

# Evaluation of the Changes in Vessel Density and Retinal Thickness in Patients Who Underwent Unilateral Congenital Cataract Extraction by OCTA

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the changes in vessel density in patients with unilateral congenital cataract after cataract extraction.

**Materials and Methods:** Children with unilateral congenital cataract were enrolled in our study. All of the patients underwent congenital cataract extraction and intraocular lens (IOL) implantation successfully. Optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA) was performed to image the retinal vasculature in the macular and optic disc areas before and after surgery. The differences in vessel density and retinal thickness between groups were compared.

**Results:** We found that the best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was significantly improved one month after surgery compared with that before surgery ( $t=5.179$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). The axial length was also changed one month after surgery ( $t=5.350$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). The vessel density in the macular and optic disc areas of the affected eyes was significantly lower than that in the normal eyes, while the vessel density at the posterior pole was significantly improved one month after cataract extraction.

**Conclusion:** The decrease in vessel density in the macular and optic disc areas might be a consequence of the congenital cataract. Cataract extraction can relieve the form deprivation of the affected eye and increase the vessel density at the posterior pole of the affected eye significantly.

**Keywords:** unilateral congenital cataract, OCTA, cataract extraction, vessel density, form deprivation

## Introduction

Congenital cataract is the leading cause of visual disorders and blindness in children because the associated early form deprivation can seriously affect the development of the visual nervous system.<sup>1</sup> In children with unilateral congenital cataract, the contralateral eye's visual acuity is generally normal and the ability to cooperate with the examination is poor, thus early diagnosis is relatively difficult. Therefore, the diagnosis occurs relatively late, and visual acuity after cataract extraction is not perfect. The form deprivation caused by unilateral congenital cataract is complicated and the pathogenesis remains unclear. Previous studies have shown that the thickness of the retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) and central area of the macula lutea of asthenopic eyes with form deprivation after unilateral

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congenital cataract surgery is thicker than that of the normal non-amblyopic eye. Abnormalities may exist in the structure of the retina,<sup>2</sup> but change of the vessel density of the optic disc and macular area has not been reported. In this study, we compared the optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA) results of patients who underwent unilateral congenital cataract surgery at our hospital before and after surgery to explore the pathogenesis of unilateral congenital cataract and to provide a basis for the early diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

## Materials and Methods

### Participants

Children with unilateral congenital cataract and form-deprivation amblyopia were included in our study in Department of Ophthalmology, from September 2015 to December 2019. The inclusion criteria were: 1. Single-eye congenital cataract with amblyopia; 2. The logMAR best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) of the affected eye less than 0.3; 3. No other organic diseases of the eye and visual pathway. The exclusion criteria were: 1. Patients with other eye diseases in addition to congenital cataract; 2. Patients who could not cooperate with eye examinations; 3. Patients who could not cooperate with follow-up. This study was approved by the ethics committee of the First Affiliated Hospital with Nanjing Medical University, and conformed to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki. We confirm that a parent or legal guardian provided written informed consent for participation of children in this study. Patients were divided into three groups: the contralateral cataract-free eyes of the patient were used as the normal control group, the cataract eyes before surgery were assigned into the preoperative group, and the eyes that underwent surgery were assigned into postoperative group.

### Surgical Procedures

All of the children included in the study had undergone systematic ocular examination before surgery, including BCVA before and after surgery, intraocular pressure analysis, slit lamp examination, ocular A/B ultrasonography, direct/indirect ophthalmoscopy, and fundus photographic examination. The fundus density before and after surgery was examined using the Angio-OCT system (Optovue, USA, Avanti RTVue XR, longitudinal resolution=5  $\mu$ m, lateral resolution=3  $\mu$ m, scan rate=70,000 times/second). The compound tropicamide was required for mydriasis before the patient was examined. The cataract extraction procedure was performed as

follows: lensectomy with general anesthesia + continuous posterior balloon avulsion + anterior vitrectomy + intraocular lens implantation. All of the operations were performed by the same surgeon. The implanted intraocular lens was the Alcon SN60WF intraocular lens. All of the patients underwent surgery successfully, with a follow-up visit at one month after surgery.

### Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography

The parameters of Angio-OCT were set to scan in the 6.0 mm\*6.0 mm scanning mode of the macular arch area. The vessel density of the superficial layer around the macular area was calculated by the system's vascular density analysis function. The corresponding area retinal thicknesses were also recorded.<sup>3</sup> Optic disc scanning in angio-disc mode was used to scan the optic disc in the range of 4.5 mm\*4.5 mm, analyzing the small vessel density of radial peripapillary capillaries (RPC) and the RNFL thickness.<sup>4</sup> All of the examinations were performed by the same fundus doctor.

### Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 17.0 software. The measurement data were expressed as means  $\pm$  standard deviation ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ). Comparison between groups was performed by one-way analysis of variance, and pairwise comparison was performed by *t*-test.  $p < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

## Results

### Comparison of Basic Data Between Patients

There were 35 patients included in our study. The cases comprised 19 males and 16 females aged 3~13 ( $7.37 \pm 3.07$ ) years. We compared the differences between the eyes before surgery, after surgery and the normal control eyes according to the BCVA, intraocular pressure, change in the axial length and corneal refractive power (Table 1). We found that one month after surgery the BCVA was significantly improved compared with that before surgery ( $t=5.179$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). The axial length was also changed one month after surgery ( $t=5.350$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). There was no significant statistical difference in the IOP between the two groups ( $t=1.424$ ,  $p=0.159$ ).

**Table 1** Basic Information of the Patients in the Three Groups

Index	Preoperation	One Month After Surgery	Normal Control	F	P
Number of eyes	35	35	35		
Sex (Male)	19	19	19	0.151	0.860
Age	7.23±3.08	7.23±3.08	7.51±3.09	0.1	0.905
BCVA (logMAR)	1.06±0.31	0.64±0.35	-0.03±0.15	129.76	0.000
Intraocular pressure (IOP)	16.37±3.07	15.31±3.14	15.79±3.11	1.04	0.357
Eye axial length	23.21±0.27	22.83±0.33	22.51±0.21	59.11	0.000

## Comparison of the Superficial Vessel Density and Retina Thickness Around the Macular Area

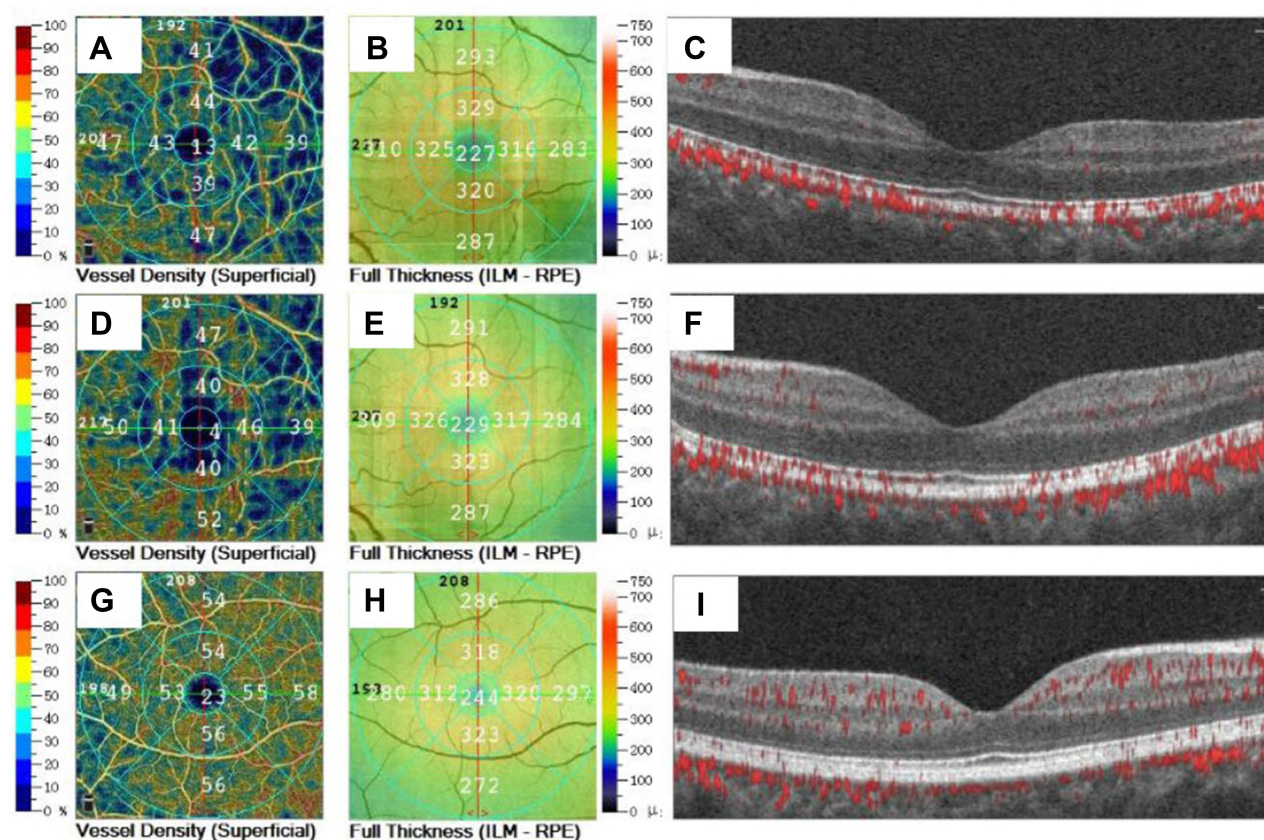
The superficial vessel density of the macular area was divided into three parts: fovea, parafovea and perifovea. Each part was divided into four sections in the last two parts. The changes of vascular density in each section were compared (Table 2). The results showed significant differences in vessel density between the ill eyes and normal control eyes (Figure 1). A partial improvement was observed in the first month after surgery, and the difference in retinal thickness in the three groups also changed.

## Comparison of the RPC Small Vessel Density and RNFL Thickness

The small vessel density of the RPC layers of the three groups was divided into eight sections, and the changes in peripapillary vessel density in each section were compared (Table 3). Table 4 shows the changes of vessel density and thickness between preoperation and postoperation groups using a paired *t*-test. Figure 2 shows the differences in vessel density and retinal thickness between the three groups. The results show that the average vessel density in the cataract eye was significantly lower than the normal eye ( $t=-7.465$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), but was not significantly

**Table 2** Superficial Vessel Density and Thickness in the Macular Area Between the Three Groups

Macular Vessel Density	Preoperation	One Month After Surgery	Normal Control Eye	F	p value
Superficial vessel					
Fovea	20.11±1.61	22.14±1.79	23.97±1.95	40.92	0.000
ParaFovea	46.03±2.98	48.80±2.70	52.97±2.09	62.51	0.000
Tempo	48.20±3.40	50.74±2.86	53.91±1.88	36.90	0.000
Superior	47.77±2.33	51.17±3.36	54.97±1.77	68.71	0.000
Nasal	48.20±3.06	50.49±1.76	54.97±1.25	89.13	0.000
Inferior	45.14±3.11	49.57±3.00	56.66±1.08	179.01	0.000
PeriFovea	46.89±2.44	51.03±2.02	52.51±1.46	73.50	0.000
Tempo	44.63±2.00	45.94±2.53	49.34±1.86	44.77	0.000
Superior	46.06±3.07	48.00±2.28	53.49±2.05	82.97	0.000
Nasal	48.74±3.94	52.03±2.40	56.77±1.14	75.94	0.000
Inferior	45.20±2.75	49.11±2.83	54.06±1.70	112.17	0.000
Thickness					
Fovea	233.80±4.05	234.94±3.60	250.20±3.43	214.24	0.000
ParaFovea	301.20±11.51	298.37±22.52	322.34±6.75	58.00	0.000
Tempo	298.20±11.11	295.66±10.03	309.94±9.64	19.24	0.000
Superior	305.54±11.82	305.09±10.23	318.63±12.40	15.59	0.000
Nasal	295.43±10.89	295.29±11.52	318.63±10.52	52.41	0.000
Inferior	304.71±9.81	305.89±8.81	321.37±3.59	48.58	0.000
PeriFovea	261.97±4.24	263.11±4.83	278.54±6.90	101.15	0.000
Tempo	260.29±8.12	263.09±7.82	269.31±6.14	13.60	0.000
Superior	265.71±8.58	264.46±9.52	283.06±5.96	56.81	0.000
Nasal	265.57±10.98	269.57±11.24	295.66±10.73	77.45	0.000
Inferior	260.51±9.86	260.54±7.56	276.71±8.41	40.74	0.000



**Figure 1** The superficial vessels density and retinal thickness of macular area in different groups. (A) superficial vessel density before operation, (B) full reinal thickness before operation, (C) structure and blood flow of macular area before operation; (D) superficial vessel density at 1 month after surgery, (E) full reinal thickness at 1 month after surgery, (F) structure and blood flow of macular area at 1 month after surgery; (G) superficial vessel density in normal control eye, (H) full reinal thickness in normal control eye, (I) structure and blood flow of macular area in normal control eye.

improved one month after surgery ( $t=-1.493$ ,  $p=0.14$ ), except for Nasal Inferior part, Tempo Superior part, Superior Tempo and Superior Nasal part. For the RNFL thickness, the average thickness was not significantly changed after surgery ( $t=-0.472$ ,  $p=0.671$ ). There was no significant difference in the average thickness between the three groups.

## Discussion

As a noninvasive fundus angiography method, OCTA can accurately analyze the vessel densities in the optic disc and macular area, providing a basis for the diagnosis and treatment of ophthalmic diseases and prognosis evaluation.<sup>5</sup> A previous study showed that abnormal retinal neuroepithelium layer thickness of the optic disc and macular area in eyes with unilateral congenital cataract may be an underlying cause of this disease.<sup>2</sup> Our study first used OCTA to detect the vessel density in the optic disc and macular area of eyes with unilateral congenital cataract, and our results indicated that the vascular density

of the macular area and optic disc of the affected eye was significantly lower than that of the normal eye. Additionally, the vessel density and retina thickness of the macular area were significantly improved after cataract extraction surgery compared with before surgery. However, the average thickness of RNFL showed no obvious distinction between three groups.

The cause of unilateral congenital cataract is complicated, and its pathogenesis remain unclear. Our study found that in all eyes with unilateral congenital cataract, the vessel density in the macular area and optic disc area is significantly lower than that in the normal control eye. Thus, we infer that the decrease in vascular density in the fundus posterior pole may be an underlying cause of vision loss and cataract. The currently accepted treatment for congenital cataract is early surgery to ensure transparency of the refractive medium and optical correction as soon as possible.<sup>6</sup> In our study, after the cataract was found, lensectomy and intraocular lens implantation were performed in time.



**Table 3** RPC Layer Small Vessel Density and RNFL Thickness Between the Three Groups

Optic Disc Blood Vessel Density	Preoperation	One Month After Surgery	Normal Control Eye	F	p value
RPC small vessels density					
Peripapillary	43.23±2.98	44.31±3.10	48.20±2.58	28.52	0.000
Nasal Superior	43.11±3.10	43.31±2.93	48.09±1.93	36.83	0.000
Nasal Inferior	40.34±4.93	45.86±3.41	45.83±3.37	22.40	0.000
Inferior Nasal	44.71±5.31	45.34±4.36	50.29±2.49	18.32	0.000
Inferior Tempo	47.97±6.39	45.91±5.08	53.71±4.91	18.92	0.000
Tempo Inferior	46.69±2.23	46.97±3.75	55.00±2.96	84.20	0.000
Tempo Superior	48.66±2.44	50.03±1.89	55.43±2.13	95.83	0.000
Superior Tempo	53.20±2.29	52.17±1.47	55.77±3.12	21.14	0.000
Superior Nasal	49.00±3.48	51.26±3.42	54.66±3.15	25.21	0.000
RNFL thickness					
Peripapillary	115.74±5.71	116.34±6.06	116.89±5.45	0.35	0.708
Nasal Superior	110.29±8.61	109.14±8.35	114.80±10.46	3.71	0.028
Nasal Inferior	97.77±6.67	100.03±7.53	99.34±7.88	0.86	0.426
Inferior Nasal	113.63±10.67	116.54±11.87	116.97±10.76	0.94	0.40
Inferior Tempo	156.46±11.33	158.09±9.27	157.46±12.14	0.20	0.822
Tempo Inferior	78.46±7.18	76.11±8.16	78.43±9.86	0.881	0.417
Tempo Superior	66.94±11.27	71.37±10.78	68.40±11.70	1.41	0.249
Superior Tempo	122.40±14.15	127.17±12.45	121.89±13.83	1.63	0.20
Superior Nasal	150.23±11.39	150.69±11.10	152.60±10.97	0.445	0.642

The postoperative visual acuity of the affected eye was significantly improved compared with the preoperative visual acuity. Compared with the normal control eye, although the postoperative visual acuity of the affected eye was still amblyopic, the surgery had already maintained the transparency of the refractive axis of the affected eye. Continuous amblyopia training is expected to improve the eyesight of the affected eye. Additionally, we found that after cataract extraction surgery, the vascular density in the macular area and optic disc area of the affected eye was significantly improved compared with that preoperatively, which suggested that after the form deprivation of the affected eye was relieved, the refractive axis of the affected eye became transparent, leading to increased stimulation of optical signals entering the eye, after which the fundus structure would change accordingly. With increased retinal vascular density, optic nerve stimulation may be further developed, significantly improving visual acuity compared with that preoperatively.

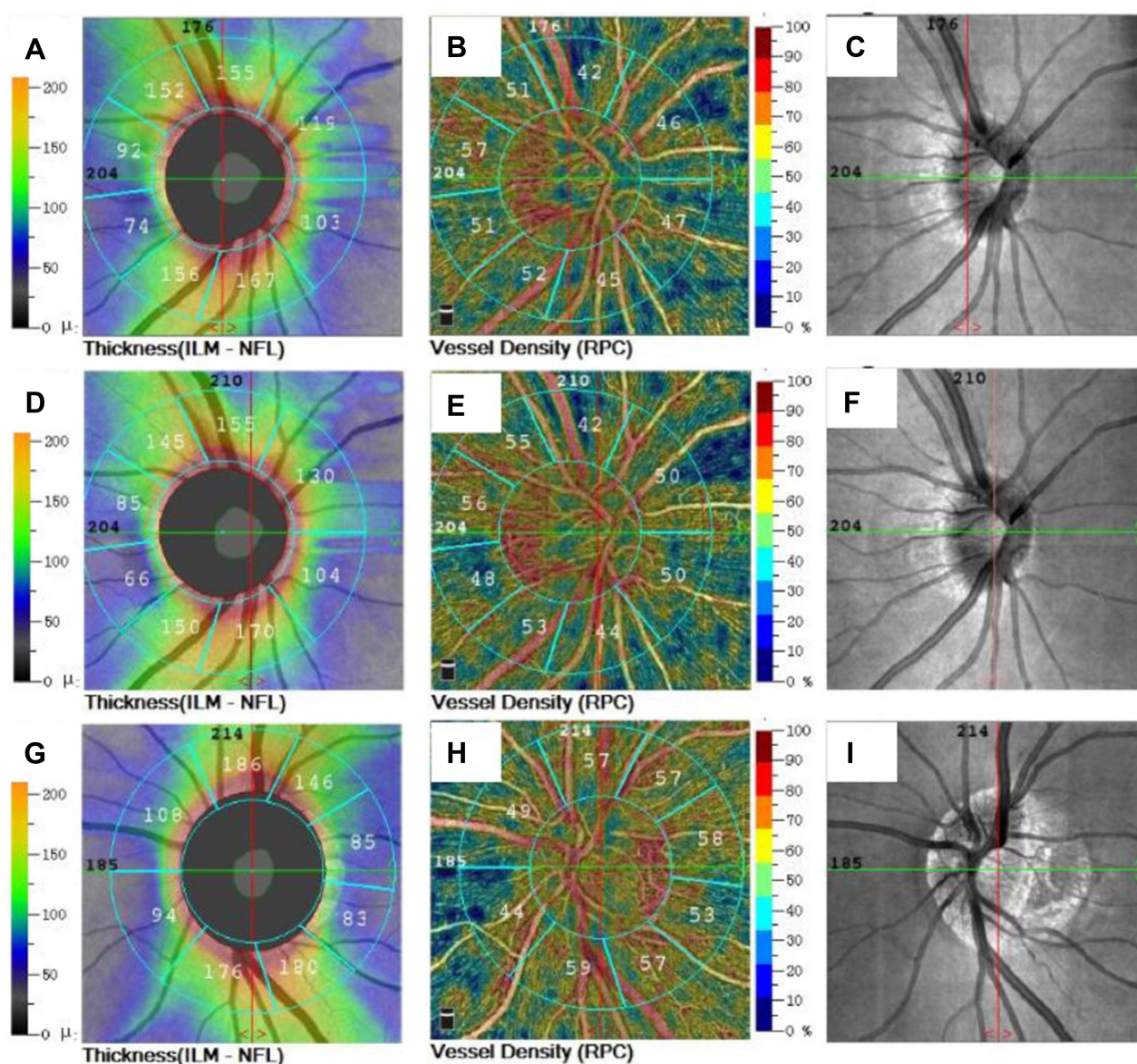
Early form deprivation is considered a major obstacle to vision development. Additionally, abnormal axis oculi development is a cause of low vision in congenital cataracts.<sup>7</sup> A study showed that the axis oculi of children with unilateral congenital cataracts less than

18 months of age was shorter than that of the normal eye; with prolongation of form deprivation, the axis oculi of the affected eye was gradually prolonged and grew significantly compared with that of the normal eye.<sup>8</sup> According to our findings, the axis oculi of the affected eye was longer than that of the normal eye, and the difference was statistically significant. One month after cataract extraction, the axial length of the eye was gradually tending towards that of the normal eye. Thus, the development of the axial length in children's eyes may gradually become normal if the form deprivation of the affected eye can be released as soon as possible.

The choice of timing for unilateral congenital cataract surgery is crucial for visual rehabilitation of children. Early treatment is the key to achieving a good prognosis. Studies have recommended that surgery should be performed within 2 years of age before the critical period of visual development, while others have recommended that surgical treatment should be performed within 6 months after birth.<sup>9,10</sup> The sooner the form deprivation is released, the more favorable it is for the eye to obtain good vision and then establish binocular stereo vision.<sup>11,12</sup> OCTA can objectively reflect the retinal blood flow and vascular density of

**Table 4** Paired *t*-Test of Superficial Vessel Density and Thickness in the Macular Area, RPC Layer Small Vessel Density and RNFL Thickness Before and One Month After Surgery

Paired <i>t</i> -Test	Preoperation	One Month After Surgery	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i> value
BCVA (logMAR)	1.06±0.31	0.64±0.35	4.87	0.000
Intraocular pressure (IOP)	16.37±3.07	15.31±3.14	1.42	0.164
Eye axial length	23.21±0.27	22.83±0.33	5.27	0.000
Macular superficial vessel				
Fovea	20.11±1.61	22.14±1.79	-4.84	0.000
ParaFovea	46.03±2.98	48.80±2.70	-4.66	0.000
Tempo	48.20±3.40	50.74±2.86	-3.59	0.001
Superior	47.77±2.33	51.17±3.36	-4.84	0.000
Nasal	48.20±3.06	50.49±1.76	-3.95	0.000
Inferior	45.14±3.11	49.57±3.00	-6.94	0.000
PeriFovea	46.89±2.44	51.03±2.02	-7.41	0.000
Tempo	44.63±2.00	45.94±2.53	-2.54	0.016
Superior	46.06±3.07	48.00±2.28	-2.98	0.005
Nasal	48.74±3.94	52.03±2.40	-3.89	0.000
Inferior	45.20±2.75	49.11±2.83	-5.99	0.000
Macular Thickness				
Fovea	233.80±4.05	234.94±3.60	-1.17	0.251
ParaFovea	301.20±11.51	298.37±22.52	1.13	0.266
Tempo	298.20±11.11	295.66±10.03	0.885	0.383
Superior	305.54±11.82	305.09±10.23	0.16	0.872
Nasal	295.43±10.89	295.29±11.52	0.06	0.956
Inferior	304.71±9.81	305.89±8.81	-0.49	0.626
PeriFovea	261.97±4.24	263.11±4.83	-1.01	0.322
Tempo	260.29±8.12	263.09±7.82	-1.46	0.154
Superior	265.71±8.58	264.46±9.52	0.58	0.567
Nasal	265.57±10.98	269.57±11.24	-1.46	0.153
Inferior	260.51±9.86	260.54±7.56	-0.01	0.990
RPC small vessels density				
Peripapillary	43.23±2.98	44.31±3.10	-1.51	0.141
Nasal Superior	43.11±3.10	43.31±2.93	-0.27	0.788
Nasal Inferior	40.34±4.93	45.86±3.41	-7.25	0.000
Inferior Nasal	44.71±5.31	45.34±4.36	-0.56	0.582
Inferior Tempo	47.97±6.39	45.91±5.08	1.35	0.184
Tempo Inferior	46.69±2.23	46.97±3.75	-0.36	0.722
Tempo Superior	48.66±2.44	50.03±1.89	-2.76	0.009
Superior Tempo	53.20±2.29	52.17±1.47	2.20	0.034
Superior Nasal	49.00±3.48	51.26±3.42	-2.90	0.007
RNFL thickness				
Peripapillary	115.74±5.71	116.34±6.06	-0.49	0.630
Nasal Superior	110.29±8.61	109.14±8.35	0.59	0.560
Nasal Inferior	97.77±6.67	100.03±7.53	-1.44	0.158
Inferior Nasal	113.63±10.67	116.54±11.87	-1.11	0.274
Inferior Tempo	156.46±11.33	158.09±9.27	-0.66	0.512
Tempo Inferior	78.46±7.18	76.11±8.16	1.38	0.177
Tempo Superior	66.94±11.27	71.37±10.78	-1.76	0.088
Superior Tempo	122.40±14.15	127.17±12.45	-1.35	0.187
Superior Nasal	150.23±11.39	150.69±11.10	-0.15	0.878



**Figure 2** The RPC vessel density and peripapillary thickness of optic disc in different groups. (A) Peripapillary thickness of optic disc before operation, (B) RPC vessel density before operation, (C) scanning laser fundus image of optic disc before operation, (D) peripapillary thickness of optic disc at 1 month after surgery, (E) RPC vessel density at 1 month after surgery, (F) scanning laser fundus image of optic disc at 1 month after surgery; (G) peripapillary thickness of optic disc in normal control eye, (H) RPC vessel density in normal control eye, (I) scanning laser fundus image of optic disc in normal control eye.

**Abbreviation:** RPC, radial peripapillary capillaries.

the eye. The method is simple and can play a role in evaluating and predicting the visual function after cataract extraction, facilitating the timely and effective adjustment of the patient's postoperative rehabilitation treatment plan. However, the sample size of this study was relatively small, and the postoperative follow-up time was short. Therefore, changes in vessel density after unilateral congenital cataract extraction require further study, with the inclusion of more samples and extension of the observation and follow-up times.

## Conclusion

In summary, unilateral congenital cataract should be removed as soon as possible, to significantly improve the visual acuity of the affected eye and increase the ocular density of the fundus macular and optic disc. OCTA can objectively evaluate the blood flow and vessel density of the fundus of eyes with unilateral congenital cataract, providing a basis for evaluating and predicting visual function after surgery and facilitating the adjustment of treatment for patients with unilateral congenital cataract.

## Ethics and Consent Statement

This study was approved by the ethics committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, and conformed to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki and written informed consent was obtained from all parents or caregivers.

## Author Contributions

Weiwei Zhang, Huan Hu, and Haixia Cheng are co-first authors and they contributed equally in this study. W.Z., H. H. and H.X.C. have contributed to the conception and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, and drafting the manuscript. Q.H.L. has contributed to the acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, and drafting the manuscript. D.Q.Y. has contributed to the conception and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, and critically reviewing the manuscript. All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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## Disclosure

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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