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【应用研究】

不同类型脉络膜新生血管患者对抗 VEGF 药物治疗应答的 差异性[△]

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【摘要】 目的 探讨不同类型脉络膜新生血管(CNV)患者对抗血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)药物治疗应答的差异性。方法 本研究为回顾性研究。选取2016年10月至2021年9月在我院门诊确诊并接受康柏西普治疗的CNV患者50例68眼。依据CNV类型将患者分成3组,I型CNV组患者16例20眼,II型CNV组患者25例35眼,混合型CNV组患者9例13眼。采用德国海德堡公司共焦激光同步血管造影系统的增强扫描技术扫描获得患者黄斑中心凹脉络膜厚度(SFCT),记录患者治疗前后相应时间点的最佳矫正视力(BCVA)(logMAR),记录治疗后不同时间患者注药次数、需再治疗眼数和患者CNV复发率等。采用SPSS 23.0统计学软件对所得数据进行统计分析。结果 II型CNV组患者治疗后1周、1个月及2个月的BCVA较基线提高量高于I型CNV组和混合型CNV组,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$);混合型CNV组患者治疗后6个月、8个月及12个月BCVA较基线提高量低于I型CNV组和II型CNV组,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$)。三组患者治疗后SFCT较基线均有所提高,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$)。混合型CNV组患者治疗后8个月、12个月的SFCT较基线恢复厚度低于I型CNV组和II型CNV组,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$)。随访0~24个月,三组患者总注药次数差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),SNK-q检验结果显示:I型CNV组及II型CNV组患者注药次数少于混合型CNV组(均为 $P < 0.05$)。三组患者需再治疗眼率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);混合型CNV组患者需再治疗眼率高于I型CNV组及II型CNV组[需再治疗眼数率差95%CI分别为(0.051,0.133)和(0.041,0.142)]。三组患者注药后复发率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论 II型CNV在抗VEGF治疗早期应答更好,而II型CNV及I型CNV在治疗后期应答反应趋于相近;混合型CNV在治疗后期应答不良。

【关键词】 病理性近视;脉络膜新生血管;视网膜色素上皮细胞;抗血管内皮生长因子

【中图分类号】 R773.4

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脉络膜新生血管(CNV)形成是病理性近视患者视力损害的重要原因,玻璃体内注射抗血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)药物是CNV的一线治疗方案。然而,临床上不同患者对于抗VEGF治疗的应答存在较大差异。人们根据CNV与视网膜色素上皮(RPE)层的相对位置将CNV分为3种类型^[1]:I型CNV(CNV在RPE层下生长)、II型CNV(CNV突破RPE层生长于视网膜神经上皮层下)及混合型CNV(CNV同时占有视网膜神经上皮层下及RPE层下空间)。既往研究表明,II型CNV包含更多依赖VEGF的未成熟血管^[2],抗VEGF药物穿透RPE层的效果可能不佳,药物在视网膜神经上皮层及RPE层下的浓度存在差异^[3-5]。本研究探讨不同类型CNV患者对抗VEGF药物治疗应答的差异性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料和分组 本研究为回顾性研究。选取2016年10月至2021年9月在我院门诊确诊并接受康柏西普治疗的CNV患者50例68眼。依据CNV类型将患者分成3组。I型CNV组,OCT表现为:在完整的RPE光带下有高反射组织;II型CNV

组,OCT表现为:在RPE和脉络膜光带中断处有高反射组织向视网膜神经上皮层生长;混合型CNV组,OCT表现为:Bruch膜有破损,CNV从其中间穿过与RPE复合体组织一起生长,RPE光带中断,其中有松散、不规则、边界不清的高反射组织^[7]。本研究I型CNV组患者16例20眼,II型CNV组患者25例35眼,混合型CNV组患者9例13眼。

1.2 患者纳入和排除标准 纳入标准:(1)屈光度 > 6.00 D且眼轴长度 ≥ 26.5 mm者;(2)继发于病理性近视的活动性CNV者;(3)随访时间 > 24 个月。排除标准:(1)患有息肉状脉络膜血管病及视网膜血管瘤增生等血管病变者;(2)治疗前6个月内接受过视网膜激光光凝、光动力疗法或眼内注射治疗者。本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》所要求的伦理学原则,患者均签署知情同意书。

1.3 随访及检查方法 所有患者均行裂隙灯显微镜检查、眼压、医学验光、OCTA检查及眼轴长度测量。采用德国海德堡公司共焦激光同步血管造影系统的增强扫描技术扫描获得患者黄斑中心凹脉络膜厚度(SFCT)(RPE层至脉络膜/巩膜交界处高反射带间的垂直距离),记录患者治疗前后相应时间点的

最佳矫正视力(BCVA)。所有患者均完成“3 + PRN”治疗,即完成起始3次注药治疗后,后续根据治疗标准按需进行治疗。完成起始3次注药后,判定末次注药后1个月患者CNV改善情况,记录为CNV改善或未改善。CNV改善定义为:各层视网膜结构恢复,CNV消退或留存瘢痕,黄斑区水肿好转及黄斑中心凹1 mm × 1 mm 视网膜厚度(CRT)降低。CNV未改善定义为:黄斑区水肿有所好转,但CNV未消退,各层视网膜结构未恢复^[7-8]。PRN期间满足以下任意一条即进行再治疗:患者BCVA较前次随访下降5个字母;CRT较前次增加≥50 μm;OCT显示由于先前或新生成的CNV导致患者BCVA降低。满足以下任意一条则停止治疗:连续两次随访患者视力稳定(包括当前随访),且视力无进一步改善;最后一次随访时患者BCVA(logMAR) ≤ 0^[8-10]。

患者随访时间平均为25.12个月,平均每3个月随访1次或按需每1个月随访1次。随访时间12个月及24个月为疗效判定节点,记录治疗后12个月及24个月患者注药次数、需再治疗眼率和CNV复发眼率。需再治疗眼数是指PRN期间根据再治疗标准每组需再治疗的眼数。CNV复发是指上一次注药治疗已间隔3个月及以上,在先前CNV已消退

或瘢痕化的位置再次出现活动性CNV或眼底其他部位出现新的活动性CNV^[11]。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 23.0统计学软件进行统计分析。连续性变量符合正态分布用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 描述,如不符合正态分布用 $M(P25, P75)$ 描述。基线定性资料比较用卡方检验,对于不符合卡方检验条件的使用Fisher确切概率法;基线定量资料符合正态分布的采用方差分析,对于不符合正态分布的采用Kruskal-Wallis H 检验。三组患者治疗前后定量资料对比采用单因素协方差分析,即在校正三组患者基线资料值后用Post hoc检验进行组间比较;三组患者治疗后定性资料对比采用卡方检验,进一步组间两两比较用Scheffé可信区间法;三组患者组间定量资料比较采用方差分析,进一步组间两两比较采用SNK- q 检验。检验水准: $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 三组患者基线资料比较 三组患者年龄、眼别构成、眼轴长度、屈光度、BCVA(logMAR)、CRT、OCTA软件中选定的CNV面积及CNV渗漏面积,差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$)(表1)。

表1 三组患者基线资料比较

项目	I型CNV组	II型CNV组	混合型CNV组	$H/F/\chi^2$	P
年龄/岁	55(47.25,62.50)	57(48.00,64.00)	54(47.75,63.75)	11.793	0.334
眼别*(左/右)/眼	13/7	23/12	9/4		0.094
眼轴长度/mm	27.44(27.00,29.25)	28.64(26.00,29.00)	28.03(26.75,28.75)	15.329	0.392
屈光度/D	-12.09 ± 6.64	-11.37 ± 5.18	-12.88 ± 7.03	4.981	0.478
BCVA(logMAR)	0.86 ± 0.27	0.86 ± 0.23	0.82 ± 0.28	11.317	0.079
CRT/μm	351.73 ± 79.23	349.46 ± 86.47	357.91 ± 101.05	5.018	0.092
CVA/mm ²	0.73 ± 0.29	0.70 ± 0.19	0.69 ± 0.26	-1.294	0.335
CNV渗漏面积/mm ²	1.17 ± 0.29	1.08 ± 0.33	0.98 ± 0.49	1.773	0.062

注:*表示使用Fisher确切概率法;CVA:OCTA软件中选定的CNV面积;CRT:黄斑中心凹1 mm × 1 mm 视网膜厚度。

2.2 三组患者治疗前后不同时间BCVA 三组患者治疗后不同时间BCVA较基线均有所提高,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$)。Post hoc组间比较显示:II型CNV组患者治疗后1周、1个月及2个月的BCVA较基线提高量高于I型CNV组和混合型CNV组,差异均有统计学意义($F = 5.293, P = 0.013; F = -3.091, P = 0.000; F = -7.233, P = 0.024$);I型CNV组与混合型CNV组患者BCVA较基线提高量差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);混合型CNV组患者治疗后6个月、8个月及12个月BCVA较基线提高量低于I型CNV组和II型CNV组,差异均有统计学意义($F = 11.011, P = 0.009; F = 2.724, P = 0.023; F = -4.447, P = 0.037$);I型CNV组和II型CNV组患者组间BCVA较基线提高量差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)(图1)。

2.3 三组患者治疗前后不同时间SFCT 三组患者治疗后不同时间SFCT较基线均有所提高,差异均有

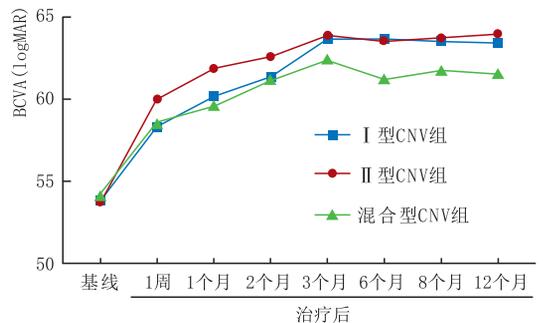


图1 三组患者治疗前后不同时间BCVA

统计学意义(均为 $P < 0.05$)。Post hoc组间比较显示:混合型CNV组患者治疗后8个月、12个月的SFCT较基线恢复厚度低于I型CNV组和II型CNV组,差异均有统计学意义($F = 11.257, P = 0.031; F = -1.598, P = 0.025$),I型CNV组与II型CNV组

患者组间 SFCT 较基线恢复厚度差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P > 0.05$) (图 2)。

2.4 三组患者治疗应答情况 三组患者初始 3 次注药后 CNV 改善率差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$) ; Scheffé 可信区间显示: II 型 CNV 组改善率高于 I 型 CNV 组及混合型 CNV 组 [率差 95% CI 分别为 (0.062, 0.145) 和 (0.058, 0.166)]。随访 0 ~ 12 个月, 三组患者注药次数差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。随访 0 ~ 24 个月, 三组患者总注药次数差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$) ; SNK-*q* 检验结果显示: I 型 CNV 组及 II 型 CNV 组患者注药次数少于混合型 CNV 组 ($q = 3.296, P = 0.021$; $q = 5.553, P = 0.017$)。三组患者需再治疗眼率差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$) ; Scheffé 可信区间显示: 混合型 CNV 组患者需再治疗眼率高于 I 型 CNV 组及 II 型 CNV 组 [需再治疗眼率差 95% CI 分别为 (0.051, 0.133) 和

(0.041, 0.142)]。三组患者注药后 CNV 复发眼率差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$) (表 2)。

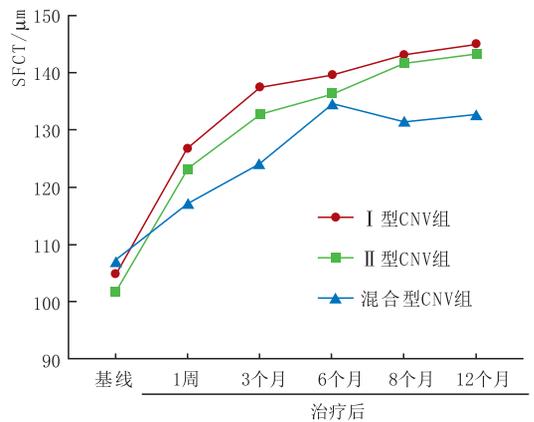


图 2 三组患者治疗前后不同时间 SFCT

表 2 三组患者治疗应答情况

组别	初始 3 次注药后 CNV 改善率/%	随访 0 ~ 12 个月 注药次数/次	随访 0 ~ 24 个月		注药后 CNV 复发眼率/%
			总注药次数/次	需再治疗眼率/%	
I 型 CNV 组	35.00	5.79 ± 2.31	8.34 ± 4.88	55.00	35.00
II 型 CNV 组	54.29	5.62 ± 3.39	7.56 ± 5.08	57.14	40.00
混合型 CNV 组	38.46	6.43 ± 3.15	12.04 ± 6.91	69.23	38.46
F/χ^2	13.29	-2.69	12.19	39.23	13.27
P	0.016	0.187	0.023	0.015	0.381

3 讨论

研究显示, 抗 VEGF 药物通过多种途径从玻璃体通过视网膜、RPE 到达脉络膜, 其确切分子机制目前仍不清楚^[5]。一项体外实验研究显示, 抗 VEGF 药物在 RPE 渗透后的浓度明显低于渗透之前^[4]。药物浓度在穿透 RPE 前后的不同是导致抗 VEGF 药物作用于视网膜下 (II 型) 及 RPE 下 (I 型) CNV 效果出现差异的主要原因。II 型 CNV 较 I 型 CNV 包含了更多未成熟的 VEGF 依赖性血管。这些血管上的受体与抗 VEGF 药物的结合更加紧密, 这可能也是二者应答差异的原因之一。VEGF 是诱导血管生成的开关之一, 刺激内皮细胞出现两种表型: 顶端细胞和柄细胞, 它们各司其职、相互作用完成细胞迁移。抗 VEGF 治疗通过“修剪”未成熟的 VEGF 依赖性血管并诱导产生少量分支血管来进行血管重塑, 重塑后成熟的血管生长常常不依赖 VEGF, 其分支少且直径大, 富含蛋白聚糖和细胞成分, 如周细胞、成纤维细胞、RPE 细胞以及大量巨噬细胞^[12-13]。有人通过分析血管面积、血管长度以及每单位长度的血管连接密度定量血管的成熟度, 结果发现, I 型 CNV 的血管连接密度较低, 抗 VEGF 治疗后可在 RPE 下保持静止和非浸润状态^[14]。一项针对中国湿性年龄相关性黄斑变性患者的回顾性研究发现, 在新冠疫情流行期间, II 型 CNV 较 I 型 CNV 患者因包含更多未成熟血管导致疾病不稳定风险增加了

17.9%^[15]。同时, II 型 CNV 患者由于 RPE 破裂, 在新生血管发育早期未成熟时就会出现视力损伤, 更早被诊断出, 而 I 型 CNV 患者发病更为隐匿^[16]。

研究发现, 经反复抗 VEGF 治疗的 II 型 CNV 呈现出大口径的主干血管、分支血管和祥血管形态; 原因可能是抗 VEGF 药物使新生成的血管芽发生退化, 导致剩余血管增加、血流量增多、血管直径增大^[6]。另有研究发现, 抗 VEGF 治疗后 12 个月 II 型 CNV 形成趋于消退, 其新生血管组织被 RPE 包围, 组织病理学改变与 I 型 CNV 相近^[3, 17], 其对抗 VEGF 治疗的反应类似于 I 型 CNV, 长期随访结果二者差异不显著。

I 型 CNV 和 II 型 CNV 起源于脉络膜脉管系统, 分别位于 RPE 下方和视网膜下间隙; 混合型 CNV 起源于视网膜深部毛细血管丛, 生长到视网膜神经感觉层, 在后期形成视网膜-脉络膜吻合^[18]。脉络膜循环通过提供营养物质和清除外层视网膜和 RPE 细胞的代谢废物维持个体正常的视觉功能。研究发现, 单侧混合型 CNV 眼脉络膜循环灌注更差, 表明脉络膜缺血可能在混合型 CNV 的发展中起重要作用^[19]。本研究中我们评估了三组患者 SFCT 的变化趋势发现, 混合型 CNV 组患者治疗后 8 个月、12 个月的 SFCT 较基线恢复厚度低于 I 型 CNV 组和 II 型 CNV 组, 混合型 CNV 组患者出现的更严重的脉络膜进行性变薄及灌注减少可能是其治疗应答更差的原因, 但具体机制仍有待进一步研究。

综上所述,本研究结果显示:II型CNV在抗VEGF治疗早期应答更好,而II型CNV及I型CNV在治疗后期应答反应趋于相近;混合型CNV在治疗后期表现为应答不良。这提示临床医师应针对不同分型CNV采取更优化的治疗方案,OCT特征对选择个体化的按需给药方案发挥了重要作用。本研究存在的不足:样本量小、未能对随访时间再细化、随访指标设定欠丰富等;后续研究应扩大样本量、改进随访方案,深入探讨抗VEGF药物疗效差异的根源。

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Differences in responses to anti-vascular endothelial growth factor drugs of patients with different types of choroidal neovascularization

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the different responses to anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (anti-VEGF) drugs of patients with various types of choroidal neovascularization (CNV). **Methods** This study was a retrospective study. A total of 50 patients (68 eyes) who were diagnosed with CNV and treated with Conbercept in the Outpatient Department of our hospital from October 2016 to September 2021 were included. The patients were divided into 3 groups according to the type of CNV: 16 patients (20 eyes) in the type I CNV group, 25 patients (35 eyes) in the type II CNV group, and 9 patients (13 eyes) in the mixed CNV group. Subfoveal choroidal thickness (SFCT) was measured by enhanced scanning of confocal laser synchronous angiography system (Heidelberg Engineering, Germany). The best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) (logMAR) was recorded at corresponding times before and after treatment. The number of injections, the number of eyes requiring retreatment, and the recurrence rate of CNV were recorded at different times after treatment.

SPSS 23.0 was used for statistical analysis. **Results** The improved values of BCVA compared to the baseline in the type II CNV group at 1 week, 1 month and 2 months after treatment were higher than those of the type I CNV group and mixed CNV group, and the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). The improved values of BCVA compared to the baseline of the mixed CNV group at 6 months, 8 months and 12 months were lower than those of the type I CNV group and type II CNV group, and the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the SFCTs of patients in the three groups were significantly improved compared with the baseline (all $P < 0.05$). The SFCT improved values compared to the baseline of patients in the mixed CNV group at 8 months and 12 months were lower than those of the type I CNV group and type II CNV group with significant differences (all $P < 0.05$). During the follow-up period of 24 months, there were significant differences in the total number of drug injections among the three groups ($P < 0.05$). The Student-Newman-Keuls q test showed that the number of drug injections in the type I CNV group and type II CNV group was significantly less than that in the mixed CNV group (both $P < 0.05$). The differences in the rate of eyes requiring retreatment among the three groups were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The mixed CNV group had more retreated eyes than the type I CNV group and the type II CNV group [the 95% confidence interval of rate differences of eyes requiring retreatment were (0.051, 0.133) and (0.041, 0.142) respectively]. There was no significant difference in the recurrence rate among the three groups after therapy ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Type II CNV group has a best response in the early stage of anti-VEGF treatment; type II CNV group and type I CNV group tend to have a similar response in the late stage of treatment. The mixed CNV group shows a poor response in the late stage of treatment.

[Key words] pathological myopia; choroidal neovascularization; retinal pigment epithelium cells; anti-vascular endothelial growth factor

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Regulation effect of kinesin family member 11 on the high glucose-induced injury of human retinal microvascular endothelial cells via activating Wnt/ β -catenin pathway

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the role and mechanism of kinesin family member 11 (KIF11) in the high glucose-induced injury of human retinal microvascular endothelial cells (HRMECs). **Methods** The normally cultured HRMECs were randomly divided into four groups: control group (5 mmol · L⁻¹ glucose was administered), high glucose group (30 mmol · L⁻¹ glucose was administered), high glucose + small interfering negative control (si-NC) group (transfected with 100 nmol · L⁻¹ si-NC prior to 30 mmol · L⁻¹ glucose addition), and high glucose + si-KIF11 group (transfected with 100 nmol · L⁻¹ si-KIF11 prior to 30 mmol · L⁻¹ glucose addition). Real-time PCR was used to detect the messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) expressions of KIF11, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α (HIF-1 α) in HRMECs of each group. Western blot was used to determine the expression levels of KIF11, VEGF, HIF-1 α and Wnt/ β -catenin pathway-related proteins (β -catenin, cyclin D1, and c-Myc). Cell viability was analyzed by Cell Counting Kit-8. Migrated cell number was detected by Transwell. Additionally, the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway was activated by LiCl to further confirm whether KIF11 functioned through this pathway. **Results** Compared with the control group, the cell viability and the number of migrated cells were increased, the mRNA and protein expression levels of KIF11, VEGF and HIF-1 α and the expression levels of β -catenin, cyclin D1 and c-Myc were up-regulated in the high glucose group (all $P < 0.05$). Compared with the high glucose group, the cell viability and the number of migrated cells were decreased, the mRNA and protein expression levels of KIF11, VEGF and HIF-1 α and the expression levels of β -catenin, cyclin D1 and c-Myc were inhibited in the high glucose + si-KIF11 group (all $P < 0.05$). However, there was no significant difference in the above indexes between the high glucose + si-NC and high glucose groups (all $P > 0.05$). Compared with the high glucose + si-KIF11 group, the cell viability, the number of migrated cells and protein expression levels of VEGF and HIF-1 α were increased in the high glucose + si-KIF11 + LiCl group (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The KIF11 expression is up-regulated by high glucose in HRMECs, and its down-regulation can alleviate high glucose-induced injury of HRMECs by inhibiting the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway.

[Key words] kinesin family member 11; high glucose; human retinal microvascular endothelial cells; Wnt/ β -catenin pathway