

引文格式:方丽英,黄宝宇,黄敏丽. Ozurdex 与康柏西普治疗视网膜静脉阻塞继发黄斑水肿的疗效对比[J]. 眼科新进展, 2021, 41(3): 231-235. doi:10. 13389/j. cnki. rao. 2021. 0048

【应用研究】

Ozurdex 与康柏西普治疗视网膜静脉阻塞继发黄斑水肿的疗效对比[△]

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收稿日期:2020-08-16
修回日期:2021-01-18
本文编辑:方红玲

△基金项目:广西壮族自治区卫生和计划生育委员会自筹经费科研课题 (编号: Z20180945); 广西自然科学基金项目 (编号: 2014GXNSFAA118273); 广西教育厅高校科研项目 (编号: YB2014072)
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【摘要】 **目的** 对比分析 Ozurdex 与康柏西普治疗视网膜静脉阻塞继发黄斑水肿 (RVO-ME) 的临床疗效。**方法** 选取 2018 年 2 月至 2020 年 5 月就诊于我院, 并经荧光素眼底血管造影 (FFA)、光学相干断层扫描 (OCT) 检查确诊的 RVO-ME 患者 44 例 44 眼, 22 例患者选择 Ozurdex 治疗 (Ozurdex 组), 22 例患者选择康柏西普治疗 (康柏西普组), 所有患者均进行玻璃体内注药。对比并分析两组患者治疗前和治疗后 1 个月、2 个月、3 个月、4 个月、6 个月、12 个月的最佳矫正视力 (BCVA)、黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度 (CMT)、眼压、眼前段及眼底情况等变化, 以及可能出现的并发症。**结果** Ozurdex 组和康柏西普组患者治疗后 1 个月、2 个月、3 个月、4 个月、6 个月、12 个月的 BCVA 及 CMT 与治疗前相比, 差异均有统计学意义 (均为 $P < 0.05$)。Ozurdex 组和康柏西普组治疗后不同时间点 BCVA 及 CMT 比较, 差异均无统计学意义 (均为 $P > 0.05$)。Ozurdex 组患者玻璃体内注射次数为 (2.09 ± 0.68) 次, 康柏西普组为 (5.14 ± 1.21) 次, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。两组患者治疗后不同时间点眼压与治疗前比较, 差异均无统计学意义 (均为 $P > 0.05$); 两组患者术后均未发生眼内炎、视网膜脱离等不良反应。**结论** Ozurdex 和康柏西普玻璃体内注射均可有效改善 RVO-ME 患者视功能及降低 CMT, 但 Ozurdex 疗效持续时间较长, 注射次数较少。

【关键词】 视网膜静脉阻塞; 黄斑水肿; 康柏西普; Ozurdex

【中图分类号】 R774

视网膜静脉阻塞 (RVO) 是继糖尿病视网膜病变之后的第二常见的视网膜血管性疾病, 其临床特征为视网膜静脉迂曲扩张和沿静脉分布的区域出现水肿、出血和渗出^[1]。RVO 的发病机制主要是视网膜静脉出现阻塞, 静脉压升高, 致使静脉血流速度受损, 视网膜缺血缺氧、组织纤维化及视神经细胞凋亡^[2], 内皮细胞紧密连接蛋白表达异常、血管通透性因子水平升高^[3] 以及炎症因子的分泌增多, 如血管内皮生长因子 (VEGF)、白细胞介素-6 (IL-6)、白细胞介素-8 (IL-8)、细胞间黏附分子-1 (ICAM-1)、人单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 (MCP-1) 和巨噬细胞炎症蛋白 1- β 等^[4]; 高表达的 VEGF 作用于血管内皮细胞, 促使血管内皮细胞有丝分裂及增生, 诱导血-视网膜屏障破坏, 增加了血管通透性, 促进新生血管的生成^[5-6], 最后导致黄斑水肿 (ME)^[7-8]。长期的 ME 会导致视网膜感光功能的丧失, 引起视功能严重损伤, 甚至造成永久性的视力丧失, 也是 RVO 视力下降最主要的原因^[9-10], 其治疗关键是减轻 ME, 改善缺血缺氧状态。目前的治疗方法主要有玻璃体内注射抗 VEGF 药物、皮质类固醇激素, 以及格栅样视网膜激光光凝。视网膜激光光凝可促进水肿消退和预防新生血管形成, 但其长期疗效不明显^[11]; 抗 VEGF 药物也能

有效减轻 ME 和提高患者视力, 但药效持续仅约 1 个月, 且需频繁注射^[12]。Ozurdex 近几年已用于 RVO-ME 的临床治疗, 有研究也报道了其疗效^[13]。本研究将对对比分析 Ozurdex 与康柏西普治疗视网膜静脉阻塞继发黄斑水肿 (RVO-ME) 的疗效, 为患者选择更加合适的治疗方案提供参考资料。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 随机选取 2018 年 2 月至 2020 年 5 月在我院眼科就诊的 RVO-ME 患者 44 例 44 眼, 包括视网膜中央静脉阻塞 (CRVO) 30 例、视网膜分支静脉阻塞 (BRVO) 14 例。选择 Ozurdex 治疗 (Ozurdex 组) 患者 22 例 22 眼, 其中男 12 眼、女 10 眼, BRVO 患者 6 眼, 年龄 (43.68 ± 10.48) 岁。选择康柏西普治疗 (康柏西普组) 患者 22 例 22 眼, 男 9 眼、女 13 眼, BRVO 患者 8 眼, 年龄 (47.55 ± 11.97) 岁。病例纳入标准: (1) 年龄 ≥ 18 岁, 全身情况良好, 无心、脑血管疾病; (2) 病史明确, 经裂隙灯、荧光素眼底血管造影 (FFA)、光学相干断层扫描 (OCT) 检查确诊; (3) 裂隙灯眼底检查可见视网膜血管迂曲, 受累血管区域有视网膜出血; (4) FFA 检查见视网膜静脉回流时间延长, 管壁荧光素着染渗漏, 毛细血管扩张出现

无灌注区,黄斑区荧光素积存;(5)OCT见黄斑区视网膜厚度增加,CMT > 250 μm ;(6)依从性较好,按时复查。病例排除标准:(1)合并有引起ME的其他疾病;(2)有内眼手术史、视网膜激光光凝史及玻璃体内注射其他药物治疗史;(3)伴有严重全身性疾病史;(4)屈光介质混浊影响眼底观察;(5)合并有眼部其他疾病,如青光眼等。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗方法

所有患者在注射前均被告知治疗目的及相关风险,并签署治疗知情同意书。裂隙灯下检查所有患眼前段情况,观察有无眼部感染。治疗前3 d所有患眼给予左氧氟沙星眼液滴眼,每天4次。在无菌层流手术室进行玻璃体内注射治疗,严格遵循无菌操作原则,均由同一位有经验的临床医师操作。所有患眼用灭菌生理盐水冲洗结膜囊,盐酸奥布卡因滴眼液表面麻醉,碘伏消毒眼部周围皮肤。Ozurdex组患者使用Ozurdex自带的22G针头于角巩膜缘后3.5~4.0 mm处经睫状体平坦部缓慢注入Ozurdex(Allergan公司)0.7 mg;康柏西普组患者采用30G注射针头在角巩膜缘后3.5~4.0 mm处注入10 g·L⁻¹康柏西普注射液(商品名:郎沐,成都康弘生物科技有限公司)0.05 mL。注射完毕后均于结膜囊内涂妥布霉素地塞米松眼膏,纱布遮盖术眼1 d,术后予左氧氟沙星眼液滴眼,每天4次,典必殊眼膏每晚睡前涂眼,连用7 d。

1.2.2 观察指标

对比两组患者治疗前和治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、4个月、6个月、12个月裸眼视力、眼压、黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度(CMT)、眼前段及眼后段情况。视力用BCVA表示,采用国际标准视力表(EDTRS表),统计学处理时换算为最小分辨角对数视力。治疗前后CMT检测采用海德堡HD-OCT仪以黄斑中心凹为中心行水平及垂直方向线性扫描,对直径1 mm黄斑中心凹区视网膜厚度进行测量并计算CMT,观察ME消退情况,非接触式眼压计测量眼压。

1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行统计学分析,计数资料采用卡方检验,计量资料采用均数±标准差表示;多个时间点指标间比较采用重复测量数据方差分析;组间比较采用t检验。检验水准: $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗前后BCVA比较

Ozurdex组和康柏西普组患者治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、4个月、6个月、12个月BCVA与治疗前比较,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$),表明两种药物治疗后均可提高患者视力。两组间治疗前后不同时间点BCVA比较,差异无统计学意义($F = 1.335, P > 0.05$),表明两种药物治疗后视力改善程度差异不大(见表1)。

表1 两组患者治疗前后BCVA比较

时间	BCVA/logMAR		P值
	Ozurdex组	康柏西普组	
治疗前	0.63 ± 0.21	0.63 ± 0.21	0.969
治疗后1个月	0.49 ± 0.25	0.48 ± 0.21	0.869
治疗后2个月	0.36 ± 0.27	0.37 ± 0.20	0.838
治疗后3个月	0.27 ± 0.24	0.36 ± 0.22	0.237
治疗后4个月	0.32 ± 0.25	0.35 ± 0.20	0.617
治疗后6个月	0.26 ± 0.25	0.35 ± 0.18	0.258
治疗后12个月	0.22 ± 0.23	0.28 ± 0.19	0.334

2.2 两组患者治疗前后CMT比较

Ozurdex组和康柏西普组患者治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、4个月、6个月、12个月CMT与治疗前比较,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$),说明两种药物治疗后均可有效降低患者CMT。除两组间治疗后3个月CMT比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)外,两组间治疗前后其他不同时间点CMT比较,差异无统计学意义($F = 3.460, P > 0.05$)(见表2)。

表2 两组患者治疗前后CMT比较

时间	CMT/ μm		P值
	Ozurdex组	康柏西普组	
治疗前	673.86 ± 139.60	627.68 ± 140.32	0.288
治疗后1个月	435.91 ± 138.40	525.55 ± 150.26	0.055
治疗后2个月	355.14 ± 121.43	418.41 ± 105.92	0.075
治疗后3个月	295.10 ± 96.78	376.68 ± 101.88	0.018
治疗后4个月	315.91 ± 94.84	362.22 ± 92.64	0.119
治疗后6个月	296.96 ± 95.62	352.82 ± 84.50	0.072
治疗后12个月	255.13 ± 78.61	281.55 ± 62.49	0.271

2.3 两组患者注射次数、眼压及并发症比较

Ozurdex组患者注射次数为(2.09 ± 0.68)次,康柏西普组患者注射次数为(5.14 ± 1.21)次,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

Ozurdex组和康柏西普组患者治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、4个月、6个月、12个月眼压与治疗前比较,差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$)。但两组间比较,除治疗后1个月眼压差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)外,其他时间点两组患者间眼压差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$)(见表3)。Ozurdex组有3例患者出现术后眼压高,康柏西普组有1例患者出现眼压高;所有患者使用降压药物(一种药物)后眼压均能降至正常范围内。

表3 两组患者治疗前后的眼压比较

时间	眼压/mmHg		P值
	Ozurdex组	康柏西普组	
治疗前	14.32 ± 2.77	13.86 ± 2.78	0.411
治疗后1个月	16.68 ± 6.47	14.18 ± 2.68	0.043
治疗后2个月	14.91 ± 3.31	14.50 ± 2.04	0.418
治疗后3个月	15.36 ± 2.75	14.82 ± 2.28	0.372
治疗后4个月	15.41 ± 3.66	15.36 ± 3.76	0.907
治疗后6个月	15.68 ± 5.54	14.95 ± 3.53	0.493
治疗后12个月	13.68 ± 2.57	13.91 ± 2.71	0.576

注:1 kPa = 7.5 mmHg。

两组患者治疗后均未发生眼内炎、视网膜脱离或血栓等不良反应。

3 讨论

RVO是一种严重的视网膜血管疾病,其发病机制至今尚不明确,主要危险因素包括高血压、高血脂、糖尿病、全身炎症反应等情况。新生血管形成和ME是RVO主要的并发症,但ME是导致其视力下降最主要的原因^[14],而ME的严重程度与玻璃体内VEGF的高浓度密切相关^[15]。国内外研究人员对抗VEGF药物治疗RVO-ME进行了大量研究,证实了包括康柏西普在内的抗VEGF药物对RVO-ME的治疗具有一定的有效性和安全性。研究证实,激素类药物如曲安奈德注射液可提高患者视力,但其疗效不持久,副作用较大^[16]。Ozurdex是一种可持续缓慢释放的药物,也是可生物降解的眼内植入物,含有强效皮质类固醇激素,也可用于RVO的治疗^[17]。目前已发表的文献中大多是关于Ozurdex与单抗类药物的疗效对比^[18-19],与康柏西普对比的研究报道较少。本研究主要比较玻璃体内注射Ozurdex和康柏西普治疗RVO-ME的临床疗效。康柏西普为我国自主研发的新一代抗VEGF融合蛋白,具有多个作用靶点,有临床研究也证实其应用的安全性、有效性^[20-21]。Ozurdex具有抗炎和抗VEGF作用,通过抑制炎症因子的释放,增强视网膜血管内皮细胞间的紧密连接,以及抑制VEGF表达^[22]。GENEVA研究^[23]和COMRADE C研究^[24]均证实了RVO-ME经Ozurdex治疗后可有效改善患者视力,降低CMT。

本研究观察了44例44眼RVO-ME患者,所有患者常规接受康柏西普或者Ozurdex玻璃体内注射,结果显示,两种药物治疗后均能有效改善患者BCVA,降低CRT。BCVA是评估药物疗效的主要手段,CMT是判断ME预后的重要指标。在12个月的随访中,Ozurdex组和康柏西普组患者BCVA均有显著改善,CMT均得到了有效降低,这说明两组药物对RVO-ME患者都是有效的。但两组患者间的BCVA比较,差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$);两组患者间CMT比较,除了治疗后3个月时差异有统计学意义外($P < 0.05$),其余时间点比较差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$)。从治疗后3个月和4个月的随访结果看,Ozurdex组治疗后4个月出现BCVA下降,CMT增加,而康柏西普组处于平稳状态。这可能是与Ozurdex和康柏西普之间的半衰期和玻璃体内的药代动力学差异有关。Ozurdex是能缓慢释放的药物,半衰期为5.5 d,作用时间可达4~6个月,康柏西普的半衰期为4.2 d,作用时间仅持续约1个月,需反复多次注射^[25-26]。

本研究中两组患者平均注射次数比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),Ozurdex组平均注射次数较康柏西普组少。这对依从性差的患者来说,Ozurdex

可能是一个很好的选择。那么关于Ozurdex组再次注射的情况发现,第二次注射后CMT的改善情况与第一次治疗后相似,这与Haller等^[27]的研究结果类似。两组患者的眼压治疗前后比较,差异均无统计学意义;但两组间比较,仅在治疗后1个月眼压差异有统计学意义,Ozurdex组眼压升高比率较高,治疗后有3例患者出现了高血压,但未出现角膜水肿、头痛、恶心、呕吐等不适症状,有效药物降压治疗后眼压均能降至正常范围内。在先前的研究中发现,随访12个月的RVO-ME患者中,抗VEGF药物和Ozurdex治疗后的解剖学和视觉结果相似^[28-29]。有研究比较了Ozurdex和抗VEGF药物治疗RVO-ME,随访12个月,两组患者BCVA比较差异无统计学意义,而抗VEGF组患者视力字母数提高较Ozurdex组多^[30-31]。也有研究表明,Ozurdex可用于抗VEGF药物治疗无应答或难治性的RVO-ME^[32]。

综上所述,玻璃体内注射Ozurdex可安全、有效地提高RVO-ME患者视力,减轻患者ME,尽管需要再次注射治疗,但注射次数显著低于抗VEGF药物。在获得相同良好疗效的情况下,Ozurdex的注射次数少,能减少药物注射相关不良反应的风险,降低治疗费用,可用于临床选择。本研究的不足之处有:样本量较少,未能评估两种药物更远期的疗效。在今后的研究中我们将加大样本量,继续观察两组患者的远期疗效,为患者选择最佳的治疗方案提供依据。

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Comparison of the curative effect of Ozurdex and conbercept in the treatment of macular edema secondary to retinal vein occlusion

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[Abstract] Objective To explore the comparison of clinical efficacy of Ozurdex and Conbercept in the treatment of macular edema secondary to retinal vein occlusion (RVO-ME). **Methods** A total of 44 patients with 44 eyes of RVO-ME who were diagnosed by fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA) and optical coherence tomography (OCT) from February 2018 to May 2020 were selected for treatment in our hospital, of whom 22 patients chose Ozurdex treatment (Ozurdex group), and 22 patients chose conbercept treatment (conbercept group), and all patients received intravitreal injection. The changes of best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), macular fovea retinal thickness (CMT), ocular pressure, anterior segment and fundus conditions, as well as possible complications, were compared and analyzed before treatment and 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 4 months, 6 months and 12 months after treatment. **Results** Compared with those before treatment, the differences in BCVA and CMT of patients in the Ozurdex group and the conbercept group were statistically significant at 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 4 months, 6 months, and 12 months after treatment (all $P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in BCVA and CMT between the Ozurdex group and the conbercept group at different time points after treatment (all $P > 0.05$). The number of intravitreal injections in the Ozurdex group was (2.09 ± 0.68) times, and the number of intravitreal injections in the conbercept group was (5.14 ± 1.21) times, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in intraocular pressure between the two groups of patients at different time points after treatment and before treatment (all $P > 0.05$). There were no adverse reactions such as endophthalmitis and retinal detachment in the two groups. **Conclusion** Both Ozurdex and conbercept intravitreal injection can effectively improve the visual function and reduce CMT in patients with RVO-ME, but Ozurdex has a longer duration of efficacy and fewer injections.

[Key words] retinal vein occlusion; macular edema; conbercept; Ozurdex

(上接第 226 页)

Effect of single nucleotide polymorphism locus rs3138144 of myopia-related RDH5 gene on the function of its promoter

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the effect of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) locus rs3138144 (G > C) in the intron region of myopia-related RDH5 gene on its promoter's function. **Methods** The initial codon ATG forward amplified to 1500 bp in the upstream regulatory region of the 5' end was selected as the promoter fragment to be studied, and the 220 bp region containing the rs3138144 locus was used as the intron fragment. The recombinant plasmids were cloned and identified with the firefly luciferase reporter gene vector pGL3-Basic. The wild type (pGL3-RDH5-G) and the mutant type (pGL3-RDH5) of rs3138144 luciferase reporter gene plasmid were constructed, and the pGL3-Basic as a control. ARPE-19 and HEK293 cells were co-transfected with internal reference renilla luciferase reporter gene plasmid pRL-TK, and luciferase activity was detected by double luciferase reporter gene system. **Results** In ARPE-19 cells, the relative activity of the luciferase reporter gene at rs3138144 locus was 0.806 ± 0.156 in the wild type, 0.525 ± 0.130 in the mutant type, and 0.085 ± 0.027 in the control. The value of wild type was higher than the mutant type and the control, and the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). In HEK293T cells, the relative activity of the luciferase reporter gene at rs3138144 locus was 0.075 ± 0.013 in the wild type, 0.040 ± 0.006 in the mutant type, and 0.004 ± 0.001 in the control. The value of wild type was higher than that in the mutant and the control, and the differences were statistically significant (both $P < 0.05$). Both allele G and allele C can bind to a certain transcription factor in nucleoprotein, and the gray value analysis indicated that the binding ability of allele G was stronger. **Conclusion** The SNP site rs3138144 (G > C) in the intron region can affect the transcription activity of RDH5 gene promoter.

[Key words] RDH5; single nucleotide polymorphism; promoter; gene expression