

【文献综述】

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【摘要】 黄斑水肿(macular edema, ME)是视网膜分支静脉阻塞(branch retinal vein occlusion, BRVO)的常见并发症,也是导致视力下降的主要原因。目前, BRVO 继发 ME 的治疗主要包括黄斑格栅样激光光凝和玻璃体内注射激素或抗血管内皮生长因子药物。激素类药物主要包括曲安奈德和地塞米松玻璃体植入剂,抗血管内皮生长因子药物包括雷珠单抗、贝伐单抗、阿柏西普、康柏西普。玻璃体切割术是 BRVO 继发 ME 一种有前景的治疗方法。

【关键词】 视网膜分支静脉阻塞;黄斑水肿;治疗

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生长因子, VEGF) 药物^[3,5-8]。激光治疗改善了视网膜区的氧合作用, 使闭塞的静脉和邻近的小动脉收缩, 减轻水肿^[9]。激素类药物主要包括曲安奈德、地塞米松玻璃体植入剂, 二者具有抗炎和抗血管生成的作用, 可抑制 VEGF 和其他促炎细胞因子的表达^[4]。VEGF 是促进黄斑水肿的重要因子^[4], 目前已经有大量内临床试验证实了抗 VEGF 药物眼内注射治疗 BRVO 继发 ME 的有效性^[3,10-11]。玻璃体切割术是一种有前景的治疗方法。本文主要对 BRVO 继发 ME 的治疗进行综述。

2 激素治疗

由于激光疗法改善视功能的疗效差,玻璃体内注射糖皮质激素疗法被用于治疗 BRVO 继发 ME。目前较为常用的糖皮质激素是曲安奈德和地塞米松玻璃体植入剂。玻璃体内注射糖皮质激素治疗 BRVO 继发 ME 的基本原理是降低毛细血管通透性,而毛细血管通透性的增加是 ME 形成的主要原因之一。此外,糖皮质激素可抑制 VEGF 及促炎因子如

1 激光光凝

黄斑格栅样光凝是治疗 BRVO 继发 ME 的方法之一。动物实验证实激光光凝治疗可以破坏色素上皮-光感受器复合物,减少外层视网膜的耗氧,氧气可从脉络膜扩散至内层视网膜,提高氧气张力,从而改善内层视网膜的氧合作用,并减少缺氧^[12]。Gottfredsdóttir 等^[13]研究发现,黄斑格栅样光凝后黄斑的小动脉和小静脉收缩,从而改善视网膜的氧合作用。根据 Starling 定律,激光诱导的血管收缩和血管内静水压降低可减少视网膜的水肿形成。在临床上这种治疗方法主要是基于 BRVO 的一项研究(BVOS)结果。BVOS 研究纳入了黄斑水肿持续 3 个月不消退且视力小于 20/40 的黄斑区有灌注的 BRVO 患者,并予黄斑格栅样光凝,在 3 年随访完成时,

细胞因子、趋化因子和生长因子的表达,具有抗炎和抗血管生成的作用^[4,16]。

2.1 曲安奈德 Demir 等^[17]采用 $40\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 曲安奈德玻璃体内注射的方式治疗 BRVO 继发 ME, 评估其治疗疗效, 随访时间为 (12.0 ± 1.9) 个月。随访结束时, 患者的视力从基线的 $(0.58 \pm 0.16) \log\text{MAR}$ 提高至 $(0.25 \pm 0.11) \log\text{MAR}$ ($P < 0.001$), 黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度 (central macular thickness, CMT) 从基线的 $(490 \pm 107) \mu\text{m}$ 降低至 $(266 \pm 90) \mu\text{m}$ ($P < 0.001$), 青光眼和白内障的发生率均为 18.75%。SCORE 研究评估了 1 mg 和 4 mg 剂量的曲安奈德玻璃体内注射的安全性和有效性, 指出二者疗效相当, 但 4 mg 组发生眼压升高和白内障进展的风险更大^[14]。Kola 等^[18]采用球后注射 40 mg 曲安奈德的方式治疗 BRVO 引起的 ME, 并于基线及治疗后 1、3、6 个月评估视力、眼压、白内障改变及光学相干断层扫描结果, 指出这种治疗方式同样具有较好的临床疗效, 而且发生眼压升高及白内障进展的风险更小。

2.2 地塞米松玻璃体植入剂 可生物降解的地塞米松玻璃体植入剂 (Ozurdex[®]; Allergan, Inc., Irvine, CA, USA) 已被美国食品和药品管理局批准用于治疗 BRVO 继发的 ME。这种植入剂的优点是可以持续释放药物, 因此可减少重复注射的次数, 并且降低了眼压升高的风险。Haller 等^[19]报道了 GENEVA 试验的结果, 评估了 Ozurdex[®] 治疗视网膜静脉阻塞的安全性和有效性, 该研究共纳入 1256 例患者, 以 1:1:1 的比例随机化分为 0.7 mg 组、0.35 mg 组及假注射组, 0.7 mg 组在治疗 60 d 后视力和视网膜厚度的改善均达峰值, 之后视力减退, 这些改善显著优于假注射组。在 6 个月结束时重复注射 0.7 mg, 6 个月产生类似结果。最初施行假注射治疗的眼睛在 6 个月后使用 Ozurdex[®] 治疗后视力和视网膜厚度均有所改善, 但受益比基线时就给予治疗的眼睛低。COBALT 研究^[20]发现最早在注药后 1 周可以观察到 CMT 和 BCVA 的改善, 比 GENEVA 研究 1 个月的观察期早, 可以快速、显著改善 BRVO 相关 ME 患者的 BCVA 和 CMT。一项土耳其的 Ozurdex[®] 研究表明, 患者注药后 3 个月可显著改善视力和 CMT, 而第 4 个月时开始出现反复, 且发现术前 CFT 越高, 术后复发的可能性越高^[21]。Laine 等^[22]比较了贝伐单抗和地塞米松玻璃体植入剂的疗效, 指出二者在提高 BCVA 方面疗效相当, 地塞米松玻璃体植入剂在术后 1 个月时降低黄斑水肿的速度较贝伐单抗快。Gao 等^[23]对地塞米松玻璃体植入剂和抗 VEGF 药物治疗 BRVO 进行了一项 Meta 分析, 指出玻璃体内注射抗 VEGF 药物比地塞米松玻璃体内植入剂可获得更好的视功能和解剖学改善, 且眼压升高和白内障进展的风险更低, 虽然地塞米松玻璃体植入剂的注射次数更少, 但仍建议抗 VEGF 药物作为 BRVO 患者的首选治疗。在一项为期 12 个月的多中心研究中也

得出了类似的结论^[24]。Moon 等^[25]研究表明, 先注射贝伐单抗, 然后再注射地塞米松玻璃体植入剂, 比单纯注射贝伐单抗能更好地提高视力, 减轻黄斑水肿。Bahadorani 等^[26]指出, 多次 Ozurdex 注射不会增加眼压峰值超过 30 mmHg ($1\text{ kPa} = 7.5\text{ mmHg}$) 的风险, 且眼压升高的患者接受降眼压药物治疗后可达正常水平, 无需额外干预, 但如果患者有原发性开角型青光眼史, 则必须密切监测。Mishra 等^[27]将玻璃体内注射 Ozurdex[®] 和曲安奈德的安全性进行比较, 发现玻璃体内注射曲安奈德发生青光眼的相对危险度是 Ozurdex[®] 的 2.4 倍, 发生白内障的相对危险度是 Ozurdex[®] 的 3.5 倍。Güler 等^[28]研究表明, Ozurdex[®] 可短期降低角膜内皮细胞密度, 但是不改变细胞形态, 考虑可能的机制是植入剂对角膜的化学毒性作用, 因此在应用时应考虑地塞米松植入物对角膜内皮的影响。Ilhan 等^[29]指出尽管玻璃体内注射 0.7 mg Ozurdex[®] 会引起眼压升高, 但是在 6 个月时似乎对角膜内皮没有不利影响。Rahimy 等^[30]指出, 玻璃体切割术后、晶状体后囊缺损或切开术后、虹膜缺损是植入物移位于前房的高危因素, 从而影响角膜, 诱发角膜内皮水肿或失代偿, 威胁视力。因此, 这种情况下需要紧急移除植入物, 以降低永久性视力丧失的风险。

3 抗 VEGF 药物

在灵长类动物眼中 VEGF 水平升高会导致血-视网膜屏障的破坏, 从而导致视网膜血管的渗漏和 ME^[31]。同时在 RVO 患者中也已证实眼内 VEGF 水平升高^[32-34]。VEGF 诱导的血-视网膜屏障破坏表明, VEGF 拮抗剂可为 BRVO 继发 ME 患者提供新的治疗思路。研究表明, 抗 VEGF 药物治疗是安全有效的, 可作为 BRVO 继发 ME 的一线治疗^[35]。

3.1 贝伐单抗 贝伐单抗属于一种重组人源化单克隆抗体, 通过抑制 VEGF-A 来阻断新生血管形成, 是一种相对廉价且有效的抗 VEGF 药物^[36-37]。贝伐单抗能够提高视网膜甲状腺结合蛋白 (transthyretin, TTR) 的表达^[38], 降低内皮素-1 (endothelin-1, ET-1) 水平^[39], 进而保护视网膜。Noma 等^[40]研究表明, 连续 6 个月每月注射贝伐单抗治疗 BRVO 或视网膜中央静脉阻塞相关的 ME, 测量房水中的 11 种细胞因子, 得出结论, 视力和 ME 获得明显改善, 房水中的可溶性 VEGF 受体-1、VEGF、血小板衍生生长因子-AA、单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 和 IL-8 显著降低, 可溶性 VEGF 受体-2、胎盘生长因子、可溶性细胞间黏附分子-1 或 IL-6 则无显著差异。Azhar 等^[41]研究表明, 贝伐单抗可有效降低 BRVO 继发 ME 的 CMT。Calizco 等^[42]和 Kartasasmita 等^[43]的研究表明, 连续 3 个月每月注射 1 针贝伐单抗, 可有效改善 BRVO 引起的 ME, 提高患者视力, 联合激光治疗对视功能和解剖的改善无益, 也没有减少注射次数, 但优于单独激

光治疗。Laine 等^[22]比较了连续3个月每月注射1针贝伐单抗和单次注射1针 Ozurdex[®]的疗效,发现第1月后 Ozurdex[®]组 CMT 降低(266.9 ± 48.3) μm ,贝伐单抗组 CMT 降低(131.3 ± 42.9) μm ,但3个月效果相当。对于贝伐单抗连续治疗无反应的 BRVO 继发的 ME,用 Ozurdex[®]辅助治疗有一定的疗效^[44]。半年随访下,先注射1针 Ozurdex[®],然后贝伐单抗 PRN 注射比1+PRN 注射贝伐单抗能更快速地改善患者视力,促进 ME 消退^[25]。Moon 等^[45]研究比较单纯贝伐单抗 1.25 mg 玻璃体内注射与贝伐单抗 1.25 mg 玻璃体内注射联合 40 mg 曲安奈德 Tenon 囊下注射虽然在改善视力方面无明显差异,但是联合治疗可减少贝伐单抗注射的次数。

3.2 雷珠单抗 雷珠单抗是贝伐单抗的 Fab 片段,具有和贝伐单抗相似的结合 VEGF 的能力,而抗原性减弱。Fukami 等^[46]研究表明,玻璃体内注射雷珠单抗能够提高 BRVO 继发 ME 患者的视力,降低 CMT,这可能与药物导致视网膜动脉和静脉的暂时血管收缩,以及闭塞和非闭塞象限中视网膜血流量和速度的降低有关。MARVEL 试验发现无论是雷珠单抗还是贝伐单抗,1+PRN 治疗均能有效减少 CMT 并改善视力,1+PRN 策略对维持视功能有重要意义^[7]。Kawamura 等^[47]研究了雷珠单抗 1+PRN 治疗 BRVO 继发 ME,及早给予雷珠单抗玻璃体内注射治疗,患者可以获得更好的视力预后,并有效抑制微动脉瘤的形成,本研究认为微动脉瘤的形成与延迟治疗有关。Miwa 等^[48]研究比较了雷珠单抗的 1+PRN 疗法和 3+PRN 疗法在 BRVO 继发 ME 中的疗效,在12个月的随访结束时,二者结果类似,并指出,水肿越早复发的患者需要更多的 PRN 治疗。BRIGHTER 研究纳入455例患者 BRVO 继发 ME 的患者,以2:2:1的比例随机分入雷珠单抗 3+PRN 组、雷珠单抗 3+PRN 联合激光组以及激光组,结果显示雷珠单抗 3+PRN 组优于激光组,并且和雷珠单抗 3+PRN 联合激光组效果类似^[10]。BRAVO 研究纳入397例 BRVO 患者,按1:1:1比例分为0.3 mg、0.5 mg 和假注射3组,每个月注射1针,连续注射6针,6个月视力提高分别为16.6、18.3和7.3个字母,0.3 mg 组和0.5 mg 组分别与假注射组相比,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.0001$);而第6个月时 BCVA 提高 ≥ 15 个字母的百分比分别为55.2%、61.1%和28.8%,0.3 mg 组和0.5 mg 组分别与假注射组相比,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.0001$),CFT 减少337 μm 、345 μm 、158 μm ,0.3 mg 组和0.5 mg 组分别与假注射组相比差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.0001$);接受补救激光的比例为18.7%、19.8%和54.5%^[3]。一项泰国的研究比较了 nAMD 和 PCV、DME、RVO 和 PDR 的 PRN 策略和 3+PRN 策略,RVO 患者中 PRN 策略有57%患者视力提升,而3+PRN 策略中有63%的患者视力提升^[49]。德

国 COMRADE-B 研究发现注药后3个月内3+PRN 注射雷珠单抗的视力恢复和单次注射地塞米松玻璃体内植入剂无明显差异,注药后3个月至6个月,雷珠单抗组视力恢复优于地塞米松组^[11]。随后的 COMRADE 后续研究表明,继续随访6个月雷珠单抗组在视力恢复上仍然好于地塞米松组^[50]。Ozkaya 等^[51]研究表明,雷珠单抗和地塞米松玻璃体内植入剂均能改善 ME 的解剖学状态,但仅雷珠单抗对视功能有益。雷珠单抗和贝伐单抗的效果未见显著差异^[52-53],但也有研究表明雷珠单抗在形态学上的改善稍好^[54]。Li 等^[55]研究比较了雷珠单抗和康柏西普的疗效,二者在改善 BCVA、降低 CMT 方面未见明显差异。美国 ECHO 2 研究是一项抗 VEGF 治疗的真实世界研究,发现抗 VEGF 治疗收到肯定的疗效之外,也存在很多问题,如每年注药次数多,存在部分效果不佳的人群,需要调整治疗方案,切换药物等^[56]。微脉冲阈下黄色激光光凝是雷珠单抗玻璃体内注射的良好补充甚至替代的疗法,可有效减少注药次数^[57-58]。

3.3 阿柏西普 阿柏西普是一种人工设计的受体融合蛋白,由人体 VEGF 受体-1 (VEGFR1) 和 VEGFR2 的胞外区与人 IgG₁ 的 Fc 片段组成。研究表明,阿柏西普对 BRVO 引起的 ME 具有明显效果,且安全性良好^[59-63]。Wang 等^[60]研究表明,单次注射阿柏西普1、2、3个月 CFT 显著降低,BCVA 显著改善,且未发生眼压升高、视网膜脱离及感染性眼内炎等不良反应,OCT 结果显示3个月内无复发,这对减少注药次数很有意义,尚有待进一步研究。阿柏西普较雷珠单抗与贝伐单抗对 VEGF 具有更高的亲和力,在眼内能维持较长时间的结合活性,贝伐单抗和雷珠单抗应答较差的患者改为阿柏西普治疗后能取得一定效果^[64-65]。日本研究发现,从雷珠单抗转换为阿柏西普注射可以在疗效相当的前提下减少注药次数^[66]。但有研究表明,贝伐单抗和阿柏西普直接比较效果无明显差异^[67]。

3.4 康柏西普 康柏西普是由我国研究人员开发的一种人源化的可溶性的 VEGFR 融合蛋白,是一种新型抗 VEGF 药物,包含 VEGFR1 的细胞外结构域-2 和 VEGFR-2 的细胞外结构域-3、4,具有很强的抗 VEGF 作用。康柏西普在我国普遍用于治疗老年性黄斑变性及糖尿病性视网膜病变等多种新生血管性疾病。虽然该药目前尚未批准用于治疗 BRVO 继发的 ME,但目前已经有大量临床研究证明了其有效性和安全性。有研究显示,应用1+PRN 方案,康柏西普和雷珠单抗达到了类似的效果^[55]。Sun 等^[68]研究纳入30例 BRVO 患者采用康柏西普注射3+PRN 方案,观察9个月,视力改善(17.83 ± 10.89)个字母,黄斑中心凹厚度减少(289.97 ± 165.42) μm ,证实康柏西普治疗 BRVO 继发 ME 疗效确切,安全可靠。

4 玻璃体切割术

ME 经多次注药后仍反复复发是 BRVO 治疗过程中的一个难点,反复注射导致并发症发生的风险增大,同时也增加了患者的经济负担。Shirakata 等^[69]采用玻璃体切割术治疗 BRVO 反复发作的 ME,结果 ME 消退,视力明显改善,合并黄斑前膜的眼视力改善幅度更大。玻璃体切割术治疗 BRVO 继发 ME 的机制目前尚不清楚,有以下几种可能:(1)玻璃体切割术可以清除玻璃体内的 VEGF、IL-6、IL-8 等,从而改善 ME;(2)玻璃体切割术通过增加含氧液体在玻璃体内的循环,从而改善视网膜缺氧;(3)同时合并黄斑前膜的 ME,术中可同时进行内界膜的剥离,可以松解前膜对黄斑区域的牵引力,从而减轻 ME;(4)玻璃体切割术剥除内界膜可以降低术后视网膜前膜增殖的风险;(5)剥除内界膜还能够促进 VEGF 等大分子从视网膜扩散到玻璃体中,从而降低视网膜 VEGF 水平,减轻 ME。Nishida 等^[70]观察玻璃体切割术治疗 BRVO 继发 ME 5 a 的长期疗效,24 例 25 眼到达研究终点,视力从 (0.53 ± 0.23) log-MAR 提高至 5 a 时的 (0.16 ± 0.25) ($P < 0.0001$),CMT 从基线时的 $(535 \pm 222) \mu\text{m}$ 降低至 5 a 时的 $(205 \pm 143) \mu\text{m}$ ($P < 0.0001$),结果指出 PPV 对于 BRVO 继发的 ME 患者的视力改善和黄斑水肿的消退有较好疗效,且仅需较少的额外治疗,疗效可持续 5 a 以上。虽然玻璃体切割术后视网膜脱离的发生率高于玻璃体内注射药物,但在需要反复注射药物的情况下累积风险较低。

5 小结

以上是目前临床上治疗 BRVO 继发 ME 的常用治疗方法,虽多项研究表明抗 VEGF 药物治疗有效,但其价格昂贵,治疗疗效欠稳定,需反复注射,从而增加了发生眼内炎的风险,也给患者带来了巨大的经济负担及心理负担。皮质类固醇激素治疗该病同样有效,但有导致眼压升高、眼前黑影加重和白内障加重的风险。激光光凝术仍然是一种安全有效的治疗方法,但不能提高患者的视力。因此,目前的治疗方法有一定局限性,治疗药物的选择、联合治疗及治疗策略仍需进一步研究,优化治疗方案。

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Recent advances in treatment of macular edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion

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[Abstract] Macular edema is a common complication of branch retinal vein occlusion damaging visual function. At present, the treatment of macular edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion mainly includes macular grid-pattern laser photocoagulation and intravitreal injection of glucocorticoids or anti-vascular endothelial growth factor drugs. Glucocorticoids drugs mainly include triamcinolone acetonide and dexamethasone intravitreal implants. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor drugs include ranibizumab, bevacizumab, aflibercept, and conbercept. In addition, vitrectomy is a promising treatment.

[Key words] branch retinal vein occlusion; macular edema; treatment