

雷珠单抗玻璃体腔内注射联合激光光凝治疗黄斑囊样水肿

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Intravitreal lucentis combined laser photocoagulation treatment on macular edema

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Abstract

• AIM: To investigate the efficacy of intravitreal lucentis combined laser photocoagulation treatment on macular edema.

• METHODS: Ninety - eight patients (136 eyes) with macular edema diagnosed by ocular-fundus examination, fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA). Sixty-eight eyes of them were treated with intravitreal lucentis combined laser photocoagulation and sixty - eight eyes only laser photocoagulation. The follow-up time was 1 month, 3, 6 months. Visual acuity and FFA were measured.

• RESULTS: Among patients with intravitreal lucentis combined laser photocoagulation, visual acuity in 51 eyes (75.0%) was improved in 2 lines or more and 10 eyes (14.7%) remained no change, 7 eyes(10.3%) decreased. Edema in 59 eyes (86. 8%) reduced after treatment. Among patients with laser photocoagulation, visual acuity

in 12 eyes (17.6%) was improved in 2 lines or more and 42 eyes (61.8%) remained no change, 14 eyes(20.6%) decreased. Edema in 21 eyes (30.9%) reduced after treatment.

• CONCLUSION: The result of intravitreal lucentis acetonide combined laser photocoagulation treatment for macular edema is better than those of only using laser photocoagulation.

• KEYWORDS: intravitreal lucentis; laser photocoagulation; macular edema; clinical observation

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摘要

目的:观察雷珠单抗玻璃体腔内注射联合激光光凝治疗黄斑囊样水肿的疗效。

方法:2011-12/2013-01 在我科确诊的黄斑囊样水肿患者98例136眼,其中单眼患者40例,双眼患者48例,随机选48例双眼患者中任一眼及40例单眼患者中20眼共68眼为玻璃体腔内注药联合光凝治疗组(简称联合组),另68眼为单纯光凝治疗组(简称单纯光凝组),两组黄斑水肿无显著性差异。联合组先行雷珠单抗玻璃体腔内注射,1wk后再行标准的黄斑区格栅状光凝;单纯光凝组行标准的黄斑区格栅状光凝治疗,对比分析治疗前后视力、眼底及眼底荧光血管造影(FFA)的变化。

结果:联合组视力提高51眼(75.0%),视力不变10眼(14.7%),视力下降7眼(10.3%)。水肿吸收59眼(86.8%),水肿未退9眼(13.2%);单纯光凝组视力提高12眼(17.6%),视力不变42眼(61.8%),视力下降14眼(20.6%)。水肿吸收21眼(30.9%),水肿未退47眼(69.1%),经统计学分析,联合组较单纯光凝组视力提高多,黄斑水肿吸收快($P<0.05$)。

结论:玻璃体腔内注射雷珠单抗联合激光光凝治疗可促进黄斑囊样水肿的吸收,提高患者视力。

关键词:雷珠单抗玻璃体腔内注射;视网膜光凝;黄斑囊样水肿;临床观察

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0 引言

黄斑水肿是由于黄斑区局部毛细血管内皮细胞屏障(血-视网膜内屏障)或/和视网膜色素上皮细胞屏障(血-视网膜外屏障)功能损害,致液体渗漏造成的一种细胞外水肿^[1],其发病机制尚不清楚^[2]。早期激光光凝可以减轻临床显著的黄斑水肿^[3],但弥漫性黄斑水肿患者中约有24%的患眼对激光光凝治疗不敏感^[4],即便行激光光凝治疗,其预后视力仍较差^[5]。近年来,将抗血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)的生物制剂应用于黄斑水肿的治疗成为国内外研究的热点,其中Lucentis是目前已知作用最强的抗VEGF生物制剂^[6]。临床采用雷珠单抗玻璃体腔内注射治疗各种病变所致的黄斑水肿已取得良好效果,我科采用雷珠单抗玻璃体腔内注射联合激光光凝治疗黄斑水肿,疗效确切,现介绍如下。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 2011-12/2013-01 在我科确诊的黄斑水肿患者98例136眼,其中男56例,女42例,年龄53~78(平均63.6)岁;单眼患者40例,双眼患者48例,诊断标准如下:(1)直接眼底镜检查发现黄斑水肿,经眼底荧光血管造影(FFA)检查确诊为黄斑水肿患者,按ETDRS分级标准^[7],I级包括中心凹在内,距离中心凹500μm之内的视网膜增厚;II级包括中心凹在内,距离中心凹500μm之内出现硬性渗出合并视网膜水肿;III级距离中心凹1500μm之内的面积约1个视乳头直径以上的视网膜增厚。本研究对象98例136眼中,其中黄斑水肿I级54眼,II级49眼,III级33眼。(2)未曾行激光光凝治疗。

1.2 方法 随机选48例双眼患者中任一眼及40例单眼患者中20眼共68眼为玻璃体腔内注药联合光凝治疗组(简称联合组),另68眼为单纯光凝治疗组(简称单纯光凝组),两组患者中患眼黄斑水肿无显著性差异。联合组先行雷珠单抗玻璃体腔内注射,1wk后再行标准的黄斑区格栅状光凝;单纯光凝组行标准的黄斑区格栅状光凝,治疗后随访6mo,观察两组治疗后1,3,6mo视力、眼底及FFA的变化。

1.2.1 雷珠单抗玻璃体腔内注射 按常规眼科手术要求消毒铺巾,爱尔卡因眼表面麻醉后开睑,1mL空针4.5号皮试针头抽取0.1mL/0.3mg在颞下方角膜缘后3.5mm垂直于巩膜面进针,缓慢注入玻璃体腔,拔出针头后湿棉签按压创口2~3min。包扎患眼,嘱患者坐位,以免药物沉积在黄斑区影响视力。

1.2.2 激光治疗 采用美国IRDEX公司的532半导体激光治疗仪进行标准的黄斑区格栅状光凝:呈C形光凝,自距中心凹500~750μm开始向外,用直径100μm的光斑围绕中心凹做2~3排环形光凝,能量大小为200~400mW,曝光时间0.1~0.2ms,产生I~II级光斑,光斑间隔1个光斑直径。再以直径200μm的光斑对后极部光凝,光凝范围上、下达上、下血管弓,颞侧达上、下血管弓交界处,保留视盘黄斑束部位,能量大小为200~400mW,曝光时间0.1~0.2ms,产生I~II级光斑,光斑间隔1个光斑直径。

1.2.3 重复治疗 治疗后每周用直接检眼镜观察黄斑水肿情况,3mo后联合组患者如黄斑水肿未消退可再行玻璃

表1 两组治疗后视力情况 眼(%)

组别	眼数	视力提高	视力不变	视力下降
联合组	68	51(75.0)	10(14.7)	7(10.3)
单纯光凝组	68	12(17.6)	42(61.8)	14(20.6)

表2 两组治疗6mo后水肿变化 眼(%)

组别	眼数	水肿减轻	水肿未退
联合组	68	59(86.8)	9(13.2)
单纯光凝组	68	21(30.9)	47(69.1)

体腔内注射1次;单纯光凝组患者如黄斑水肿未消退,行眼底荧光血管造影后,再补作局部光凝。两组患者中8眼两次玻璃体腔内注药,17眼2次激光治疗。

统计学分析:数据采用SPSS 10.0软件进行统计分析,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 为有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 疗效判断标准

2.1.1 视力变化判断标准 以国际标准视力表检查患者治疗前及治疗后1,3,6mo的矫正视力,视力提高或下降2行或2行以上为视力提高或视力下降,视力变化在1行范围内为视力不变,视力在0.1以下者,以视力变化0.02为1行计。

2.1.2 黄斑水肿消退分级 根据激光治疗前及治疗后1,3,6mo的眼底荧光造影及黄斑OCT检查结果确定黄斑水肿的消退程度。其中:治疗6mo后黄斑区无明显渗漏或渗漏减少1个象限及以上者为水肿吸收(有效),治疗6mo后黄斑区渗漏无明显减少甚至加重者为未吸收(无效)。

2.2 视力 两组激光治疗6mo后视力检查结果见表1,两组视力变化差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=6.34$, $P=0.03$)。

2.3 水肿消退 单纯光凝组治疗后1mo水肿减轻者3眼,3mo水肿减轻者18眼,6mo水肿减轻者21眼;联合治疗组治疗后1mo水肿减轻者21眼,3mo水肿减轻者46眼,6mo水肿减轻者59眼。两组激光治疗6mo后黄斑水肿变化结果见表2,两组水肿变化差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=7.25$, $P=0.015$)。

3 讨论

黄斑水肿是眼科常见疾病,其发生是多因素、复杂的过程,常并发于眼底血管性疾病,如:糖尿病视网膜病变^[8]、视网膜静脉阻塞^[9]等,是导致视力损害的原因之一。眼底镜下表现为视网膜增厚,FFA表现为局部或弥漫性荧光素渗漏^[10],其发病机制系血-视网膜屏障(blood-retinal barrier, BRB)破坏所致。视网膜屏障功能的破坏与缺血状态下一些内源性细胞因子如前列腺素^[11]、血管内皮生长因子^[12]等释放有关。长期黄斑水肿将导致视功能不可逆的损害^[13]。视网膜光凝治疗可达到封闭病变血管的作用,在一定程度上缓解部分水肿,可减轻约50%由黄斑水肿引起的视力丧失^[14],但对一些难治性黄斑水肿如严重的弥漫性黄斑水肿、视网膜显著增厚的黄斑水肿,单纯激光治疗难以奏效。

VEGF属于一类基因家族,包括血小板生长因子(PGF)^[15]、VEGF-A^[16]、VEGF-B^[17]、VEGF-C^[18]和VEGF-D^[19]。

其中 VEGF-A 目前已被认为是诱导血管再生最有效的因素^[16]。它主要有六种亚型: 121, 145, 165, 183, 189 和 206^[20]。VEGF-A 是两种酪氨酸酶受体(VEGFR-1^[21] 和 VEGFR-2^[22])的配体,这两种受体都通过向下传递信息而发挥作用。VEGF-A 尤其是同源异构体 VEGF-165 在黄斑水肿的发病机制中成为一种重要因素^[23]。VEGF 生物学特性主要表现在两个方面:增加血管通透性和促进血管内皮细胞增殖,其过度释放在众多视网膜血管疾病中都扮演着重要角色^[24,25],如视网膜静脉阻塞、糖尿病视网膜病变等。

近年来,VEGF 抑制剂成为新型抗新生血管生成靶向治疗药物在临床治疗黄斑水肿取得了很好的疗效。它主要通过拮抗作用抑制新生血管生成、降低血管通透性、调控血-视网膜屏障通透性,从而达到促进视网膜内渗液吸收和改善黄斑水肿的目的^[26]。目前,用于治疗黄斑水肿的 VEGF 抑制剂主要有 pegaptanib (Macugen)^[27]、bevacizumab (Avastin, 贝伐单抗)^[28] 和 ranibizumab (Lucentis, 雷珠单抗)^[29]。雷珠单抗作为第二代人源化的抗 VEGF 重组鼠单克隆抗体片段(recombinant humanized antigen-binding fragment, rhuFab),分子量较小,能较好地穿透视网膜,玻璃体内的生物利用度可达 50% ~ 60%,是被美国 FDA 批准用于眼病治疗的唯一抗 VEGF 药物,其整体有效性、安全性和经玻璃体腔注射的给药方式已在治疗 AMD 的大量研究中得到证实^[29],其对人 VEGF-A 的所有亚型都具有特异性和亲和力,主要作用机制为结合 VEGF 后,阻止血管渗漏和新生血管的形成,从而抑制黄斑水肿的形成^[30]。

目前 Lucentis 经玻璃体腔内注射,治疗黄斑水肿已在一些国家和地区获得批准,其整体安全性也已被大量研究所证实^[31]。理论上玻璃体腔内注射 Lucentis 是可能引起全身副作用的,因为抗 VEGF 抗体可以从玻璃体腔进入全身血液系统,而阻断血液循环系统的 VEGF 可能增加高血压、血栓栓塞性疾病等并发症的风险甚至死亡,但目前还没有源于玻璃体腔内注药后引起全身毒副作用的相关报道。本研究中 Lucentis 联合治疗组在随访期间最常见的并发症是注射部位结膜充血和球结膜下出血,与相关文献报道一致^[32]。

在 VEGF 抑制剂应用于临床之前,曲安奈德(triamcinolone acetonide, TA)被广泛用于治疗各种内眼性、新生血管性、增殖性或水肿性疾病,疗效显著。曲安奈德是一种长效皮质类固醇激素,经玻璃体腔内注射后局部药物浓度高,抗炎及消除水肿效果显著,但后期存在引起青光眼、白内障等眼部并发症的风险^[33]。与球内注射 TA 相比,Lucentis 球内注射后尚未有上述眼部并发症的报道,临床应用前景广阔。

黄斑水肿吸收的快慢、程度持久而稳定与否对患者的视力预后具有重要意义,尤其是中心凹附近,长期水肿对视力恢复影响最大,且这一区域仅一定范围内能行视网膜光凝治疗。我们将 Lucentis 玻璃体腔内注射和黄斑区视网膜光凝联合起来,从观察结果看,Lucentis 联合光凝治疗组视力的恢复明显优于单纯光凝治疗组,黄斑水肿的吸

收好且快于单纯光凝治疗组,能显著减轻黄斑水肿,程度持久而稳定。Lucentis 联合视网膜光凝治疗黄斑水肿可使两者的优点得到加强,是一种更有效的治疗手段,且具有操作简单、效果明显、并发症少等优势,是临床治疗黄斑水肿较为有效的措施。

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