraction was measured with cycloplegic retinoscopy for those who could not be measured with the device. These cases were not included in the study.

Refraction error difference of 1.0 diopter (D) and above between the two eyes was evaluated as anisometropia, values other than -1.0 D and $+2.0$ D were accepted as ametropia, and cylindrical values of 1 diopter and above were accepted as astigmatism.

SPSS 15.0 software Windows' (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, Chicago, IL, USA) statistical package program was used in the analysis of the data. Paired t-test was used to compare variables.

Symptoms

The gestational average age of term infants (Group 1, $n=44$ eyes) included in the study was 38.7 ± 0.9 weeks, the gestational average age of preterm infants without retinopathy (Group 2, $n=32$ eyes) was 31.6 ± 2.03 weeks, and gestational average age of preterm cases with retinopathy (Group 3, $n=20$ eyes) was 27.8 ± 1.01 weeks. 14 boys, 8 girls were twenty-two term babies, 15 boys, 11 girls were preterm babies. When fundus examinations of 20 eyes that make up Group 3, have PR but do not require treatment, are evaluated; Stage 1 in various zones in 8, Stage 2 PR was detected in 3 of them, while the vessels in Zone 3 were immature in 9 cases.

The average SE of group 1 was determined as $+0.96\pm 1.29$, group 2 was determined as -0.18 ± 1.13 and group 3 was determined as -1.22 ± 1.93 . When the average SE of group 1 was compared with group 2 and group 3, the difference was found to be statistically highly significant ($p<0.01$). When we look at the difference in SE values of group 2 and group 3, it was again statistically significant, although the difference was not very high ($p<0.05$).

Myopia in 7 cases (16%) in group 1, hyperopia in 23 cases (52%), myopia in 12 cases (38%) in group 2, hyperopia in 4 cases (13%) and myopia in 9 cases in group 3 (45%), hyperopia (10%) in 2 cases were detected. While the myopia rate in group 3 with PR (+) was higher than group 1 and group 2, the rate of hyperopia in group 1 was found to be significantly higher than group 2 and group 3 (Table 1).

The average of astigmatism values of group 1 was determined as -0.49 ± 0.75 , group 2 was determined as -0.95 ± 1.20 and group 3 was determined as -2.24 ± 0.67 . When we compare the average values of astigmatism between the groups, the difference between group 1 and group 2 is statistically sig-

nificant ($p<0.05$), while the difference between group 1 and group 3 is highly significant ($p<0.01$). The difference was also significant ($p<0.01$) between group 2 and 3. The rate of patients with astigmatism was significantly higher in group 3 (85%) and group 2 (53%) with premature births compared to group 1 (25%) with term babies (Table 2).

RESULTS

Children born preterm are faced with a higher rate of refractive defects than term babies. Especially myopia and astigmatism values are determined higher than term cases. For this reason, all children born preterm should be followed up regularly in terms of refractive defects and amblyopia that may develop as a result. We think that high measurements other than normal refraction values obtained with the devices used for screening should be confirmed by retinoscopy measurements with cycloplegia. However, the presence of high refractive defects in preterm cases without PR indicates that emmetropization is affected by gestational age and birth weight without the development of retinopathy. Studies with larger series are needed to show this relationship more clearly.

DISCUSSION

High refractive errors are a common finding in both preterm and term newborns which we attain frequently. High hyperopia and astigmatism seen in term babies tend to decrease rapidly in the first year of life, this is called emmetropization.^[7] Many studies report that myopic refractive error is quite high in preterm births, and it is determined that the frequency of anisometropia and astig-

Table 1. Myopic and hyperopia distributions of the groups

	n	%
Group 1		
Myopic	7	16
Hyperopia	23	52
Group 2		
Myopic	12	38
Hyperopia	4	13
Group 3		
Myopic	9	45
Hyperopia	2	10

Table 2. Astigmatism distributions of the groups

Percentage of astigmatism groups	%
Group 1	25
Group 2	53
Group 3	85

matism is higher in this group than term babies.^[8-11]

It has been shown that the prevalence of myopia in preterm infants increases with the degree of prematurity and the severity of PR.^[10,11] Some authors have described three types of myopia associated with premature. The first is physiological myopia due to premature birth and gestational stage, the second is myopia due to disruption in the development of the anterior segment, regardless of the development of PR, characterized by narrow anterior chamber angle, increased corneal curvature and spherical lens, and the third type is myopia that can range from mild to severe due to severe PR.^[12] Studies have reported that although PR is not present in preterm cases, emmetropization is affected depending on gestational age and birth weight. In preterm cases, it was observed that as the gestational week decreased, myopic values increased and SE values decreased considerably.^[11] In our study, we found that the SE values of preterm cases in group 3, whose average gestational week was less than 28 weeks, were more myopic than the other groups. In our study, when the SE values of the groups were compared, we found that there was a statistically high difference between term cases and preterm cases ($p < 0.01$). Also, SE values of the group without retinopathy among preterm cases were found to be statistically significantly higher than the group with retinopathy ($p < 0.05$). When we look at the literature, the difference in high SE values between term cases and preterm cases is different from the results in the literature.^[1,8,13] In the study conducted by Özdemir et al.,^[11] no significant difference was found between the SE values of the preterm group without PR and the group who had PR but regressed without treatment in the first year. However, in our study, the average gestational age of the PR group that regressed without treatment (27.8 ± 1.01) was lower than the study of Özdemir et al.,^[11] the decrease in SE values as the gestational age decreases may explain the increase in SE difference between the two groups, and at the same time, our measurements were screened without cycloplegia. The fact that it was made with the device may also have caused the difference.

In some fulfilled studies, it has been reported that refractive disorders in preterm babies who did not have PR in the preschool period and who did not need PR treatment were similar.^[14-16] It was also reported that these children reached the refraction values of term cases in the preschool period. On the contrary, in some studies, it was reported that the high refraction values in the pre-school group without PR and in the preterm group who did not require PR treatment are continued.^[17-19] In our cases, whether the high refraction values and the difference between the groups will continue or not, can be determined with longer follow-ups.

In the cryotherapy for retinopathy of prematurity (CRYOROP) and The early treatment for retinopathy of prematurity (ETROP) studies, it was observed that myopia or astigmatism are increased up to 6-9 months in threshold PR groups where they followed refractive disorders from

3 months to age of 3 or 5.5 years and that it is stable after the age of 1.^[3] Larsson and Saunders reported in their study that myopic shift was seen in early infancy in cases without PR or with mild PR, that decrease around the 6th month and catch term cases around the age of 2 years.^[20,21] In our study, we found the rate of myopia as 16% in term cases, 36% in the preterm group without retinopathy and 45% in the group with retinopathy. Davitt et al.^[16,22] reported the incidence of myopia as 64.5% in their preterm study under 1250 gr and Quin et al. reported this as 58%. In these studies, attention was drawn to birth weight particularly and it was emphasized that low birth weight was an important risk factor for myopia. In the study conducted by Zhu et al.,^[1] they reported the incidence of myopia as 2.22%, 6.73% and 14.29%, respectively, in similar groups. In this study, they attributed the low myopia rates to the higher birth weight of the preterms in their study. In order to determine whether the high myopia rates in our study are related to low birth weights, it will be appropriate to consider birth weights in future studies.

In our study, we observed the rate of hyperopia as 52% in term cases, and determined 13% and 10% in preterm cases with and without retinopathy, respectively. In the study where Muna et al. classified preterm cases as no PR, mild PR but not requiring treatment and requiring treatment, in their first age measurements, 3D and below hyperopia values were reported as 39.2%, 28.6% and 22%, respectively, while Akdoğan et al.^[5] reported that 2D and higher hypermetropia was 56.3% in preterms born below 36 weeks.^[12] According to the studies conducted, it is showed that hyperopia values decreased in the preschool period. In the study conducted by Özdemir et al.,^[11] the incidence of hyperopia in premature children aged 5-7 years without ROP was reported as 21%. In another study conducted by Küçükcilioğlu et al.^[24] in which preschool children were included, the incidence of hyperopia was indicated as 28.8% in children with moderate PR and 22.3% in children without RP. In our study where we accepted hyperopia above 2 D, we indicated the rate of hypermetropia as 52% in cases who were born term at 1 age, and we indicated the cases with retinopathy and without preterm as 13% and 10%, respectively. The difference in hyperopia rates especially in preterm babies in our study with other studies may be related to the differences in the gestational weeks of the babies included in the study.

Saunders et al.,^[20] reported that gestational age had a great role in high astigmatism values in their study fulfilled with 59 preterm infants. They determined that higher astigmatism values were detected at birth in very preterm babies and gestational age was decreased in after life. In our study, higher astigmatism values were determined in the first year, especially in our preterm cases compared to term cases ($p < 0.05$), and significantly higher astigmatism values were recorded statistically between both preterm case group in the group with a lower gestational age ($p < 0.01$). In their study, According to fulfilled study, Muna et al.^[12] reported 1-age astigmatism values as 54% and

53%, respectively, in preterm cases without PR and mild PR findings.^[12] We found that our I-age astigmatism values (53%/85%, respectively) were quite high in the groups with and without PR when compared to the results of the study, but this difference may have created as the cycloplegia refraction values were not obtained in our study and as the average gestational age was higher ($30.2\pm 3.4/29.4\pm 3.1$) in the study of Muna et al.^[12]

In our study, refractive values in the I.age were measured by automatic infrared videoretinography (PlusoptiX S08) without cycloplegia. In a previous study conducted by Oral et al.,^[25] this method was preferred because there are not any statistically significant difference between the results of the average spherical values videoretinography without cycloplegia and retinoscopy with cycloplegia, and preferred because of ease of use in that age group. In spite of this, according to this study conducted on children between the ages of 6–14, it was reported that the average cylindrical values obtained with PlusoptiX S08 without cycloplegia were statistically lower than the results of retinoscopy with cycloplegia significantly. In our study, we believe that measurements with and without cycloplegia should be compared in new studies in this age group, since both SE and astigmatism values were measured higher than other studies. At the same time, there are studies reporting that astigmatism values also change in preterm infants depending on the birth weight.^[18,20] Therefore, it would be appropriate to include the birth weights of the cases in future studies.

Ethics Committee Approval

Approved by the local ethics committee (11/11/2014 date and number 89513307/1009/353).

Informed Consent

Retrospective study.

Peer-review

Internally peer-reviewed.

Authorship Contributions

Concept: A.T.K., L.Y.S., A.Y.A.; Design: A.T.K., A.Y.O., L.Y.S., Ş.Ş.; Supervision: A.T.K., A.Y.O.; Fundings: A.Y.O., A.T.K., L.Y.S., Ş.Ş.; Materials: A.T.K., A.Y.O., L.Y.S.; Data: A.Y.O., A.T.K., Ş.Ş.; Analysis: A.T.K., A.Y.O., L.Y.S., Ş.Ş.; Literature search: A.T.K., A.Y.O.; Writing: A.T.K., A.Y.O.; Critical revision: A.T.K., A.Y.O., Ş.Ş.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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Term ve Preterm Çocukların Bir Yaş Refraksiyon Değerlerinin Karşılaştırılması

Amaç: Preterm doğan çocukların 1 yaş refraksiyon değerlerinin term çocuklarla karşılaştırılması amaçlandı.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmaya 26 preterm çocuğun 52 gözü ile 22 term çocuğun 44 gözü dahil edildi. Term olan olgular [Gestasyonel yaş ortalaması (GY ort.) =38.7±0.9 hafta] grup 1, preterm doğup retinopatisi olmayan olgular (GY ort.=31.6±2.03 hafta) grup 2 ve preterm doğan ve herhangi bir zonda evresi olan ama tedavi gerekmeyen olgular (GY ort.=27.8±1.01 hafta) ise grup 3 olarak değerlendirildi. Tüm olguların 1 yaş kontrol muayenelerinde, refraksiyon ölçümleri sikloplejisiz olarak Plusoptix S08 (PX) ile ölçüldükten sonra fundus muayeneleri yapıldı. Elde edilen refraksiyon değerleri sferik eşdeğer (SE) olarak kaydedildi. Gruplar arası SE ortalamaları istatistiksel olarak karşılaştırıldı.

Bulgular: Term doğan grup 1'de ki bebeklerin SE ortalaması (+0.96±1.29), grup 2 (-0.18±1.13) ve grup 3 (-1.22±1.93) ile karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede yüksek olduğu görüldü ($p<0.01$). Grup 2 ve grup 3'ün SE ortalamaları arasındaki fark istatistiksel olarak karşılaştırıldığında ise düşük derecede olsa da anlamlı bulundu ($p<0.05$). PR (+) olan grup 3'ün miyopi oranı (%45), grup 1 (%16) ve grup 2'ye (%38) göre yüksek iken, grup 1 de hipermetropi oranı (%52), grup 2 (%13) ve grup 3'e (%10) göre oldukça yüksek bulundu. Astigmatizması olan olguların oranı da grup 3 (%85) ve grup 2'de (%53) grup 1'e (%25) göre anlamlı şekilde yüksek idi.

Sonuç: Refraksiyon kusurları preterm doğan çocuklarda retinopati gelişmese bile term doğan bebeklere göre oldukça yüksek oranda görülmektedir. Bu nedenle preterm çocuklarda ambliyopi gelişimini engellemek için refraksiyon kusurları açısından tarama yapılması önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Hipermetropi yöntemleri; miyopi; prematüre retinopati; preterm çocuklar.