

## 【文献综述】

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目前,已有 3 种抗 VEGF 药物被证实可有效治疗 PPV 术后的 DME,分别为阿柏西普、贝伐单抗和雷珠单抗<sup>[11,13-15]</sup>。Türkseven 等<sup>[16]</sup>研究比较了雷珠单抗和阿柏西普玻璃体内注射对 PPV 术后 DME 的疗效差异,结果发现,两种药物在改善患者视力和黄斑中心凹厚度方面无明显差异,而在注射次数上,阿柏西普组患者的注射次数明显少于雷珠单抗。相似的结论在动物实验中也得到了验证,Niwa 等<sup>[17]</sup>研究显示,在 PPV 术后的猕猴眼中,阿柏西普和雷珠单抗的半衰期均减少,而阿柏西普抑制 VEGF 的时间更长。这可能是药物的作用靶向有差异导致的,雷珠单抗是作用于 VEGF-A 的重组人源化单克隆抗体片段,贝伐单抗是作用于 VEGF-A 的全长重组人源化单克隆抗体,阿柏西普是作用于 VEGF-A、VEGF-B 和胎盘生长因子的重组融合蛋白。通过动物实验发现,PPV 术后,兔眼中小分子量药物的清除率通常更高<sup>[18-19]</sup>,而阿柏西普不同于贝伐单抗与雷珠单抗,其本质是大分子的融合蛋白类,因此,阿柏西普的清除率可能较低,药效优于其他两种药物。同样,不同抗 VEGF 药物的分子结构和作用机制的差异为切换使用不同药物治疗 DME 提供了理论基础。

## 2 糖皮质激素

尽管抗 VEGF 药物是大多数 DME 的首选治疗,但是除 VEGF 外,白细胞介素和细胞内黏附分子等炎症因子在 DME 的进展中也发挥着重要作用<sup>[20]</sup>。糖皮质激素可以有效抑制炎症因子并且一定程度上抑制 VEGF 产生<sup>[21]</sup>。曲安奈德,地塞米松和氟轻松玻璃体内植入剂是目前常用于治疗 DME 的糖皮质激素。

**2.1 曲安奈德** 曲安奈德多通过玻璃体内注射的方式治疗 PPV 后 DME。Pak 等<sup>[22]</sup>研究发现,曲安奈德玻璃体内注射治疗 PPV 术后与未行 PPV 的 DME 患者均有效,在 PPV 术后的患眼中曲安奈德起效更早,但药物衰退也更快。Watanabe 等<sup>[23]</sup>研究显示,曲安奈德经玻璃体内注射可以持续改善 PPV 术后 DME 患者黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度长达 4 个月,与抗 VEGF 药物相比,经玻璃体内注射曲安奈德可持续改善患者视力和黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度的时间更长,可能更适用于 PPV 术后的 DME。Shimonagano 等<sup>[24]</sup>发现,PPV 术后 DME 患者玻璃体内注射曲安奈德与不注射药物相比,术后 1 个月患者黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度显著减少,但是注射曲安奈德后 12 个月患者黄斑中心凹厚度较对照组明显增加,这可能是药物停药的反跳效应导致的,皮质类固醇抗炎作用的同时可上调炎症细胞因子受体表达。Hong 等<sup>[25]</sup>研究证实,短期使用皮质类固醇可暂时抑制辐射诱导的小鼠肺组织炎症因子的表达,但炎症因子,如白细胞介素 1 和肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  在治疗 24 h 后水平均升高,但停药后均有反弹效应,因此,对于糖皮质激素类药物的使用仍需慎重。Marashi 等<sup>[26]</sup>通过脉络膜上腔注射曲安奈德治疗 PPV 术后 DME,结果发现,患者视力和黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度均有明显改善,而且随访 8 周末发现并发症出现。还有部分研究通过 Tenon 囊下注射曲安奈德治疗 PPV 术后 DME 也可以有效改善患者视力和黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度<sup>[27-28]</sup>,但是曲安奈德在不同给药途径下的疗效差异仍需进一步验证。

**2.2 地塞米松缓释剂** 地塞米松在眼内的半衰期仅有 5.5 h,因此,地塞米松缓释剂便应运而生。地塞米松缓释剂在眼内可以长期多次释放药物,很好的解决了 PPV 术后药物清除率增加导致的眼内药物有效浓度不足的问题。一些研究发现,地塞米松缓释剂对 PPV 术后与未行 PPV 的 DME 患者的治疗效果并无明显差异<sup>[29-31]</sup>。Boyer 等<sup>[32]</sup>发现,地塞米松缓释剂在 PPV 术后患眼中 8 周时达到最优效果,Shah 等<sup>[33]</sup>进一步研究发现,药效的持续时间可以达到 3 个月,Özdemir 等<sup>[34]</sup>研究发现,药物再次治疗时间可以延伸至 6 个月。Altun 等<sup>[35]</sup>发现,地塞米松缓释剂在 PPV 术后 DME 患眼可以使黄斑中心凹下脉络膜厚度变薄,黄斑中心凹下脉络膜厚度的变化可能会成为治疗效果的重要生物标志物。脉络膜的改变可能是缺氧后代偿功能所致,地塞米松缓释剂通

过消退促炎细胞因子和血管扩张因子来防止黄斑中心凹下脉络膜厚度变厚,以达到预防 DME 复发的效果<sup>[36]</sup>。Franzolin 等<sup>[37]</sup>发现,经地塞米松缓释剂治疗后,PPV 术后 DME 复发时间(6.5 个月)与未行 PPV 的 DME 的复发时间(3.4 个月)相比大大延长。Wang 等<sup>[38]</sup>比较了雷珠单抗和地塞米松缓释剂治疗 PPV 术后 DME 的疗效,雷珠单抗采用 3 + PRN 方案,地塞米松缓释剂每 3 至 4 个月注射一次,结果发现,6 个月后地塞米松缓释剂治疗组的患者视力和黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度的改善程度均优于雷珠单抗组。Shah 等<sup>[33]</sup>对既往抗 VEGF 药物治疗后的复发性 PPV 术后 DME 进行了地塞米松缓释剂治疗,持续 3 个月,结果发现,患者视力和黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度均得到改善。地塞米松缓释剂在药物持续时间方面优于抗 VEGF 药物,但是地塞米松缓释剂同样具有加快白内障进展并易引起眼压升高等风险,这些均限制了其在临床上的使用,因此,地塞米松缓释剂仍作为治疗 DME 的备选方案。

**2.3 氟轻松玻璃体内植入剂** 氟轻松玻璃体内植入剂在玻璃体内每天可以释放 0.2  $\mu\text{g}$  氟轻松。有研究显示,药物持续时间可以持续达到 36 个月<sup>[39]</sup>。已有临床试验证明,氟轻松玻璃体内植入剂的治疗效果在 PPV 术后 DME 患眼中持续稳定<sup>[40-41]</sup>。Coelho 等<sup>[42]</sup>比较了氟轻松玻璃体内植入剂和地塞米松缓释剂治疗 PPV 后 DME 的效果发现,前者长期效果更好,且对后者治疗无效的患眼持续有效。

## 3 阈值下微脉冲激光

阈值下微脉冲激光在一段时间内持续刺激周围组织,不出现可见的视网膜损害,避免了传统的阈值以上激光治疗的灼伤效应<sup>[43]</sup>。阈值下微脉冲激光主要作用于视网膜色素上皮层和血-视网膜外屏障。此外,还有研究发现,阈值下微脉冲激光可以抑制视网膜神经胶质细胞分泌炎症因子进而治疗 DME<sup>[44-45]</sup>。Bonfiglio 等<sup>[46]</sup>对 PPV 术后 6 个月持续性 DME 行阈值下微脉冲激光治疗,结果发现,阈值下微脉冲激光可以有效改善患者视力和黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度,并且与未经激光治疗者相比,患者浅层毛细血管丛血管密度和深层毛细血管丛血管密度均明显增加,黄斑中心凹无血管区面积减少。阈值下微脉冲激光与眼内药物注射的联合治疗可能会在未来成为 PPV 术后 DME 的重要治疗措施,阈值下微脉冲激光可能有助于减少眼内药物注射的次数。

## 4 其他

除以上主要疗法外,还有研究使用组织型纤溶酶原激活剂玻璃体内注射治疗 PPV 术后 DME,但是仅为病例报告且随访时间不足<sup>[47]</sup>。PPV 术后药物清除率的增加意味着更频繁的眼内药物注射次数以及感染风险和经济负担的增加,糖皮质激素的缓释



系统可能是治疗的优选方案,但是,激素的并发症仍然是不可忽视的问题,抗 VEGF 药物与缓释系统的结合在 PPV 术后患眼的应用令人期待。硅油因其化学惰性和高透光度常应用于 DR 患者,但是目前关于硅油眼 DME 的治疗通常在取出眼内硅油 3 个月 after 开始实施<sup>[8,16]</sup>,部分患者无法得到早期的治疗。Xu 等<sup>[48]</sup> 研究显示,在兔的硅油眼中,贝伐单抗在眼内组织的分布变缓,但是药物半衰期与玻璃体内注射后的正常眼相似。PPV 破坏了眼前、后节之间的屏障,使平衡盐溶液为替代物的患眼中氧气、VEGF 和药物等均加快运输,而硅油眼中的硅油重建了这一屏障,因此,药物半衰期变化较小,同时,硅油是一种黏度比玻璃体和平衡盐溶液更高的液体,药物的扩散可能变得更加缓慢。Yao 等<sup>[49]</sup> 比较了 PPV 联合硅油填充术中患者视网膜下注射抗 VEGF 药物和术后玻璃体内注射的疗效差异,随访 1 个月后发现,经视网膜下注射的房水药物浓度和药物持续时间均明显优于玻璃体内注射的方式。目前,仍需进一步关于硅油眼 DME 的临床研究,术中视网膜下注射药物或可成为治疗硅油眼 DME 的一种有效方式。

## 5 小结

综上所述,DME 具有反复性和难治性的特点,PPV 术后眼内的药物疗效和半衰期均可能发生变化。目前抗 VEGF 药物仍然是针对 PPV 术后 DME 患者的一线用药,但是药物持续时间不足导致眼内注射频率的增加,从而加大了患者的感染风险和经济负担。糖皮质激素缓释系统作用时间长,但激素长期作用的并发症不容小觑。阈值下微脉冲激光与玻璃体内药物注射术的联合应用或许可以减少药物的使用频率,使更多 PPV 术后 DME 患者受益。未来的研究旨在进一步探究针对 PPV 术后 DME 患者更好疗效的治疗方案以提高患者的生活质量。

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## Recent research advances in the treatment of diabetic macular edema after vitrectomy

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**[Abstract]** Diabetic macular edema (DME) is a common complication of diabetic retinopathy (DR). DR patients need vitrectomy because of complications such as vitreous hemorrhage and retinal detachment. The treatment of DME after vitrectomy changes with the changes in vitreous substitutes and pharmacokinetics. At present, the main treatments include anti-vascular endothelial growth factor drugs, glucocorticoids and subthreshold micropulse laser. This article will review the progress in the treatment of DME after vitrectomy.

**[Key words]** diabetic macular edema; vitrectomy; anti-vascular endothelial growth factor; glucocorticoids; subthreshold micropulse laser