



# 反复抗血管内皮生长因子药物治疗对渗出型老年性黄斑变性患者玻璃体黄斑界面的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 观察反复玻璃体腔注射抗血管内皮生长因子 (VEGF) 药物对渗出型老年性黄斑变性 (AMD) 患者玻璃体黄斑界面 (VMI) 的影响。**方法** 回顾性研究。临床确诊为渗出型AMD并接受玻璃体腔抗VEGF药物治疗的34例患者纳入研究。其中, 男性26例, 女性8例。年龄50~80岁, 平均年龄 (62.8±8.35) 岁。取其1年随访期间最少抗VEGF药物治疗6次的眼为研究眼, 未接受抗VEGF药物治疗的对侧眼为对照眼。治疗前采用光相断层扫描 (OCT) 检查观察双眼VMI状态。将存在玻璃体黄斑粘连 (VMA)、黄斑前膜 (MEM)、完全性玻璃体后脱离 (C-PVD) 定义为VMI异常。根据OCT图像上玻璃体与黄斑部粘附的直径大小将VMA分为局灶型 (≤1500 μm) 和广泛型 (>1500 μm)。治疗前研究眼中存在VMI异常12只眼, 包括广泛型VMA 8只眼、局灶型VMA 3只眼、MEM 1只眼; 对照眼中存在VMI异常12只眼, 包括广泛型VMA 7只眼、局灶型VMA 2只眼、C-PVD 2只眼、MEM 1只眼。治疗后平均随访时间16.4个月。随访期间每月用随访模式进行双眼OCT检查。对比分析患者双眼治疗前后VMI的变化情况。使用 $\chi^2$ 检验比较研究眼及对照眼治疗前及末次随访时VMI的差异, 由于样本数<40, 进行Fisher确切概率法进行分析。**结果** 末次随访时, 研究眼中VMI异常12只眼, 包括广泛型VMA 5只眼、局灶型VMA 2只眼、C-PVD 3只眼、MEM 2只眼; 与治疗前比较, 共有6只眼VMI发生变化。对照眼中VMI异常13只眼, 包括广泛型VMA 5只眼、C-PVD 7只眼、MEM 1只眼。与治疗前比较, 共有6只眼VMI发生变化。末次随访时, 研究眼及其相应对照眼VMI变化情况比较, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P=0.053$ )。所有研究眼及对照眼中共有4只眼在末次随访时由局灶型VMA变为C-PVD, 占总局灶型VMA的80.0%; 共有3只眼由广泛型VMA变为C-PVD, 占总广泛型VMA的21.4%。**结论** 反复抗VEGF药物治疗对渗出型AMD患者VMI无明显影响。无论是否反复抗VEGF药物治疗, 局灶型VMA较广泛型VMA更容易发生C-PVD。

**【关键词】** 血管生成抑制剂/副作用; 湿性黄斑变性; 玻璃体黄斑界面

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**Effect on the vitreomacular interface after repeated anti-vascular endothelial growth factor treatment in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration** Dong Qi, Hua Yingbin, Xu Haifeng

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**【Abstract】Objective** To observe the effects of repeated intravitreal injections of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) drugs on vitreous macular interface (VMI) in patients with exudative age-related macular degeneration (AMD). **Methods** Retrospective study. Thirty-four exudative AMD patients who treated with intravitreal anti-VEGF drugs were included in this study. There were 26 males and 8 females. The age ranged from 50 to 80 years, with the average of (62.8±8.35) years. The eyes with at least 6 treatments during the 1-year follow-up were taken as the study eyes, and the eyes with no anti-VEGF drug treatment were the control eyes. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) examination was used to observe the VMI status of both eyes before treatment. Vitreous macular adhesion (VMA), macular epiretinal membrane (MEM), and complete vitreous detachment (C-PVD) were defined as abnormalities in VMI. The VMA was classified as focal (≤1500 μm) and broad (>1500 μm) depending on the diameter of the vitreous and macular adhesions on the OCT images. Before treatment, there were 12 eyes with abnormal VMI in study eyes, including 8 eyes with broad VMA, 3

eyes with focal VMA, and 1 eye with MEM; 12 eyes with abnormal VMI in control eyes: broad VMA in 7 eyes, focal VMA in 2 eyes, C-PVD in 2 eyes, and MEM in 1 eye. The average follow-up time after treatment was 16.4 months. During the follow-up period, OCT was performed monthly in a follow-up mode. Comparing the changes on VMI between before and after treatment in both eyes of patients, respectively. The chi-square test was used to compare the difference on VMI. Because the number of samples was  $<40$ , Fisher's exact test was used for the analysis. **Results** At the final follow-up, 12 eyes with abnormal VMI in the study eyes, including 5 eyes with broad VMA, 2 eyes with focal VMA, 3 eyes with C-PVD, and 2 eyes with MEM. There were 6 eyes altered comparing with baseline. In the control eyes, there were 13 eyes with abnormal VMI, including 5 eyes with broad VMA, 7 eyes with C-PVD, and 1 eye with MEM. A total of 6 eyes changed on VMI comparing with baseline. At the final follow-up, there was no significant difference on VMI changes between the study eyes and its corresponding control eyes ( $P=0.053$ ). In all eyes, a total of 4 eyes changed from focal VMA to C-PVD at the final follow-up, accounting for 80.0% of the total focal VMA; 3 eyes changed from broad VMA to C-PVD, accounting for 21.4% of the total broad VMA. **Conclusions** Repeated anti-VEGF treatment has little effect on VMI. Regardless of anti-VEGF therapy, eyes with focal VMA appears to be more prone to C-PVD than the broad one.

**【Key words】** Angiogenesis inhibitors/adverse effects; Wet macular degeneration; Vitreomacular interface

**Fund program:** Shandong Province Key Research and Development Program (2017GSF18141)

玻璃体腔注射抗血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)药物是治疗渗出型老年性黄斑变性(AMD)的一线治疗方法,为使患者获得更好视力,通常需要反复注射<sup>[1-10]</sup>。玻璃体黄斑界面(VMI)完整性对视功能维持具有重要作用,但其受许多因素影响,其中玻璃体状态是最重要的因素之一。老化、炎症、玻璃体积血等均可改变玻璃体的凝胶状态而产生液化,随着眼球转动,液化的玻璃体很容易与视网膜分离,即发生后脱离;在玻璃体后脱离过程中,可能会因为玻璃体视网膜不同程度粘连而发生玻璃体黄斑牵引甚至裂孔,也可因为内界膜损伤诱发黄斑前膜(MEM),从而使VMI的状态发生改变并影响视功能。已有研究表明,VMI状态与AMD发生、发展及预后均有一定相关性<sup>[11-16]</sup>;但目前关于反复抗VEGF药物治疗对渗出型AMD患者VMI是否有影响尚不清楚。为此,我们观察分析了一组渗出型AMD患者经反复抗VEGF药物治疗后VMI的变化情况,现将结果报道如下。

## 1 对象和方法

回顾性研究。2012年10月至2015年12月在青岛眼科医院接受抗VEGF药物治疗的渗出型AMD患者34例纳入本研究。其中,男性26例,女性8例。年龄50~80岁,平均年龄(62.8±8.35)岁。取其1年随访期间最少抗VEGF药物治疗6次的眼为研究眼,未接受抗VEGF药物治疗的对侧眼为对照眼。

所有患者在接受抗VEGF药物治疗之前均行常规眼前节、眼底彩色照相、荧光素眼底血管造影(FFA)、

吲哚青绿血管造影(ICGA)及光相干断层扫描(OCT)检查。眼底可见视网膜下或视网膜神经上皮渗漏、出血、脂质渗出或视网膜色素上皮(RPE)脱离。FFA联合ICGA检查,早期见边界清晰、花边样强荧光,渗漏自始至终,晚期显著。OCT检查,视网膜整体增厚,黄斑区正常结构改变,RPE连续性破坏,局部增厚隆起,内部反射增强,神经上皮层间及脉络膜新生血管边缘可见囊样改变和视网膜下液。纳入标准:(1)年龄 $\geq 50$ 岁的渗出型AMD患者;(2)研究眼存在活动性脉络膜新生血管(CNV)且随访1年内至少接受过6次抗VEGF药物治疗;(3)FFA、ICGA及OCT检查确认研究眼病灶位于黄斑中心凹下方;(4)纤维化总面积不超过总病灶的50%。排除标准:(1)研究眼及对照眼此前接受过抗VEGF药物治疗;(2)存在已知的可影响VMI的情况,如葡萄膜炎、病理性近视、糖尿病视网膜病变及其他视网膜血管病变;(3)接受过玻璃体切割手术、复杂性白内障相关手术;(4)在随访期内出现并发症。

所有患者均采用3+PRN的方式接受玻璃体腔注射抗VEGF药物治疗。治疗前采用OCT观察患者双眼的VMI情况。以中心凹为中心,扫描黄斑区,使用高速模式。(1)体积扫描:ART叠加次数9次,97线扫描线,20°×20°;(2)十字扫描:ART叠加次数36次,2线扫描线,20°×20°。将存在玻璃体黄斑粘连(VMA)、黄斑前膜(MEM)、完全性玻璃体后脱离(C-PVD)定义为VMI异常。以玻璃体粘附在中心凹中心3 mm直径内,但部分玻璃体视网膜分离为VMA;并

根据OCT图像上玻璃体与黄斑部粘附的直径大小将VMA分为局灶型( $\leq 1500\mu\text{m}$ )和广泛型( $> 1500\mu\text{m}$ )<sup>[7]</sup>。以邻近或贴覆在黄斑前、较玻璃体后界膜厚且反射性强的组织为MEM<sup>[18]</sup>。以玻璃体后界膜高起,与视网膜黄斑无粘附为C-PVD<sup>[19-21]</sup>。34只研究眼中,存在VMI异常(图1)12只眼。其中,广泛型VMA 8只眼,局灶型VMA 3只眼,MEM 1只眼;合并存在局灶型VMA、MEM 1只眼。34只对照眼中,存在VMI异常(图2)12只眼。其中,广泛型VMA 7只眼,局灶型VMA 2只眼,C-PVD 2只眼,MEM 1只眼。治疗后随访观察12~26个月,平均随访时间16.4个月。随访期间每月用随访模式进行双眼OCT检查。对比分析患者双眼治疗前后VMI的变化情况。

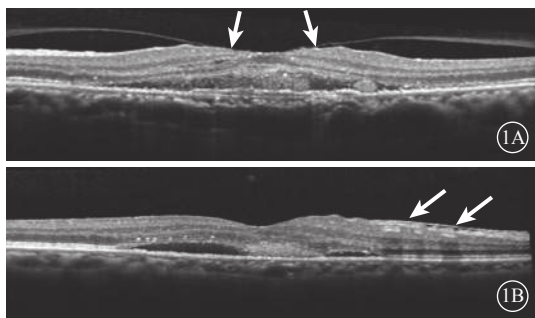


图1 VMI异常的研究眼OCT像。1A. 黄斑中心凹区域局灶型VMA(白箭); 1B. MEM(白箭)

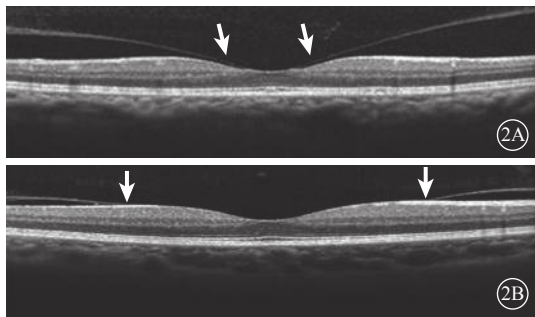


图2 VMI异常的对照眼OCT像。2A. 黄斑中心凹区域局灶型VMA(白箭); 2B. 黄斑区广泛型VMA(白箭)

采用SPSS19.0软件进行统计学分析。定性数据用数字和百分比进行描述,定量数据用范围、平均值进行描述。根据末次随访时VMI有无变化进行二变量编秩制作 $2 \times 2$ 列联表,使用配对 $\chi^2$ 检验McNemar比较研究眼及对照眼治疗前及末次随访时的差异,由于样本数 $< 40$ ,进行Fisher确切概率法分析数据。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

末次随访时,34只研究眼中,VMI异常12只眼。

其中,广泛型VMA 5只眼,局灶型VMA 2只眼,C-PVD 3只眼,MEM 2只眼;合并存在C-PVD、MEM 1只眼。与治疗前比较,共有6只眼VMI发生变化(图3)。34只对照眼中,VMI异常13只眼。其中,广泛型VMA 5只眼,C-PVD 7只眼,MEM 1只眼。与治疗前比较,共有6只眼VMI发生变化(图4)。治疗前研究眼中局灶型VMA 3只眼,其末次随访时发生C-PVD 2只眼。治疗前对照眼中局灶型VMA 2只眼,末次随访时均发生C-PVD(表1)。

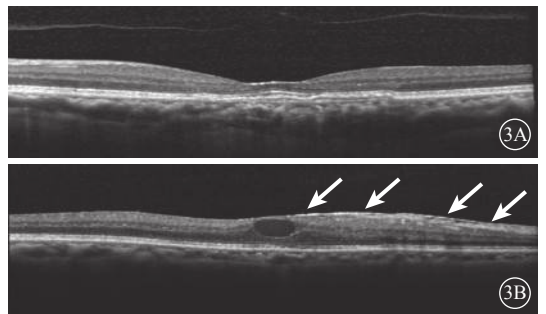


图3 图1同眼末次随访时OCT像。3A. 图1A同眼,可见C-PVD; 3B. 图1B同眼,可见MEM区域扩大增厚(白箭)

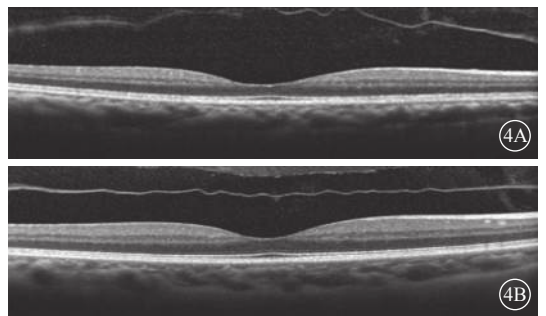


图4 图2同眼末次随访时OCT像。4A. 图2A同眼,可见C-PVD; 4B. 图2B同眼,可见C-PVD

所有研究眼及对照眼中,共有4只眼在末次随访时由局灶型VMA变为C-PVD,占总局灶型VMA的80.0%;共有3只眼由广泛型VMA变为C-PVD,占总广泛型VMA的21.4%。

研究眼及其相应对照眼VMI变化情况比较,差异无统计学意义( $P=0.053$ )(表2)。

## 3 讨论

本研究结果显示,VMI变化在研究眼及其相应对照眼之间的差异无统计学意义。说明反复玻璃体腔注射抗VGEF药物不会显著诱导C-PVD、VMA及MEM发生,这与Veloso等<sup>[22]</sup>的研究结果一致。

本研究纳入的研究眼及对照眼中,共有4只眼在末

表1 VMI异常患者双眼治疗前及末次随访时VMI变化情况

例序	年龄 (岁)	性别	研究眼		对照眼	
			治疗前	末次随访	治疗前	末次随访
1	80	男	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA	C-PVD	C-PVD
2	63	男	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA
3	52	男	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA	局灶型VMA	C-PVD
4	73	男	广泛型VMA	局灶型VMA	(—)	(—)
5	60	男	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA
6	57	男	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA、MEM	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA
7	61	女	局灶型VMA、MEM	C-PVD、MEM增厚	局灶型VMA	C-PVD
8	53	男	(—)	(—)	(—)	C-PVD
9	56	女	(—)	(—)	广泛型VMA	C-PVD
10	71	男	MEM	MEM增厚	MEM	MEM增厚
11	59	男	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA
12	66	男	局灶型VMA	C-PVD	广泛型VMA	广泛型VMA
13	58	女	局灶型VMA	局灶型VMA	C-PVD	C-PVD
14	57	女	广泛型VMA	C-PVD	广泛型VMA	C-PVD

表2 研究眼及其相应对照眼治疗前与末次随访VMI变化的眼数对比

		研究眼		合计
		无变化	有变化	
对照眼	无变化	25	3	28
	有变化	3	3	36
合计		28	6	34

次随访时由局灶型VMA变为C-PVD, 占总局灶型VMA的80.0%; 共有3只眼由广泛型VMA变为C-PVD, 占总广泛型VMA的21.4%。提示局灶型VMA有更高概率发生C-PVD, 与Veloso等<sup>[22]</sup>的研究结果一致。我们还发现, 治疗前研究眼中局灶型VMA 3只眼, 其末次随访时发生C-PVD 2只眼; 治疗前对照眼中局灶型VMA 2只眼, 末次随访时均发生C-PVD; 并且治疗前双眼均有局灶型VMA者在末次随访时双眼均发生C-PVD。提示无论是否接受反复抗VEGF药物治疗, 局灶型VMA均有更高概率发生C-PVD。

本研究结果显示, 共有3只研究眼及5只对照眼发生C-PVD。我们推测C-PVD的发生不一定与玻璃体腔注射抗VEGF药物治疗的药物效应或机械效应相关。一项多中心随机双盲研究在注射安慰剂治疗的眼中发现, 10.1%的患眼在手术后28 d VMA状态解除, 因此他们推测其与玻璃体腔注射的机械效应可能相关, 玻璃体腔注射可能会诱发C-PVD改变<sup>[23]</sup>。本研究与上述结论不同, 这可能与两项研究纳入观察的疾病不同、纳入标准不同以及是否设立对照组等差异有关。本研究设

置了同一患者的对侧眼为对照眼, 在对照眼不接受玻璃体腔注药的情形下, 可以对比观察自然过程对VMI的影响。我们发现, 共有6例患者发生C-PVD改变; 其中2例为双眼均发生, 1例为研究眼发生, 其余3例为对照眼发生。据此推测C-PVD的发生可能是与自然过程相关。

MEM可以继发于内界膜损伤而形成, 包括胶原纤维细胞、RPE细胞、纤维细胞、巨噬细胞以及大量的胶原蛋白。如果MEM内细胞成分收缩, 会对视网膜造成切线方向的牵引力, 导致视网膜神经上皮结构破坏甚至黄斑裂孔。本研究中, 2只研究眼以及1只对照眼在治疗前存在MEM, 且其在末次随访时均发生了MEM增厚; 另有1只研究眼在随访过程中新发生了MEM。推测MEM可能与渗出型AMD疾病状态或玻璃体腔注射药物治疗相关。结合双眼配对情况, 1例患者治疗前双眼均有MEM, 末次随访时双眼MEM增厚。我们推测MEM也可能与自然过程相关。但由于样本量较小, 以上推测无法计算其统计学意义。未来可加大样本量以探索MEM与反复抗VEGF药物治疗之间的确切关系。

本研究结果表明, 反复抗VEGF药物治疗对VMI无明显影响; 且无论是否反复抗VEGF药物治疗, 局灶型VMA较广泛型VMA更易发生C-PVD。由于玻璃体及VMI受自然过程影响较大, 设置配对的对照组十分必要。但由于本研究样本量较小, 有关VMI与反复抗VEGF药物治疗之间的确切关系有待更大样本量的研究进一步验证。

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