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【应用研究】

雷珠单抗联合 Ozurdex 治疗视网膜分支静脉阻塞继发黄斑水肿的疗效观察

白小芳 赵芃芃 秦梅 卢凤丽 张琴 李思园 谭丛

【摘要】 目的 通过比较地塞米松玻璃体内植入剂(Ozurdex)联合雷珠单抗与雷珠单抗单药或 Ozurdex 单药治疗视网膜分支静脉阻塞继发黄斑水肿(BRVO-ME)患者的疗效,评价联合用药的有效性和安全性。**方法** 选择2020年2月至2021年9月就诊于蚌埠医学院第一附属医院眼科的38例(38眼)BRVO-ME患者,分为雷珠单抗组(17例17眼,患者仅进行玻璃体内雷珠单抗注射),Ozurdex组(11例11眼,患者仅进行玻璃体内 Ozurdex 注射),联合组(10例10眼,患者先进行玻璃体内雷珠单抗注射,2周后再进行玻璃体内 Ozurdex 注射)。记录3组患者治疗前后最佳矫正视力(BCVA)、黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度(CMT)、眼压、注药次数,并观察术后不良反应情况。**结果** 与治疗前相比,雷珠单抗组和联合组治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、4个月、6个月、12个月患者CMT均降低,BCVA均有所提高,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P<0.05$)。与雷珠单抗组相比,Ozurdex组治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、6个月、12个月患者CMT均降低,BCVA均有所提高,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P<0.05$)。而治疗后4个月时患者BCVA与治疗前比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。CMT与治疗前比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与雷珠单抗组和联合组相比,Ozurdex组治疗后4个月和12个月患者CMT增加,BCVA降低,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P<0.05$)。治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、4个月、6个月、12个月,雷珠单抗组与联合组患者CMT比较差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P>0.05$)。雷珠单抗组、Ozurdex组和联合组患者注射次数分别为(7.94 ± 1.34)次、(2.82 ± 0.75)次和(3.78 ± 1.20)次,雷珠单抗组与 Ozurdex 组和联合组相比差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P<0.05$)。而联合组与 Ozurdex 组相比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月和6个月,Ozurdex 组和联合组患者均出现眼压升高(均为 $P<0.05$)。其中,治疗后2个月和6个月时患者眼压升高最为显著。Ozurdex 组和联合组分别有2例2眼、1例1眼发生白内障进展,需要进行白内障手术。3组患者术后均未发生眼内炎、玻璃体积血、视网膜脱离等并发症。**结论** 雷珠单抗单药、Ozurdex 单药和联合用药均能有效改善 BRVO-ME 患者黄斑水肿并提高患者视力,但雷珠单抗单药和联合用药比 Ozurdex 单药能更好地降低患者CMT并改善视力。同时,与雷珠单抗单药治疗相比,联合用药能减少患者注药次数,降低经济负担,而 Ozurdex 植入会导致更多类固醇相关副作用,特别是高眼压的发生。

【关键词】 视网膜分支静脉阻塞;雷珠单抗;Ozurdex;黄斑水肿

【中图分类号】 R774

视网膜静脉阻塞(RVO)根据阻塞部位的不同,可分为视网膜分支静脉阻塞(BRVO)和视网膜中央静脉阻塞(CRVO),其中BRVO更为常见。黄斑水肿(ME)是RVO最常见的并发症,也是导致视力下降最主要的原因之一^[1]。RVO引起的解剖和功能损伤的病理过程主要与血管通透性增高和多种促血管生长因子增多有关^[2]。目前,RVO的主要治疗手段为玻璃体内注射抗血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)药物和 Ozurdex。抗 VEGF 药物能有效减轻 ME 并能提高患者视力,但其药效持续时间短,需频繁注射^[3,4]。Ozurdex 是一种新型可降解制剂,近年来也逐渐应用于治疗 BRVO 继发 ME(BRVO-ME)^[5,6]。有研究发现,Ozurdex 早期使用能显著改善 BRVO 患者最佳矫正视力(BCVA)并降低患者黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度(CMT),约70%的BRVO-ME患者可在第1周表现出良好的治疗效果^[7]。另一项研究发现,BRVO患者注射 Ozurdex 后的第1次随访时(用药后第30天)可观察到 BCVA 改善和 CMT 降低,并持续到用药后

第180天^[8]。在国内的Ⅲ期实验和临床观察中,Ozurdex 能提高 BRVO-ME 患者的 BCVA,减轻 ME^[9]。但其作用时间长,存在白内障、眼压增高等并发症。目前,单一用药存在着并发症多、注药次数频繁、经济压力大等问题。因此,寻求更经济有效的治疗手段是值得关注的问题。本研究通过对比雷珠单抗联合 Ozurdex 与雷珠单抗单药或 Ozurdex 单药治疗 BRVO-ME 患者的疗效,为治疗 BRVO-ME 提供一定的临床用药参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择2020年2月至2021年9月就诊于蚌埠医学院第一附属医院的BRVO-ME的患者38例(38眼),分为3组,其中雷珠单抗组17例17眼,男10眼,女7眼,年龄(65.1 ± 1.3)岁;Ozurdex组11例11眼,男5眼,女6眼,年龄(63.4 ± 3.8)岁;联合治疗组10例10眼,男5眼,女5眼,年龄(59.6 ± 5.0)岁。本研究开始前已获得蚌埠医学院第一附属医院

伦理委员会的批准,并遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》,所有患者在参加本研究前均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 纳入标准与排除标准 纳入标准:(1)经显微裂隙灯、荧光素眼底血管造影(FFA)、光学相干断层扫描(OCT)等检查确诊为BRVO-ME的患者;(2)OCT检查示黄斑区视网膜水肿,CMT $\geq 250\ \mu\text{m}$;(3)依从性良好,能按时复查。排除标准:(1)有引起ME的其他疾病史者,如糖尿病、老年性黄斑变性等;(2)因屈光介质混浊而影响视力者;(3)既往有白内障手术、玻璃体视网膜手术或眼底激光治疗史者;(4)过去3个月内使用眼内或眼周类固醇或抗VEGF药物治疗者;(5)经FFA检查视网膜无灌注区面积超过5个视盘直径者。

1.3 治疗方法 雷珠单抗组患者仅进行玻璃体内雷珠单抗注射,Ozurdex组患者仅进行玻璃体内Ozurdex注射,联合组患者先进行玻璃体内雷珠单抗注射,2周后再进行玻璃体内Ozurdex注射。以此为1个治疗周期。解剖学成功定义为CMT $< 250\ \mu\text{m}$,复诊时若CMT $\geq 250\ \mu\text{m}$,雷珠单抗组再次行雷珠单抗玻璃体内注射,Ozurdex组再次行Ozurdex玻璃体内注射,联合组再次先行雷珠单抗注射,2周后行Ozurdex玻璃体内注射。

1.4 观察指标 比较3组患者治疗前和治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、4个月、6个月和12个月患者BCVA、CMT、眼压及术后并发症情况。视力检查采用国际标准视力表,以最小分辨角对数(logMAR)表示。眼压采用非接触式眼压计测量,采用美国科林(美国Optovue公司)OCT仪行OCT检查,根据软件系统扫描结果自动得出参数值,以黄斑为中心,直径1 mm区域内视网膜平均厚度为CMT。OCT记录治疗前和治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、4个月、6个月和12个月ME情况。观察眼内炎、玻璃体积血、白内

障和青光眼等并发症的发生情况。

1.5 统计学方法 采用SPSS 23.0统计学软件进行统计学分析,计数资料采用卡方检验;计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差表示;多个时间点指标间比较采用单因素方差分析,两组数据间比较采用 t 检验。检验水准: $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料比较 3组患者间年龄和性别比较差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$)。3组患者术前眼压、BCVA和CMT差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$)(表1)。

表1 患者术前基本资料比较

项目	雷珠单抗组	Ozurdex组	联合组	F/χ^2	P
n	17	11	10	-	-
年龄/岁	61.5 \pm 5.5	63.4 \pm 3.8	59.6 \pm 5.0	1.505	0.236
性别(男/女)	10/7	5/6	5/5	0.600*	0.775
眼压/mmHg	12.51 \pm 2.13	12.10 \pm 1.56	13.20 \pm 0.86	1.093	0.346
BCVA(logMAR)	0.83 \pm 0.29	0.73 \pm 0.30	0.77 \pm 0.23	0.470	0.629
CMT/ μm	518.76 \pm 29.04	507.45 \pm 23.29	516.50 \pm 34.02	0.531	0.593

注:*表示卡方检验。1 kPa = 7.5 mmHg。

2.2 患者治疗前和治疗后BCVA比较 雷珠单抗组和联合组治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、4个月、6个月和12个月患者BCVA与治疗前相比,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$)。Ozurdex组除了治疗后4个月患者BCVA与治疗前比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)外,其余各月与治疗前比较差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$)。雷珠单抗组和联合组治疗后4个月和12个月时患者BCVA较Ozurdex组提高,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$),其余治疗后各时间点3组患者BCVA比较差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$)(表2)。

表2 患者治疗前和治疗后BCVA比较

组别	BCVA(logMAR)						
	治疗前	治疗后1个月	治疗后2个月	治疗后3个月	治疗后4个月	治疗后6个月	治疗后12个月
雷珠单抗组	0.83 \pm 0.29	0.48 \pm 0.31 $^{\Delta}$	0.43 \pm 0.26 $^{\Delta}$	0.41 \pm 0.29 $^{\Delta}$	0.45 \pm 0.25 $^{\Delta}$	0.41 \pm 0.29 $^{\Delta}$	0.30 \pm 0.23 $^{\Delta}$
Ozurdex组	0.73 \pm 0.30	0.49 \pm 0.25 $^{\Delta}$	0.43 \pm 0.27 $^{\Delta}$	0.50 \pm 0.28 $^{\Delta}$	0.69 \pm 0.15	0.41 \pm 0.27 $^{\Delta}$	0.52 \pm 0.18 $^{\Delta}$
联合组	0.77 \pm 0.23	0.48 \pm 0.19 $^{\Delta}$	0.38 \pm 0.19 $^{\Delta}$	0.37 \pm 0.21 $^{\Delta}$	0.40 \pm 0.15 $^{\Delta}$	0.33 \pm 0.23 $^{\Delta}$	0.29 \pm 0.22 $^{\Delta}$
F	0.470	0.010	0.142	0.680	6.601	0.330	4.050
P	0.629	0.990	0.869	0.513	0.004	0.721	0.026

注:与治疗前比较, $^{\Delta}P < 0.05$ 。

2.3 患者注药次数、眼压和不良反应比较 雷珠单抗组、Ozurdex组和联合组注射次数分别为(7.94 \pm 1.34)次、(2.82 \pm 0.75)次和(3.78 \pm 1.20)次,雷珠单抗组与Ozurdex组和联合组注药次数相比差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$),联合治疗组与Ozurdex组相比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。Ozurdex组和联合组患者治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、6个月眼压较术前均增高(均为 $P < 0.05$)(表3)。Ozurdex组和联合组分别有2例2眼、1例1眼发生

白内障进展,需要进行白内障手术。3组患者术后均未发生眼内炎、玻璃体积血、视网膜脱离等并发症。

2.4 患者治疗前和治疗后CMT比较 雷珠单抗组、Ozurdex组和联合组治疗后1个月、2个月、3个月、4个月、6个月和12个月患者的CMT与治疗前相比差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$)。联合组1例典型病例ME消退情况见图1。治疗后4个月和12个月雷珠单抗组和联合组患者CMT均较同一时间点Ozurdex组降低,差异均有统计学意义(均为

$P < 0.05$)。雷珠单抗组与联合组治疗后同一时间点患者 CMT 相比差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$)(表 4)。

表 3 患者治疗前和治疗后眼压比较

组别	眼压/mmHg						
	治疗前	治疗后 1 个月	治疗后 2 个月	治疗后 3 个月	治疗后 4 个月	治疗后 6 个月	治疗后 12 个月
雷珠单抗组	12.51 ± 2.13	13.49 ± 1.48	13.39 ± 1.67	12.55 ± 1.56	13.41 ± 1.93	12.54 ± 1.78	12.68 ± 1.74
Ozurdex 组	12.10 ± 1.56	21.94 ± 1.28	25.77 ± 4.79	18.14 ± 1.13	12.45 ± 1.68	23.96 ± 3.37	12.85 ± 1.63
联合组	13.20 ± 0.86	21.23 ± 1.21	24.27 ± 3.58	18.68 ± 1.47	13.28 ± 1.26	25.53 ± 5.89	12.18 ± 1.74
<i>F</i>	1.093	168.618	58.078	79.551	1.115	51.705	0.439
<i>P</i>	0.346	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.339	0.000	0.648

表 4 患者治疗前和治疗后 CMT 比较

组别	CMT/ μm						
	治疗前	治疗后 1 个月	治疗后 2 个月	治疗后 3 个月	治疗后 4 个月	治疗后 6 个月	治疗后 12 个月
雷珠单抗组	518.76 ± 29.04 [△]	276.71 ± 29.90	251.18 ± 31.98	238.71 ± 29.33	317.12 ± 27.65	256.12 ± 28.79	250.53 ± 29.01
Ozurdex 组	507.45 ± 23.29 [△]	254.09 ± 25.69	235.27 ± 23.72	258.09 ± 8.88	388.36 ± 22.05	254.00 ± 11.35	276.09 ± 25.09
联合组	516.50 ± 34.02 [△]	258.70 ± 33.64	240.70 ± 31.24	242.30 ± 31.61	336.80 ± 35.46	238.90 ± 23.30	228.60 ± 33.95
<i>F</i>	0.531	2.268	1.036	1.954	21.194	1.808	6.908
<i>P</i>	0.593	0.119	0.366	0.157	0.000	0.179	0.003

注:与治疗前各时间点比较, [△] $P < 0.05$ 。

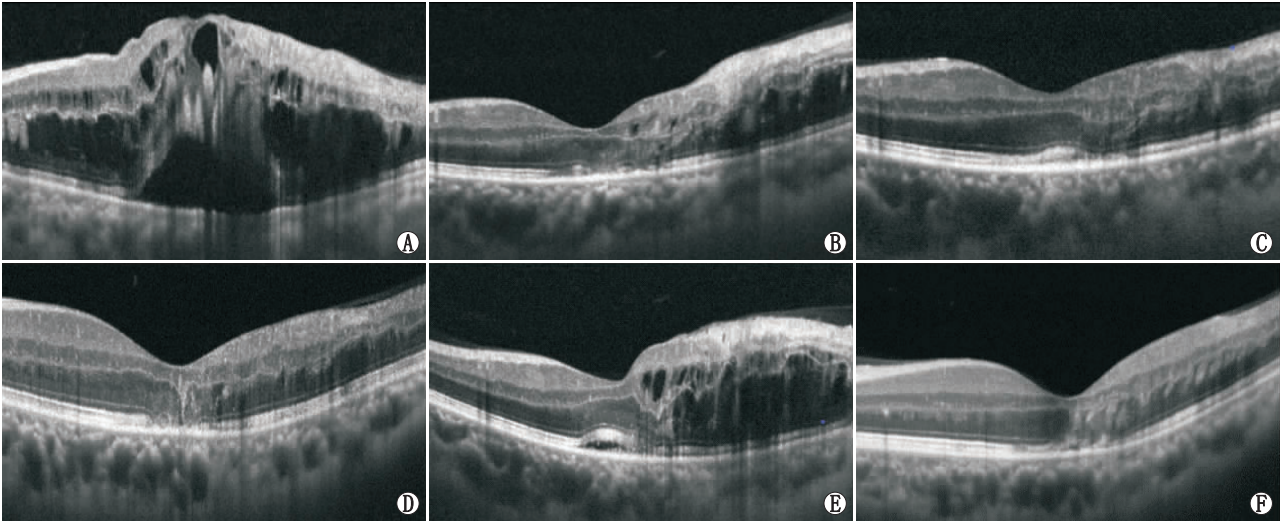


图 1 OCT 示联合组 1 例典型患者治疗前和治疗后 ME 消退情况 A:治疗前;B:治疗后 1 个月;C:治疗后 2 个月;D:治疗后 3 个月;E:治疗后 4 个月;F:治疗后 12 个月。

3 讨论

多项研究表明,Ozurdex 治疗早期 BRVO 患者视力明显提高,而且 ME 改善效果明显^[10-12]。另有研究发现,采用抗 VEGF 和 Ozurdex 联合治疗可以显著改善 BRVO-ME 患者的 ME 情况^[13]。一项随访 2 年的研究发现,先使用抗 VEGF 药物治疗 2 周后植入地塞米松缓释剂,可显著改善 BRVO 患者视力和 CMT,且到下个治疗周期,CMT 改善保持相对稳定,通过每 4~5 个月的再治疗,CMT 改善可维持长达 2 年^[14],联合治疗的安全性已与报道的地塞米松植入剂单药治疗相似,这与本研究结果一致。在随访中,

联合组和雷珠单抗组在治疗后 4 个月和 12 个月时患者 CMT 均较 Ozurdex 组有所改善,BCVA 也较 Ozurdex 组有所提高,治疗后 1 个月、2 个月、3 个月和 6 个月时 3 组患者 CMT 相比差异不大,3 组各时间点 BCVA 相比差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$)。治疗后 2 个月时 Ozurdex 组和联合组患者 CMT 明显降低,治疗后 4 个月时 3 组患者 CMT 均有所升高。Ozurdex 组患者在治疗后 2 个月时 CMT 达到最低值,治疗后 4 个月时患者 CMT 增加,BCVA 下降,但 CMT 与治疗前相比差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),BCVA 与治疗前相比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),可能是因为虽然视网膜解剖结构得到改善,

而视功能却无明显提高。治疗后4个月时联合组和雷珠单抗组患者CMT和BCVA保持平稳,这可能与Ozurdex和雷珠单抗的半衰期有关。Ozurdex是一种缓慢释放的药物,药效可达3~6个月,而雷珠单抗药效仅有1个月,需要进行重复注射。Ozurdex在注射后2个月时药效得到最大限度发挥,此时患者CMT达到最低值,治疗后4个月时Ozurdex在患者玻璃体内药效逐渐减弱,患者CMT有所回升,此时联合组行雷珠单抗注射,患者CMT未出现明显升高,以后治疗周期中患者CMT变化与第1个治疗周期一致。

既往研究发现,Ozurdex注射后短期不良反应为患者眼压升高,长期不良反应主要为白内障的发生。目前普遍认为6个月内白内障的发生率不高,为7.3%~13.3%^[8,15]。随着随访时间延长,患者白内障的发生率也越高,特别是重复进行Ozurdex注射。有研究发现,治疗后12个月内进行2次Ozurdex注射,29.8%的患者发生白内障进展,而治疗后6个月时患者发生白内障的概率为10.5%^[8]。本研究结果显示,末次随访中,共有3例出现明显白内障进展,其中Ozurdex组2例(18.2%),联合组1例(10.0%)。雷珠单抗组患者未见明显白内障发生。本研究中,治疗后2个月时约4例(19.0%)注射Ozurdex患者眼压 ≥ 25 mmHg。Ozurdex组和联合组患者在Ozurdex注射后1个月、2个月、3个月、6个月眼压明显升高,其中治疗后2个月和6个月时升高最为显著,这可能因为治疗后2个月时Ozurdex在患者玻璃体内的释放量达到最大,治疗后4个月时再次进行Ozurdex注射,到治疗后6个月时患者眼压再次升高。因此,患者注射Ozurdex后3个月内最好每周进行眼压测量,如果眼压较注射前明显升高或眼压 ≥ 25 mmHg,则需要及时进行降眼压治疗。本研究中,Ozurdex组和联合组眼压升高的患者均使用降眼压滴眼液,眼压得到有效控制,患者没有出现严重的局部和全身不良反应。

Bandello等^[16]的研究比较了雷珠单抗和地塞米松植入剂对BRVO患者的疗效,结果发现,与基线比较,治疗后12个月,Ozurdex组患者BCVA提高7.4个字母,而雷珠单抗组患者BCVA提高17.4个字母,Ozurdex组患者平均注射次数为2.5次,雷珠单抗组为8.0次。本研究中雷珠单抗组患者注射次数为 (7.94 ± 1.34) 次,Ozurdex组患者为 (2.82 ± 0.75) 次,联合组患者为 (3.78 ± 1.20) 次,Ozurdex治疗减少了患者的注药次数。

本研究不足之处在于样本量较小,随访时间短,仅随访BRVO患者,而CRVO患者未进行随访,除了BCVA、CMT、眼压外,未能检测不同注药方式应用后患者玻璃体内炎症因子和VEGF因子的变化。

本研究表明,联合治疗与雷珠单抗单药治疗BRVO-ME患者具有相同的CMT和BCVA改善情

况,且联合治疗能减少患者注药次数,减轻经济负担,但其术后并发症不容小觑。从药理机制上来讲,雷珠单抗联合Ozurdex不仅能降低患者玻璃体内VEGF的含量,还能抑制多种促炎因子的产生,但雷珠单抗与Ozurdex的用药时间间隔和转换时机仍需大量临床试验探究。

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Clinical effect of Ranibizumab combined with Ozurdex in the treatment of macular edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion

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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the efficacy and safety of dexamethasone intravitreal implant (Ozurdex) combined with Ranibizumab, Ranibizumab, and Ozurdex monotherapy in the treatment of macular edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO-ME). **Methods** A total of 38 patients (38 eyes) with BRVO-ME who were admitted to the Department of Ophthalmology of the First Affiliated Hospital of Bengbu Medical College from February 2020 to September 2021 were divided into the Ranibizumab group (17 patients with 17 eyes, intravitreally injected with Ranibizumab), Ozurdex group (11 patients with 11 eyes, intravitreally injected with Ozurdex), and combined group (10 patients with 10 eyes, intravitreally injected with Ranibizumab first and then Ozurdex after 2 weeks). The best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), central macular thickness (CMT), intraocular pressure (IOP), times of drug injection, and postoperative adverse reactions were recorded in the three groups before and after treatment. **Results** At 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 months after treatment, CMT decreased and BCVA increased in the Ranibizumab and combined groups compared with the baseline, and the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). At 1, 2, 3, 6 and 12 months after treatment, CMT decreased and BCVA increased in the Ozurdex group compared with the baseline, and the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$), while at 4 months after treatment, there was a significant difference in CMT ($P < 0.05$) but no significant difference in BCVA ($P > 0.05$) compared with the baseline. Compared with the Ranibizumab and combined groups, CMT increased and BCVA decreased in the Ozurdex group at 4 and 12 months after treatment, and the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in CMT between the Ranibizumab group and the combined group at 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 months after treatment (all $P > 0.05$). The number of injections in the Ranibizumab group, Ozurdex group, and combined group were 7.94 ± 1.34 , 2.82 ± 0.75 , and 3.78 ± 1.20 , respectively. There was a significant difference between the Ranibizumab and Ozurdex groups, Ranibizumab and combined groups (all $P < 0.05$), but no significant difference between the combined and Ozurdex groups ($P > 0.05$). IOP in the Ozurdex and combined groups increased significantly at 1, 2, 3 and 6 months after treatment (all $P < 0.05$), especially at 2 and 6 months. Cataract progression occurred in 2 eyes in the Ozurdex group and 1 eye in the combined group, requiring cataract surgery. There were no postoperative complications such as endophthalmitis, vitreous hemorrhage, and retinal detachment in the three groups. **Conclusion** Ranibizumab, Ozurdex, and combined therapy can effectively improve macular edema and visual acuity in patients with BRVO-ME, but Ranibizumab monotherapy and combined therapy can better reduce CMT and improve visual acuity than Ozurdex monotherapy. Compared with Ranibizumab monotherapy, combined therapy can reduce the frequency of drug injection, thus lowering costs, while Ozurdex monotherapy may lead to more steroid-related side effects, especially high IOP.

[Key words] branch retinal vein occlusion; Ranibizumab; Ozurdex; macular edema

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Results In the SHM group, the SRVD at the whole macular area, fovea, inner ring, and outer ring were $(15.63 \pm 1.91) \text{ mm}^{-1}$, $(4.99 \pm 3.05) \text{ mm}^{-1}$, $(14.09 \pm 2.71) \text{ mm}^{-1}$, and $(16.49 \pm 1.78) \text{ mm}^{-1}$, respectively. In the HM group, the SRVD at the whole macular area, fovea, inner ring, and outer ring was $(16.94 \pm 1.30) \text{ mm}^{-1}$, $(7.46 \pm 2.96) \text{ mm}^{-1}$, $(16.18 \pm 2.12) \text{ mm}^{-1}$, and $(17.52 \pm 1.15) \text{ mm}^{-1}$, respectively. There were significant differences in the SRVD of all regions between the two groups (all $P < 0.05$). In the SHM group, the SBPD at the whole macular area, fovea, inner ring, and outer ring was $(37.33 \pm 4.87) \%$, $(11.01 \pm 7.07) \%$, $(32.60 \pm 6.69) \%$, and $(39.50 \pm 4.92) \%$, respectively. In the HM group, the SBPD at the whole macular area, fovea, inner ring, and outer ring was $(40.57 \pm 3.26) \%$, $(15.95 \pm 6.68) \%$, $(37.77 \pm 5.24) \%$, and $(42.33 \pm 2.89) \%$, respectively. There were significant differences in the SBPD of all regions between the two groups (all $P < 0.05$). Significant differences were found in the SRVD and SBPD in all quadrants of inner and outer rings between the two groups (all $P < 0.05$), except nasal and inferior sides of the outer ring. There were no significant differences in the retinal thickness and FAZ area between the two groups (both $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The SRVD and SBPD in macular area of SHM patients are significantly lower than those of HM patients, but the retinal thickness and FAZ remain stable.

[Key words] retinal microvessel; high myopia; super high myopia; optical coherence tomography angiography