

당뇨망막병증 Diabetic Retinopathy

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Abstract

Retinopathy is the most common and vision threatening ocular complication of diabetes mellitus. Epidemiologic studies have described the natural history of diabetic retinopathy, and several well - designed clinical studies have demonstrated the benefits of laser photocoagulation, vitrectomy and tight metabolic control. New therapeutic trials are in progress. But it is one of the major causes of blindness in the adult population, which suggest the importance of early diagnosis and careful follow up examination as well as proper treatment in time.

Keywords : Diabetic retinopathy

가

가

가

(macroangiopathy)

(microangiopathy)

(atherosclerosis)

가

3가

가

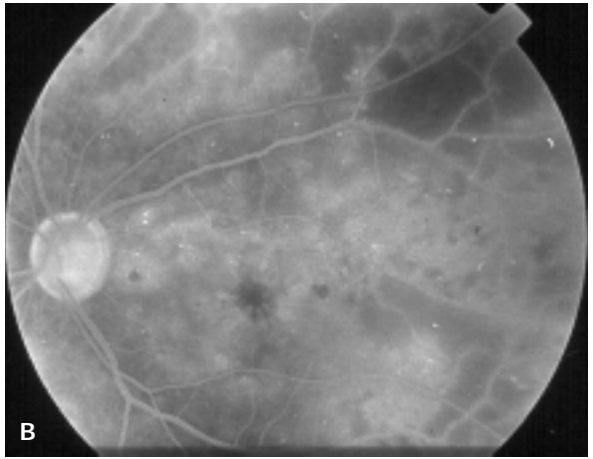
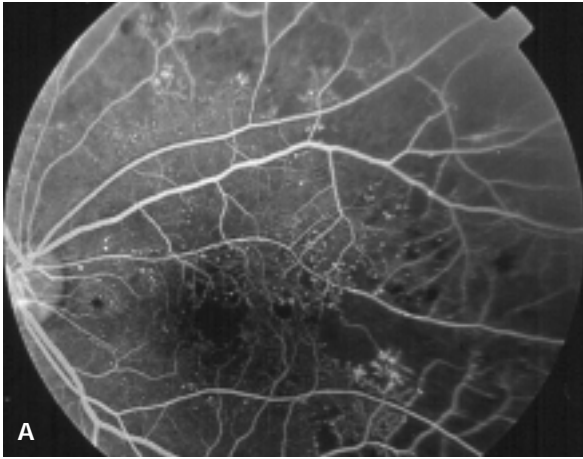
60% 가

가

()

가

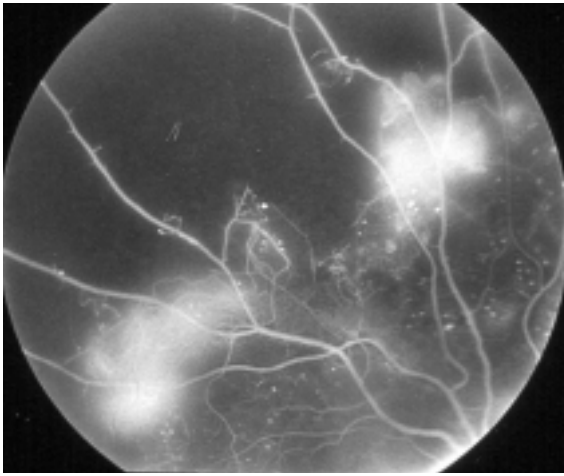
가



A)

B)

가 . (temporal)



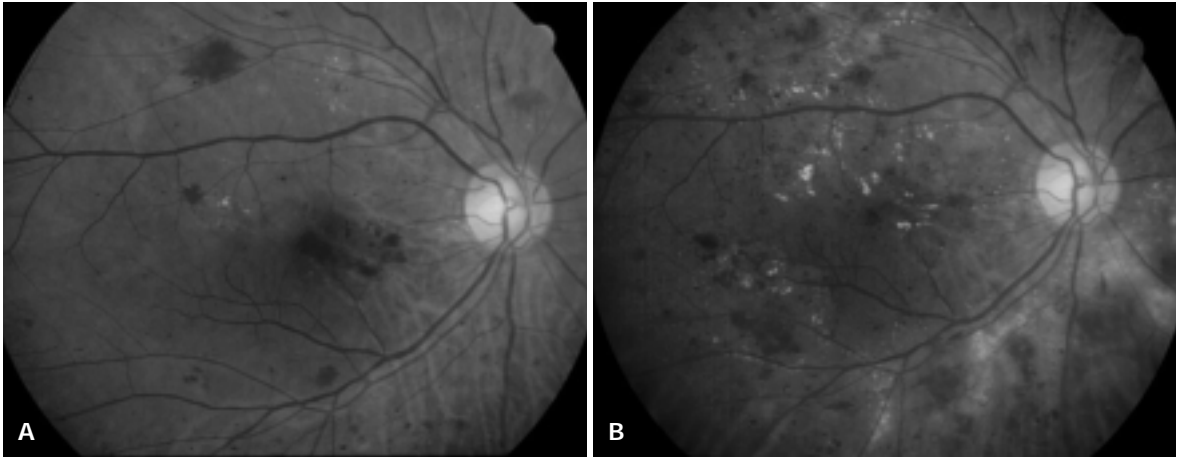
2.

1.

(prevalence)

1 (type 1 diabetes)

30		
5	17%, 5~10	27%, 10
	71~90%	,
10		1%, 20~30
30~50%, 35	67%	2 (type 2 diabetes)
	30	
		5 29%,
15	78%	, 5
2%, 15	16%	.
	2	1
가	,	2



A) 1 가

B) 2 가 , 3.

, , (1~3).

(pericyte) , 가 , (tight junction)

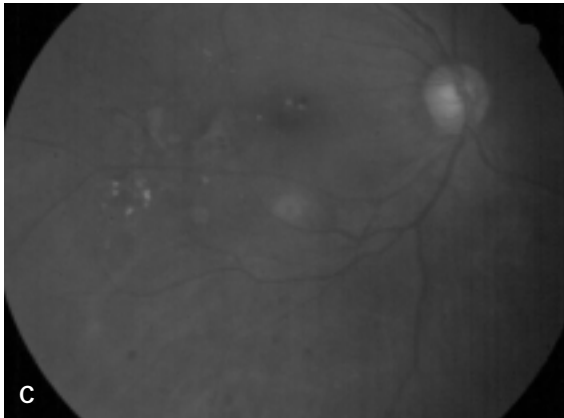
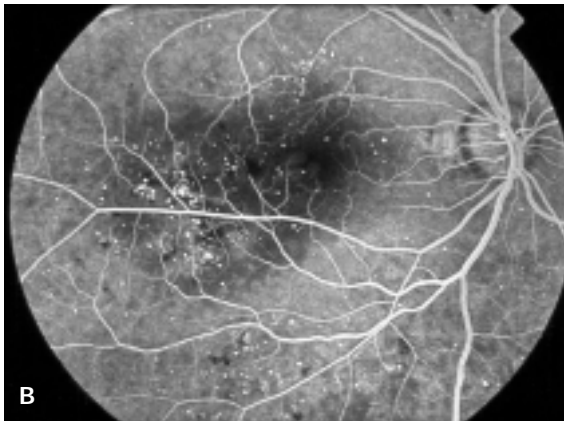
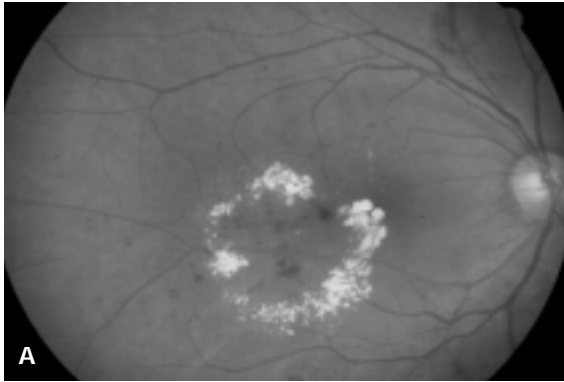
(1). 가 가 (2).

가

(slit lamp)

(indirect ophthalmoscope)

(direct ophthalmoscope)

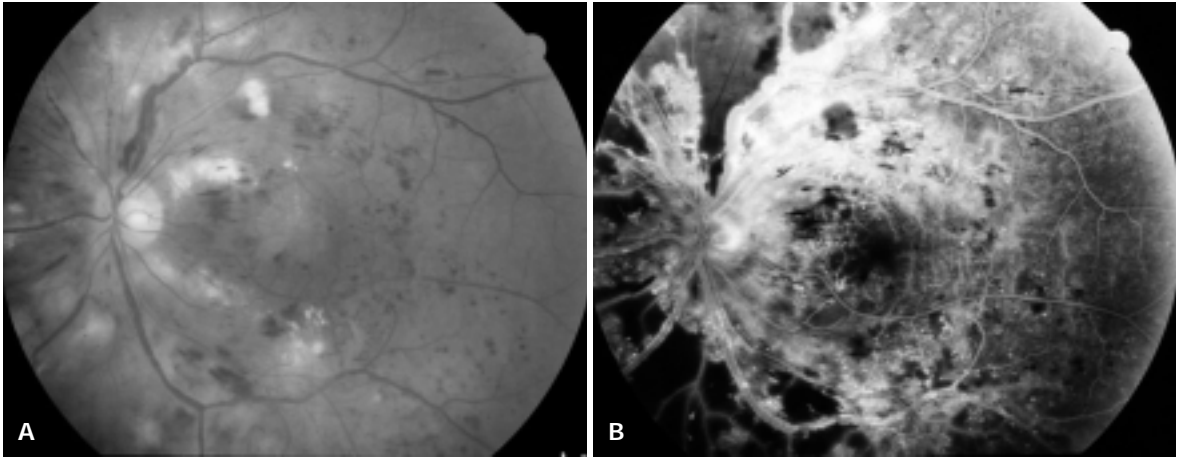


A) Background diabetic retinopathy (BDR) 가
 B) Nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) 가
 C) Proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) (focal laser) 1
 4.

(background diabetic retinopathy, BDR) (3A),
 가
 가 (pre-proliferative diabetic retinopathy, PPDR)
 , (soft exudate),
 (intraretinal microvascular abnormalities, IRMA), (venous beading)
 (3B).
 (nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy, NPDR)
 가 ,
 (internal limiting membrane)
 (proliferative diabetic retinopathy)

1.

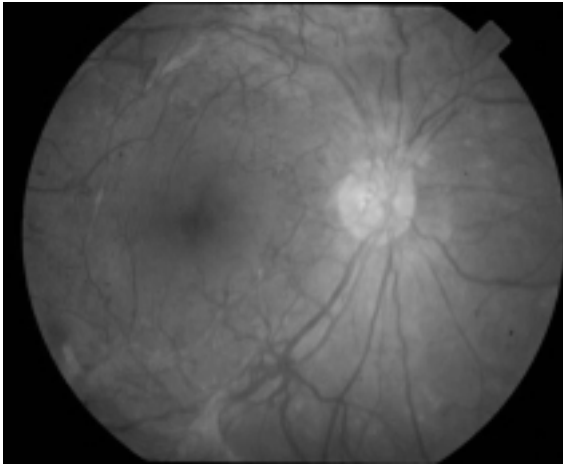
(microaneurysm) 가
 가
 (peri-cyte) 가
 가 (4A, 4B).
 (dot), (blot)
 (splinter), (flame - shaped)



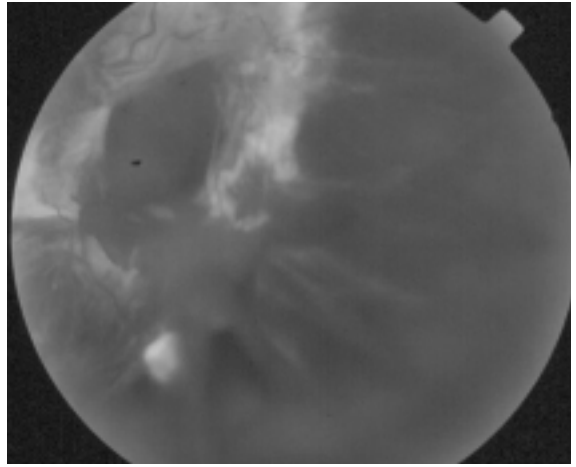
A) (inferonasal)
B)

5.

(lipoprotein) 가 (1A). (axoplasmic transport) (axon) 가 (5). (confluent patch) (subretinal fibrosis) 가 ETDRS (severe NPDR) (very severe NPDR) (4). (5).



6. , 가



7. 가 ,

2.

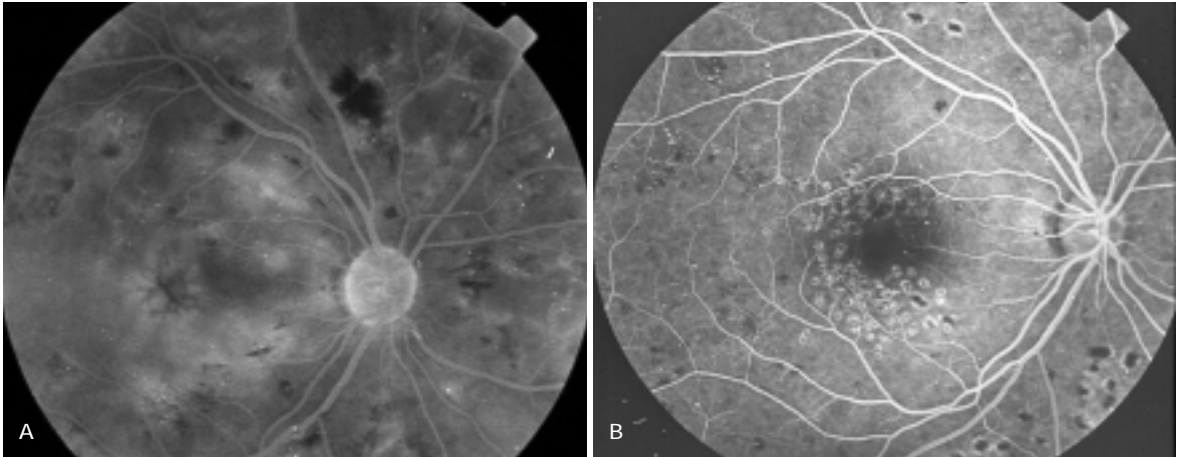
가 (5).

(optic disc) ,
 1 (1 disc diameter)
 (new vessels at
 disc, NVD) ,
 (new vessels elsewhere, NVE)
 70%
 가 , (severe visual loss)
 가 . DRS(diabetic
 retinopathy study) ,
 NVD(1/3)가 2
 10.5% ,
 26.2% .

(posterior hyaloid mem-
 brane) ,
 (temporal vascular arcade)
 가 (6). (poste-
 rior vitreous detachment)
 (7).

3.

. NVE NVD 1 (1,500 μm)



A)
B)

6

8.

가 (inner blood retinal barrier)

10% , ,

20%(30), 50%(30)

0.5

가 ,

가 가 가

2%(30), 6%(30

), 20%(30

), 63%(30),

70% (6). (cystoid macu-

(diffuse edema) (focal edema) (8A).

가 가

가 가

(4A, 4B).

(vas-

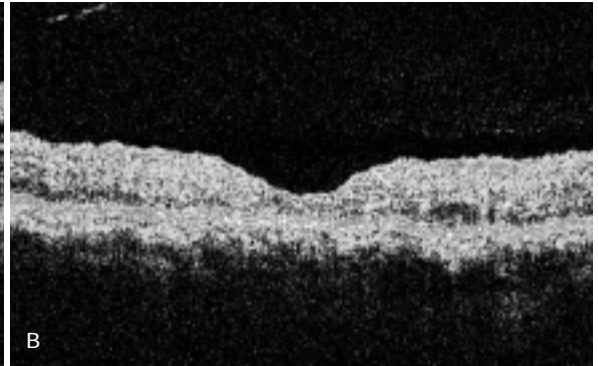
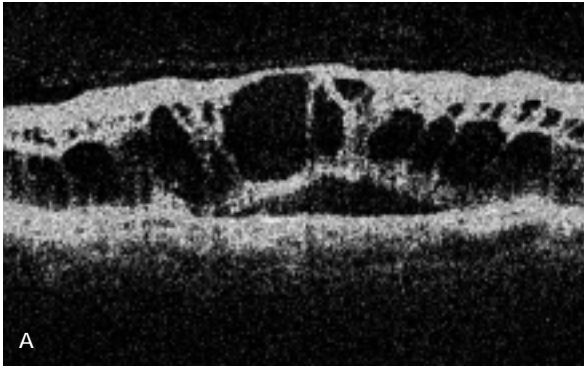
cular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)

가 , (sorbitol pathway) (aldose reductase) , aminoguanidine (non - enzymatic glycosylation) (advanced glycosylation end products, AGEs) ,

1. 가 . DCCT(Diabetes Control and Complication Trial) protein kinase C(PKC) 1 가 (tight control) , 가 (7, 8). 2 .

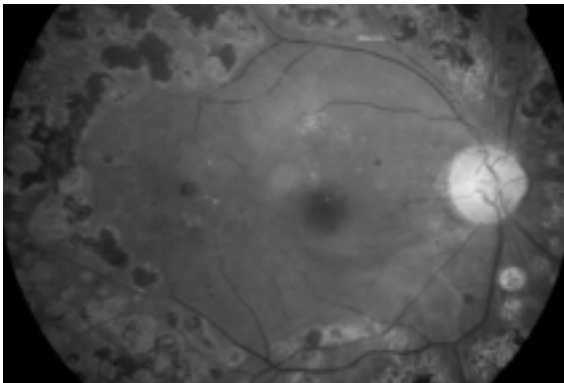
3. ETDRS(Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study) (focal laser treatment)가 3 가 2 가 , 1.0 0.5, 0.4 0.2) 12%, triglycerid 24% , CSME(clinically significant macular edema) 가 , . CSME가 가 . CSME 가 , 가 .

2. 가 가 가 ETDRS CSME가 , CSME



A)
B)

9.



10.

20%

(6).

가

가

가 (9).

가

prostaglandin

, PKC

VEGF(vascular endothelial growth factor)

down regulation

(9). 1

가 6

가 .

(focal laser)

가

(grid laser)

가 (

가

가

4, 8).

ing)

(remodel-

가

, ETDRS

가가

가

4. (Panretinal Photocoagulation, PRP) 가

(10).

DRS

, 가
(severe visual loss) 50~

65%

5/200

가

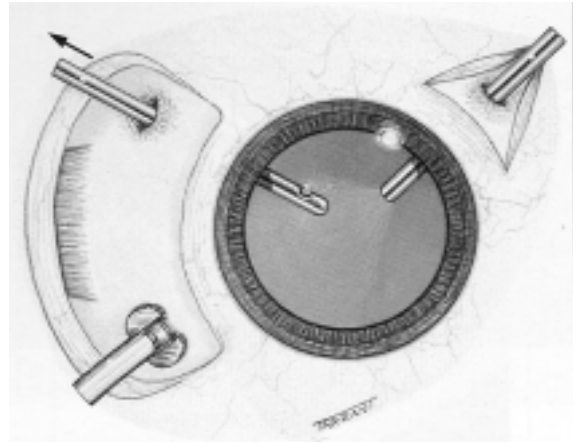
(high risk

PDR)

NVD가

NVD가

, NVE가



11.

1

17가

severe NPDR , 2가

very severe

NPDR . 1

PDR

high risk PDR

severe NPDR

52%, 15%

very severe NPDR

75%, 45%

가

(11).

5.

(10).

ETDRS

(pars plana)

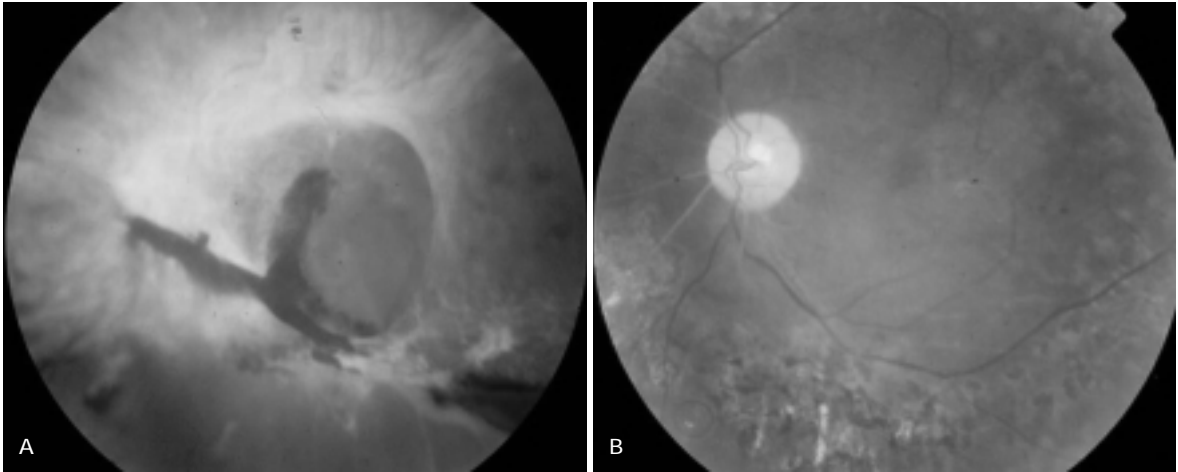
3

/ 가 4

(quadrant)

2

(



12.

11).

20

(endolaser)

가

6

가

가

가

63~87%,

88~

98%

(12).

가

가

1. Roy MS, Klein R, O'Colmain BJ, Klein BE, Moss SE, Kempen JH. The prevalence of diabetic retinopathy among adult type 1 diabetic persons in the United States. Arch Ophthalmol 2004; 122: 546 - 51
2. Kempen JH, O'Colmain BJ, Leske MC, Haffner SM, Klein R, Hamman RF, et al. The prevalence of diabetic retinopathy

