

玻璃体腔内注射曲安奈德与贝伐单抗治疗白内障术后黄斑水肿的疗效

唐瑞雪

作者单位: (273300)中国山东省平邑县人民医院眼科

作者简介: 唐瑞雪,副主任医师,研究方向:白内障。

通讯作者: 唐瑞雪. sfl2014521@126.com

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Effect of intravitreal injection of triamcinolone acetonide and bevacizumab for macular edema after cataract surgeries

Rui-Xue Tang

Department of Ophthalmology, the People's Hospital of Pingyi County, Pingyi 273300, Shandong Province, China

Correspondence to: Rui-Xue Tang. Department of Ophthalmology, the People's Hospital of Pingyi County, Pingyi 273300, Shandong Province, China. sfl2014521@126.com

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Abstract

• AIM: To evaluate the efficacy of intravitreal injection of triamcinolone acetonide and bevacizumab for macular edema after cataract surgeries, providing clinical reference for the safety and efficacy of treatments.

• METHODS: Ninety-two patients (92 eyes) diagnosed as macular edema were chosen for the study in the department of ophthalmology from March 2012 to March 2014 in our hospital. They were divided into two groups according to different intravitreal injection drugs, the triamcinolone acetonide group with 44 cases (44 eyes) and the bevacizumab group with 48 cases (48 eyes). They were followed up for 9mo after surgeries, and the best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA), the mean central retinal thickness, macular capillary angiographic results and intraocular pressure (IOP) were compared between the two groups at the same time points.

• RESULTS: The BCVA of the two groups were both improved postoperatively, but there was no significant differences between the groups in the followed up for 9mo ($P > 0.05$). By repeated measures analysis of variance, there was no significant difference on the central retinal macular thickness between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The differences on the central retinal macular thickness between the preoperative and each time point postoperative in the triamcinolone acetonide group were statistically significant ($t = 9.16, 8.27, 5.44, 5.87, 4.62, P < 0.05$), and the central retinal thickness at each time point postoperative was lower than that preoperative in the bevacizumab group, and the differences were statistically

significant ($t = 8.11, 5.12, 4.16, 3.27, 2.88, P < 0.05$). Seven patients had increased IOP in the triamcinolone acetonide group, and became glaucoma, but there was no ocular abnormalities in the bevacizumab group.

• CONCLUSION: Triamcinolone acetonide and bevacizumab can improve visual acuity and capillary leakage in patients with macular edema, but bevacizumab which can not cause increased IOP, can prevent other complications, with more security.

• KEYWORDS: triamcinolone acetonide; bevacizumab; macular edema; corrected visual acuity

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摘要

目的:评价曲安奈德和贝伐单抗玻璃体腔注射治疗白内障术后黄斑水肿的疗效,为临床安全有效用药提供参考。

方法:选择2012-03/2014-03在我院眼科确诊为黄斑水肿的患者92例92眼为研究对象,按照玻璃体腔注射用药不同,分为曲安奈德组44例44眼和贝伐单抗组48例48眼,术后随访9mo,比较两组患者在不同时间点的最佳矫正视力、黄斑中央视网膜平均厚度和眼内压情况。

结果:术后随访9mo,两组患者术后的最佳矫正视力均比术前提高,但组间无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);经重复测量方差分析,两组患者的黄斑中央视网膜厚度无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。曲安奈德组术后各时间点与术前的黄斑中央视网膜厚度差异具有统计学意义($t = 9.16, 8.27, 5.44, 5.87, 4.62, P < 0.05$),贝伐单抗组术后各时间点的黄斑中央视网膜厚度均比术前降低,具有统计学意义($t = 8.11, 5.12, 4.16, 3.27, 2.88, P < 0.05$);曲安奈德组有7例患者发生眼压升高,并发为青光眼,贝伐单抗组患者未见眼压异常。

结论:曲安奈德和贝伐单抗均可提高黄斑水肿患者的矫正视力,改善毛细血管的渗漏情况,但贝伐单抗不会引起眼压升高,能避免其他并发症的发生,安全性更高。

关键词:曲安奈德;贝伐单抗;黄斑水肿;矫正视力

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0 引言

黄斑水肿(macular edema)是黄斑区的一类炎症反应,会逐渐引起患者的视力减退,病灶特点是眼底视网膜的黄斑区域发生炎症,有液体渗出,形成水肿引起中央区域增

表1 两组患者的术前资料对比

分组	眼数	平均年龄(岁)	性别(男/女)	平均病史(a)	最佳矫正视力	黄斑中央视网膜厚度(μm)	眼压(mmHg)
曲安奈德组	44	51.9±2.4	24/20	2.4±0.6	0.23±0.10	291.3±63.7	15.22±1.62
贝伐单抗组	48	54.2±1.8	26/22	2.3±0.3	0.23±0.09	318.6±53.1	14.81±1.93
<i>t</i> / χ^2		<i>t</i> =0.421	χ^2 =1.25	<i>t</i> =1.784	<i>t</i> =3.671	<i>t</i> =2.119	<i>t</i> =5.201
P		>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

表2 两组患者手术前后的黄斑中央视网膜厚度

分组	眼数	术前	术后1mo	术后2mo	术后3mo	术后6mo	术后9mo
曲安奈德组	44	291.3±63.7	261.5±35.9	241.3±33.3	211.8±23.7	200.3±24.5	191.1±33.1
贝伐单抗组	48	318.6±53.1	261.2±43.7	252.2±37.1	223.5±29.7	210.3±31.0	200.3±21.7

厚^[1-2]。黄斑水肿不属于单独的一类疾病,多作为其他疾病的并发症发生,引起眼底黄斑水肿的原因是多方面的,首先视网膜中央静脉阻塞会直接引发黄斑水肿,其次多数的眼底病手术后黄斑水肿也有可能出现,例如白内障手术等,再次糖尿病、葡萄膜炎等也会并发黄斑水肿^[3-4]。目前临床治疗黄斑水肿应用最多的药物是曲安奈德(Triamcinolone acetonide),它是一种肾上腺皮质激素药,抗炎效果强大而持久^[5-6]。贝伐单抗(bevacizumab)作为血管内皮生长因子抗体,可以抑制肿瘤血管生成,近几年来也开始被应用于治疗黄斑水肿。本文通过比较白内障术后黄斑水肿患者玻璃体腔注射曲安奈德和贝伐单抗后的矫正视力、黄斑中央视网膜平均厚度、毛细血管造影结果和眼内压情况,评价这两种药物的有效性和安全性,为临床合理用药提高参考。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 随机选择2012-03/2014-03确诊为白内障术后黄斑水肿患者92例92眼为研究对象,诊断方法包括常规眼部检查、荧光素血管造影和光学相干断层扫描检查,其中男50例50眼,女42例42眼,年龄为25~72(平均53.7±2.1)岁,病史为1~8a。所有患者均排除青光眼等影响视力的眼病或者其他代谢性疾病。按照玻璃体腔注射药物的不同所有患者分为曲安奈德组44例44眼和贝伐单抗组48例48眼,两组患者的一般资料及术前检查指标见表1,无统计学差异,具有可比性(*P*>0.05)。所有患者均对本研究知情并签订知情同意书。

1.2 方法 所有患者术前患眼点左氧氟沙星或者环丙沙星滴眼液4次/d,共治疗3d,治疗时,所有手术均在手术室内进行,患眼消毒和局部麻醉后于鼻下(左眼)或颞下(右眼)角膜缘后4mm处进针^[7],曲安奈德组患者向玻璃体腔内缓慢注射4mg/0.1mL曲安奈德注射液,每2wk注射一次,共计6次;贝伐单抗组患者注射1.25mg/0.05mL贝伐单抗注射液,注射间隔为6wk,共计6次;注射完成后用无菌棉签压迫注射点3min。所有操作均由中级以上专业执业医师完成。所有患者术后随访9mo,分别在术后1、2、3、6、9mo检查患者的最佳矫正视力、眼压,光学相干断层扫描(OCT)检查患眼的黄斑中央视网膜厚度,并采用荧光素血管造影观察黄斑区域相关血管的渗漏情况。随访期间观察患者有无高眼压、青光眼、炎症等并发症发生。

统计学分析:所有数据录入SPSS 17.0软件,两组患者的黄斑中央视网膜厚度用均数±标准差表示,术后各时间点与术前的比较,采用配对*t*检验,最佳矫正视力采用 χ^2 检验,*P*<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 最佳矫正视力 患者经过治疗后1mo,曲安奈德组中有23例患者术后最佳矫正视力≥0.4,占52%,贝伐单抗组中有26例患者术后最佳矫正视力≥0.4,占54%,两组比较无统计学意义(χ^2 =5.01,*P*>0.05)。

2.2 黄斑中央视网膜厚度 两组患者术前、术后1~9mo的黄斑中央视网膜厚度见表2,经两因素重复测量方差分析发现,两组患者的黄斑中央视网膜厚度差异性小,无统计学意义(*P*>0.05)。各组术前和术后各时间点的黄斑中央视网膜厚度采用配对*t*检验,曲安奈德组术后各时间点与术前的黄斑中央视网膜厚度差异具有统计学意义(*t*=9.16,8.27,5.44,5.87,4.62,*P*<0.05),贝伐单抗组术后各时间点的黄斑中央视网膜厚度均比术前降低,差异具有统计学意义(*t*=8.11,5.12,4.16,3.27,2.88,*P*<0.05)。

2.3 眼压 随访期间,贝伐单抗组未见眼压异常患者,曲安奈德组患者有7例出现眼压升高(>21mmHg),确诊为青光眼,均在注射6次后检查发现,除此之外均未见任何眼部并发症。

3 讨论

黄斑水肿是视网膜病变中重要的一类眼底病,严重影响患者的视力,多继发于视网膜静脉阻塞、糖尿病视网膜病变、白内障术后等疾病。黄斑水肿的致病因素包括机体代谢异常(糖尿病)、视网膜血管梗阻、玻璃体机械系牵拉和眼底炎症等,使得黄斑区动脉分支和毛细血管通透性增加,液体渗到细胞外,引起水肿。黄斑水肿不是一类独立疾病,病因复杂,因此临床治疗时多作为炎症治疗,不能根治^[8]。目前应用和研究最多的药物治疗,如曲安奈德、激光光凝法作为一种全新的治疗方式也被推广用于黄斑水肿,它在一定程度上促进了视网膜血管内皮细胞的增生,但激光能量过大、组织选择性低^[9-10],易对视网膜造成二次损伤,因此寻找更加安全、有效的治疗方式迫在眉睫。

曲安奈德是一种长效糖皮质激素,通过抑制细胞免疫反应、降低血管渗透性发挥抗炎作用,但临床研究证实,这种抗炎作用不能从根本上改善炎症发生发展,约有12%的患者注射曲安奈德后3mo再次复发黄斑水肿,因此需要多次给药^[11-12]。贝伐单抗作为一种重组IgG₁抗体,通过抑制人类血管内皮生长因子的生物活性而抑制肿瘤血管生成^[13],它最早应用于眼科是治疗黄斑变性,效果良好,至今未发现任何视网膜毒性反应。

本文通过随访黄斑水肿患者玻璃体腔注射曲安奈德和贝伐单抗后的疗效,证实这两种药物均可以改善黄斑水

肿患者的视力及黄斑炎症情况,研究发现,两组患者术后各时间点的最佳矫正视力无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。经重复测量方差分析,两组患者的黄斑中央视网膜厚度差异不具有统计学意义($P>0.05$)。曲安奈德组术后各时间点与术前的黄斑中央视网膜厚度差异具有统计学意义($t=9.16, 8.27, 5.44, 5.87, 4.62, P<0.05$),贝伐单抗组术后各时间点的黄斑中央视网膜厚度均比术前降低,差异具有统计学意义($t=8.11, 5.12, 4.16, 3.27, 2.88, P<0.05$)。曲安奈德组患者在随访9mo内有7例眼压异常,并发为青光眼,玻璃体腔注射曲安奈德引起眼压升高的机制尚不明确,贝伐单抗组无眼压异常患者,从而证实贝伐单抗治疗黄斑水肿有更高的安全性。

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