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康柏西普联合视网膜激光光凝对缺血型视网膜中央静脉阻塞患者球结膜微循环指标和血管内皮功能的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨康柏西普联合视网膜激光光凝对缺血型视网膜中央静脉阻塞患者球结膜微循环指标和血管内皮功能的影响。**方法:**选取2016年8月到2019年9月我院收治的缺血型CRVO患者90例,按信封抽签法分为对照组($n=45$,视网膜激光光凝治疗)和研究组($n=45$,视网膜激光光凝联合康柏西普治疗),比较两组患者黄斑中心视网膜厚度(CMT)、球结膜微循环指标、最佳矫正视力(BCVA)、疗效、血清血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、内皮素-1(ET-1)、一氧化氮(NO)水平以及不良反应。**结果:**治疗后6个月研究组临床总有效率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后6个月,研究组的BCVA升高程度以及细动脉管径、细静脉管径扩大程度均大于对照组($P<0.05$),CMT以及红细胞聚集积分降低程度大于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后3d,研究组的VEGF、ET-1降低程度大于对照组($P<0.05$),NO升高程度大于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率对比未见差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**康柏西普联合视网膜激光光凝治疗缺血型CRVO疗效较好,可有效改善患者视力及球结膜微循环,同时还可改善血管内皮功能,安全可靠。

关键词:康柏西普;视网膜激光光凝;缺血型;视网膜中央静脉阻塞;疗效;球结膜微循环;血管内皮生长因子;内皮素-1;一氧化氮

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Effect of Conbercept Combined with Retinal Laser Photocoagulation on Bulbar Conjunctival Microcirculation and Vascular Endothelial Function in Patients with Ischemic Central Retinal Vein Occlusion*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of conbercept combined with retinal laser photocoagulation on Bulbar Conjunctival Microcirculation and vascular endothelial function in patients with ischemic central retinal vein occlusion. **Methods:** 90 ischemic CRVO patients who were admitted to our hospital from August 2016 to September 2019 were selected, patients were divided into control group ($n=45$, retinal laser photocoagulation treatment) and study group ($n=45$, retinal laser photocoagulation combined with conbercept treatment) according to the envelope drawing method. The central retinal thickness (CMT), bulbar conjunctival microcirculation index, best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), curative effect, serum VEGF, ET-1, NO levels and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The total clinical effective rate of the study group at 6 months after treatment was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). 6 months after treatment, the increased degree of BCVA, the enlarged degree of arteriole diameter and arteriole diameter of the study group were higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$), and the decreased degree of CMT and erythrocyte aggregation score of the study group were higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). 3 d after treatment, the decrease degree of VEGF and ET-1 of the study group were higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$), and the increase degree of NO was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no difference in the incidence of ADR between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Conbercept combined with retinal laser photocoagulation is effective in the treatment of ischemic CRVO, which can effectively improve patients' visual acuity and bulbar conjunctival microcirculation, as well as improve vascular endothelial function, which is safe and reliable.

Key words: Conbercept; Retinal laser photocoagulation; Ischemic; Central retinal vein occlusion; Curative effect; Bulbar conjunctival microcirculation; Vascular endothelial growth factor; Endothelin 1; Nitric oxide

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前言

缺血型视网膜中央静脉阻塞(CRVO)是临床常见的视网膜血管疾病,也是导致患者失明的主要原因之一^[1,2]。该病多发

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于中老年群体,且多为单眼发病,其发病率仅次于糖尿病性视网膜病变,属于总干阻塞出现的急性视力障碍^[3,4]。现临床有关缺血型CRVO的治疗方法较多,包括手术、药物以及视网膜激光光凝治疗,其中针对缺血型CRVO,作为基础治疗的视网膜激光光凝可将视网膜耗氧量减少,利于吸收水肿,恢复视网膜结构及其功能^[5]。然而视网膜激光光凝治疗本身也是一种破坏性的治疗方法,可产生一系列副作用,尚需优化治疗方案^[6]。康柏西普是治疗眼科疾病的常用药物,可有效抑制病理性血管生成,临床常用于治疗湿性年龄相关性黄斑变性。但该药上市时间较短,其超说明书用药较难获得国内外权威指南的认可^[7,8]。鉴于此,本研究通过探讨康柏西普联合视网膜激光光凝治疗缺血型CRVO的疗效,以期指导临床治疗。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2016年8月到2019年9月我院收治的缺血型CRVO患者90例。纳入标准:(1)经血管造影、眼底检查等确诊;(2)入组前签署同意书;(3)最佳矫正视力(BCVA)<0.6;(4)病程≤3个月。排除标准:(1)合并其他眼部疾病者;(2)既往有眼部手术史者;(3)应用过激素类或其他抗血管生长因子药物者;(4)合并肝肾功能重度障碍者;(5)合并视网膜脱落、青光眼及白内障者;(6)有长期服用阿司匹林等视网膜神经毒性药物及抗凝药物史者。按信封抽签法分为研究组(n=45,视网膜激光光凝治疗)和对照组(n=45,视网膜激光光凝联合康柏西普治疗),其中研究组女18例,男27例,病程1~3月,平均(2.29±0.17)月;体质量指数20~25 kg/m²,平均(23.48±0.87)kg/m²;年龄40~71岁,平均(52.08±4.27)岁。对照组男25例,女20例,病程1~3月,平均(2.25±0.26)月;体质量指数21~25 kg/m²,平均(23.28±0.73)kg/m²;年龄41~69岁,平均(52.84±4.33)岁。两组一般资料对比未见差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

对照组给予视网膜激光光凝治疗,先给予患者复方托吡卡胺滴眼液(沈阳兴齐眼药股份公司,国药准字H20055546,规格1 mL:5 mg)散瞳,先给予1滴,5 min后再给予1滴,充分散瞳后给予患者盐酸丙美卡因滴眼液(爱尔卡因)(爱尔康眼科产品有限公司,进口药品注册证号H20160133,规格15 mL:75 mg)1~4滴对术眼进行表面麻醉。采用美国科医人spectra532激光

治疗仪,相关参数:光斑直径:后极部100~200 μm、周边部200~500 μm,150~500 mW功率,光凝斑间距:1~2个光斑直径,曝光时间:0.1~0.3 s。针对已经出现视网膜新生血管者或周边视网膜较大范围毛细血管无灌注区域者,行无灌注区视网膜光凝。每次视网膜激光光凝治疗间隔为7 d,连续治疗2~4次。研究组患者在对照组的基础上联合康柏西普(成都康弘生物科技有限公司,国药准字S20130012,规格:10 mg/mL)治疗,散瞳处理采用复方托吡卡胺滴眼液,结膜囊以妥布霉素稀释液清洗,距角膜缘后3.5 mm左右进针,注入康柏西普0.05 mL至玻璃体腔中,每次注射时间间隔30 d,共注射3次。注射后7天行视网膜激光光凝治疗,过程同上。

1.3 观察指标

(1)门诊复查形式随访6个月。总有效率=显效率+有效率^[9]。显效:患者荧光血管造影(FFA)未显示黄斑区渗漏,术后视力提高≥2行,黄斑中心视网膜厚度(CMT)经光学相干断层扫描仪(OCT)显示恢复正常。有效:患者术后视力提高2行以内,FFA显示黄斑区渗漏减少,OCT显示CMT降低。无效:患者术后FFA显示黄斑区渗漏未减少,视力未提高甚至下降0.04及以上,OCT显示CMT未降低。(2)记录两组患者治疗前、治疗后6个月BCVA和CMT。CMT采用OCT测试,BCVA采用标准国际视力表测试。(3)记录治疗期间两组不良反应。(4)治疗前、治疗后3 d抽取两组清晨空腹静脉血4 mL。参考试剂盒(上海桑戈生物工程有限公司)说明书步骤,采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血管内皮生长因子(VEGF),内皮素-1(ET-1)采用放射免疫法检测,一氧化氮(NO)采用硝酸还原酶法检测。(5)采用豪立电子有限公司生产的微循环检测仪检测两组治疗前、治疗后6个月的球结膜微循环指标,包括:细动脉管径、细静脉管径、红细胞聚集积分。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS26.0分析数据。疗效、不良反应发生率等计数资料数据用率(%)描述,采用卡方检验,BCVA、CMT等计量资料数据以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验。以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验水准。

2 结果

2.1 两组总有效率比较

与对照组比较,治疗后6个月研究组临床总有效率较高($P<0.05$);见表1。

表1 两组总有效率比较 [例(%)]
Table 1 Comparison of total efficiency between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Effective	Valid	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group(n=45)	11(24.44)	21(46.67)	13(28.89)	32(71.11)
Study group(n=45)	15(33.33)	26(57.78)	4(8.89)	41(91.11)
χ^2				5.872
P				0.015

2.2 两组BCVA、CMT比较

治疗后6个月两组BCVA升高,且研究组较对照组高($P<0.05$);CMT降低,且研究组较对照组低($P<0.05$);见表2。

2.3 两组血清VEGF、ET-1、NO水平比较

治疗后3 d两组血清VEGF、ET-1下降,研究组的降低程度较对照组大($P<0.05$);NO升高,研究组的升高程度较对照组大($P<0.05$);见表3。

表 2 两组 BCVA、CMT 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of BCVA and CMT between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	BCVA		CMT(μm)	
	Before treatment	6 months after treatment	Before treatment	6 months after treatment
Control group(n=45)	0.51± 0.07	0.93± 0.14 ^a	654.54± 21.68	367.79± 21.27 ^a
Study group(n=45)	0.52± 0.08	1.14± 0.11 ^a	653.29± 23.74	238.46± 25.12 ^a
t	1.138	7.912	0.261	26.358
P	0.258	0.000	0.795	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.表 3 两组血清 VEGF、ET-1、NO 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of serum VEGF, ET-1 and NO levels in the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	VEGF(pg/mL)		ET-1(pg/L)		NO(pg/L)	
	Before treatment	3 d after treatment	Before treatment	3 d after treatment	Before treatment	3 d after treatment
Control group(n=45)	138.42± 19.53	99.15± 18.34 ^a	169.87± 16.32	133.27± 14.25 ^a	68.28± 9.20	79.91± 12.35 ^a
Study group(n=45)	136.45± 18.50	63.16± 15.48 ^a	168.28± 14.36	98.71± 12.82 ^a	67.14± 8.35	91.68± 13.79 ^a
t	0.491	10.060	0.491	12.095	0.616	4.265
P	0.624	0.000	0.625	0.000	0.540	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.

2.4 两组球结膜微循环指标比较

两组治疗后 6 个月细动脉管径、细静脉管径扩大,且研究

组较对照组大($P<0.05$);红细胞聚集积分下降,研究组较对照组低($P<0.05$);见表 4。表 4 两组球结膜微循环指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of microcirculation indexes of bulbar conjunctiva between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Arterioles diameter(μm)		Venules diameter(μm)		Red blood cell aggregation score(score)	
	Before treatment	6 months after treatment	Before treatment	6 months after treatment	Before treatment	6 months after treatment
Control group(n=45)	8.14± 0.58	10.67± 0.63 ^a	23.21± 2.48	26.65± 3.49 ^a	0.54± 0.11	0.39± 0.08 ^a
Study group(n=45)	8.17± 0.41	13.28± 0.57 ^a	23.14± 2.57	30.43± 3.68 ^a	0.52± 0.13	0.25± 0.07 ^a
t	0.283	20.608	0.131	5.000	0.788	8.835
P	0.778	0.000	0.896	0.000	0.433	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.

2.5 两组不良反应比较

两组不良反应发生率对比未见差异($P>0.05$);见表 5。

表 5 两组不良反应比较 [例(%)]

Table 5 Comparison of adverse reactions between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Intraocular inflammation	Intraocular pressure increase	Vitreous hemorrhage	Total effective rate
Control group(n=45)	2(4.44)	1(2.22)	2(4.44)	5(11.11)
Study group(n=45)	1(2.22)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)	2(4.44)
χ^2				1.394
P				0.238

3 讨论

缺血型 CRVO 在临床较为常见,是仅次于糖尿病性视网膜病变的常见致盲性眼底病,表现出水肿、出血等多种症状,且

视网膜血液淤滞,可对患者的视力造成不可逆性损伤,因此患者的治疗需求较高^[10-12],据以往数据报道统计其致盲率约为 15.9%^[13]。本病的发病机制目前尚不十分清楚,既往的研究认为可能与血液中各种成分如蛋白质、血脂、血小板及凝血因子异

常有一定关系,当上述因素发生障碍时,可导致视网膜深静脉血栓的形成,引起血管内皮损伤及机体慢性炎症反应^[14,15]。同时,国内外不少研究结果显示^[16,17],缺血型CRVO患者的静脉回流受阻,升高血管内压,毛细血管无灌注情况产生,局部血管通透性增加,最终导致CMT增加。另外,本类患者的球结膜微循环指标显著异常,且与疾病的发生发展密切相关。因此,在临床缺血型CRVO的具体治疗过程中,球结膜微循环指标、视力及CMT、血管内皮功能改善需求较高。

视网膜激光光凝治疗是缺血型CRVO的重要干预措施,该方法可使脱离视网膜感光层区域与脉络膜毛细血管更贴近,并获取丰富的血液供给,减轻水肿、出血情况,降低CMT,进一步改善患者视力^[18-20]。同时视网膜激光光凝治疗可有效抑制新生血管生长因子释放,阻止视网膜区域新生血管的形成,并对已产生的新生血管进行封闭,减轻出血^[21,22]。但视网膜激光光凝治疗易对局部视网膜全层组织造成损伤,形成对应视野暗点,远期预后效果一般的缺陷。既往研究结果证实^[23],VEGF可促进血管内皮增殖及新生血管生成,故临床学者尝试将抑制VEGF生成的药物应用于缺血型CRVO的治疗中,康柏西普是临床常见的VEGF抑制剂,具有较高的亲和力,进入人体后可与VEGF相结合,通过视网膜,可抑制因VEGF所致的新生血管与血管内皮细胞生长^[24]。孙红双等人^[25]研究证实,康柏西普的药物持续作用时间较长,可多靶点产生药效,可有效阻断VEGF所介导的信号传递,继而阻碍病变新生血管生长。本次研究结果显示,治疗后6个月研究组的临床总有效率较高,且BCVA、CMT、球结膜微循环的改善效果更佳,提示康柏西普联合视网膜激光光凝治疗缺血型CRVO,疗效显著,可有效阻止疾病进展。视网膜激光光凝治疗在恢复视网膜结构及功能的同时,仍可产生一定亚致命性损伤,如轻度血管反应、局部组织变性渗出等。而联合康柏西普可直接作用于病变视网膜组织内的新生血管,缓解视网膜激光光凝治疗的亚致命性损伤,发挥协同作用,改善视网膜局部血流,进一步提高治疗效果^[26,27]。VEGF作为临床公认的活性最强的促血管生成因子之一,可对血管内皮细胞增生产生特异性刺激作用^[28]。NO为输血管因子,可有效抑制血小板激活和聚集;ET-1是人体内较为重要的一种活性肽,具有明显的收缩血管作用^[29]。本研究中结果显示康柏西普联合视网膜激光光凝治疗可有效改善VEGF、ET-1、NO水平,改善疾病治疗效果。其作用机制可能与康柏西普可有效阻止新生血管生成,降低血管通透性,抑制血管活性因子生成,进而减少VEGF、ET-1合成,增加NO生成等有关^[30]。另研究组不良反应发生率未见明显增加,不失为一个可靠安全的治疗方案。

综上所述,康柏西普联合视网膜激光光凝治疗缺血型CRVO疗效确切,可有效改善患者视力及球结膜微循环,同时还可改善血管内皮功能,安全可靠。

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