

Ahmed 青光眼引流阀植入术治疗新生血管性青光眼的新进展

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【摘要】 新生血管性青光眼(NVG)是一类以虹膜及房角新生血管形成为特征的继发性青光眼,其致盲率高,治疗棘手,目前主要的治疗策略包括视网膜缺血的治疗、药物控制眼压和手术降低眼压3个方面。虽然NVG有许多手术治疗方法,但多存在并发症,远期效果尚不能令人满意。Ahmed青光眼引流阀植入术(AGVI)因其术后浅前房、低眼压等并发症少,术后眼压控制稳定,是NVG的首选治疗方式之一,影响手术疗效的主要因素为纤维增生、新生血管再次形成等,AGVI联合抗纤维治疗及抗血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)治疗可能为NVG的治疗提供了新的途径。近年来研究表明,AGVI联合抗VEGF药物的应用能够提高手术成功率。AGVI术中联合应用抗纤维药物,如丝裂霉素C、缓释型抗纤维药物等可以改善手术预后。本文针对AGVI治疗NVG及联合抗纤维化、抗VEGF治疗的研究进展进行综述。

【关键词】 新生血管性青光眼; Ahmed青光眼引流阀植入术; 血管内皮生长因子; 玻璃体腔注射; 贝伐单抗

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【Abstract】 Neovascular glaucoma (NVG) is a kind of devastating secondary glaucoma characterized by neovascularization in iris and anterior chamber angle, which often results in loss of vision. The current standard of treatment includes retinal ablation and control of enhanced intraocular pressure with drugs and surgical therapy. There are a lot of surgical therapies of NVG, while the prognosis of these therapies are not satisfactory as most of them would be effected by different kinds of complications. Ahmed glaucoma valve implantation (AGVI) is one of the main treatments means being widely used with less postoperative complications, such as shallow anterior chamber, low intraocular pressure. Failure of AGVI mainly caused by fiber hyperplasia and neovascularization. AGVI combined with anti-fibrosis therapy and anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) therapy might be a promising method to promote surgical outcomes. It has been shown that AGVI combined with anti-VEGF drugs can improve the success rate of surgery. Besides, some researchers found that AGVI with intraoperative application of anti-fibrosis drugs, such as mitomycin C, sustained-release anti-fibrosis drugs can improve the prognosis of surgery in neovascular glaucoma patients. The progress of research on anti-fibrosis and anti-VEGF treatment combined with Ahmed glaucoma valve implantation was discussed in this review.

【Key words】 Neovascular glaucoma; Ahmed glaucoma valve implantation; Vascular endothelial growth factor; Intravitreal injection; Bevacizumab

新生血管性青光眼(neovascular glaucoma, NVG)是一类以虹膜及房角新生血管形成为特征的继发性青光眼,原发疾病约40余种,主要以糖尿病视网膜病变、视网膜中央静脉阻塞(central retinal vein occlusion, CRVO)及眼部缺血综合征为主,治疗棘手,致盲率高^[1]。目前,NVG等难治性青光眼的治疗方案主要为青光眼引流装置(glaucoma drainage devices, GDDS)植

入术和联合抗代谢药物的小梁切除术、睫状体破坏手术等。联合抗代谢药物的小梁切除术有时仍然难以形成功能性滤过泡,睫状体破坏手术存在术后继发性低眼压及眼球萎缩的风险,而GDDS植入术填补了这一空白,是NVG等难治性青光眼治疗上的重大突破,提高了中短期治疗的成功率,但仍存在引流盘区域纤维增生包裹等术后并发症,影响术后疗效。本文针对

Ahmed 青光眼引流阀植入术 (Ahmed glaucoma valve implantation, AGVI) 治疗 NVG 及联合抗纤维化、抗血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF) 治疗的研究进展进行综述。

1 NVG 的治疗策略

NVG 是因为缺血、缺氧刺激导致虹膜及房角产生新生血管,最初新生血管以毛细血管扩张的形式首先出现于瞳孔缘,随后很快可在虹膜根部小梁内面见到,随着新生血管的数量增加、扩张增粗,同时转变为伴有纤维成分的血管膜覆盖于虹膜前面(虹膜红变),小梁内面变性变厚,而纤维性血管膜很快收缩,将虹膜根部提高到 Schwalbe 线,形成周边虹膜前粘连,同时也使虹膜前面牵引性收缩,引起葡萄膜外翻,最终导致闭角型青光眼发生。NVG 发病分为急性发作和慢性发作,前者表现与急性闭角型青光眼极其相似;后者为渐进性发作,结膜充血明显,角膜无水肿,常伴有轻度房水闪烁,眼压为 40 ~ 50 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),症状不明显。

目前, NVG 的治疗包括以下 3 个方面: (1) 视网膜缺血的治疗: 包括全视网膜光凝术、经巩膜的冷冻和透热法、眼内激光凝固术; (2) 药物控制眼压: 药物治疗包括局部 β -肾上腺素能受体阻滞剂、 α_2 -肾上腺素能激动剂或口服碳酸酐酶抑制剂,但对大部分病例来说,药物治疗不能完全控制眼压,需联合手术治疗; (3) 手术降低眼压: 包括联合应用抗代谢药物的滤过性手术、房水引流物植入术、睫状体破坏手术(包括睫状体激光光凝术、睫状体冷冻术、超声治疗),主要用于晚期 NVG,此时治疗目的是缓解症状、保留眼球或挽救残存的视力。必要时综合运用多种治疗方式,如经睫状体平坦部玻璃体切割联合视网膜光凝或联合引流物植入、半导体激光视网膜光凝联合经巩膜睫状体光凝术、激光或冷凝联合小梁切除术等^[2]。

虽然在治疗 NVG 方面有许多手术方法,但仍存在多种并发症,远期效果不能令人满意。以房水引流物植入术为例,Stürmer^[3]曾回顾有关文献后指出,各种引流装置控制眼压近期成功率为 70% ~ 90%,而远期疗效低于 50%。Sivak-Callcott 等^[4]对有关 NVG 治疗文献进行系统评价和 Meta 分析后指出,推荐疗法结合原发疾病的治疗、全视网膜光凝、药物控制升高的眼压及炎症的 A 类疗法及药物治疗失败后采用手术的 B 类疗法。因此,对 NVG 的致病机制及各种治疗方式疗效评价的研究是当今的一个热点。

2 AGVI 在 NVG 治疗中的应用

Ahmed 青光眼引流阀 (Ahmed glaucoma valve, AGV) 是具有单向压力敏感性阀门的限制性眼内引流装置,外接硅胶引流管,开放压力为 8 ~ 12 mmHg。各种原因引起的 NVG 首选 GDDs 植入术。AGV 引流管置于前房或后房,AGV 引流盘置于结膜与筋膜之间,眼内液体依次经引流管、引流盘、后部滤过泡进入眶周组织间隙,经过毛细血管及淋巴管循环吸收,进而调节控制患者眼压。AGVI 术后眼压情况与引流管的通畅程度、滤过泡囊壁的渗透能力及滤过泡表面积密切相关。AGV 引流管植入方法主要有巩膜瓣下植入、异体巩膜覆盖植入、巩膜隧

道植入等,其中针头穿刺巩膜隧道植入法操作更简单快速、术后管周渗漏更少、浅前房发生率更低。AGV 操作方法简便,早期低眼压、浅前房等术后并发症较其他引流物少,不需行二期手术,眼压控制稳定,AGVI 是 NVG 治疗首选^[5]。AGVI 因其术后低眼压、浅前房发生率较其他引流物低^[6],能更好地保存残存视力,一般不需行二期手术,因此应用较为广泛。

若 AGVI 术后 5 mmHg < 眼压 < 21 mmHg 或眼压较术前下降 30% 以上则认为手术成功,其中术后无需辅助抗青光眼药物为完全成功;术后需要应用抗青光眼药物为部分成功;若术后眼压 ≤ 5 mmHg 或 ≥ 21 mmHg,或需要再次行抗青光眼手术,或出现严重并发症(眼内炎、恶性青光眼、慢性低眼压、视网膜脱离、严重脉络膜脱离等)、丧失光感或眼球萎缩则被认为手术失败。AGVI 成功率波动于 35.0% ~ 82.9%,一般为 60% ~ 80%,随术后时间的延长而下降, NVG 患者手术成功率略低,为 50% ~ 70%,存在反复前房出血,甚至最终丧失光感的可能性。AGVI 术后并发症主要包括前房出血、低眼压、浅前房、引流管接触角膜内皮、角膜水肿、瞳孔阻滞、脉络膜脱离、引流管阻塞、高眼压、引流管移位、角膜内皮功能失代偿、远端口阻塞、白内障、玻璃体积血、结膜糜烂、引流管外露和引流盘脱出等。术后并发症根据具体病情首先选择药物治疗,药物治疗无效者则进行针对性手术治疗,包括引流管冲洗术、引流管调整术、伤口修补、前房注射透明质酸钠形成前房、脉络膜放液、引流管可调缝线结扎、包裹囊泡针刺分离联合抗代谢药物注射等。

3 AGVI 联合抗纤维化治疗 NVG

AGV 较其他引流装置更易产生纤维增生包裹性囊肿,进而导致患者眼压增高,是影响 NVG 患者 AGVI 术后眼压控制的主要因素之一,主要与聚丙烯引流盘比硅胶盘更易引起炎症反应导致纤维增生及 NVG 患者新生血管因子引起引流管和引流盘周围纤维血管增生导致过度纤维化有关。白种人引流盘纤维包裹的发生率为 2.0% ~ 9.7%,中国报道的发生率分别为 10.9% 和 14.3%^[7],此外,纤维包裹性囊肿的发生率与不同人种的组织愈合进程有关,其中亚洲人更易发生。纤维包裹与引流盘的表面积及术中丝裂霉素 C (mitomycin C, MMC) 接触时间有关,多发生于 AGVI 术后中晚期。

AGVI 术后纤维增生包裹致眼压增高可使用抗青光眼药物降眼压,如效果不佳,对于薄壁囊肿可用针刺术,厚壁包裹若在最大可耐受药量下仍无法控制眼压,则需行包裹性囊肿切除术或更换引流装置。对抗 AGVI 术后纤维包裹对于提高手术成功率有举足轻重的作用。目前,对抗 AGVI 术后纤维增生的主要药物是 MMC 和 5-氟尿嘧啶,MMC 的应用更为广泛。部分研究证实,术中应用 MMC 可以提高手术成功率,但也有研究呈现相反结果。Hill 等^[8]曾指出关注植入物材料与组织的相互作用可能有助于取得新的突破,如使用含有肝素的引流盘。近年来,缓释药物是一个研究热点,对于抑制缓慢增生具有较强的针对性。Sahiner 等^[9]将缓释型合并 MMC 包被的多聚甲基丙烯酸-2-羟乙酯引流盘植入实验兔眼内,发现术后炎症反应及引流盘纤维包裹情况均明显降低,可以降低滤过性手术的失败率。

4 AGVI 联合抗 VEGF 治疗 NVG

AGVI 术后数天至数周将形成纤维性滤过泡,内含有自眼内引流出的尚未被循环吸收的眼内液。VEGF 是具有特异性刺激血管内皮细胞增生及新生血管形成功能的血管生长因子,是迄今为止所发现的最直接、功能最强、唯一具有促血管增生并增强血管通透性功能的促血管生长因子,是公认的血管生成过程中的中心调节因素。既往多项研究表明,眼内注射抗 VEGF 药物可以迅速减少虹膜新生血管形成,使已形成的虹膜新生血管消退,部分病例中抗 VEGF 药物治疗后眼压降低,角膜恢复透明^[10-14]。

抗 VEGF 药物主要有哌加他尼钠 (macugen)、雷珠单抗 (lucentis)、贝伐单抗 (avastin) 等,其中 macugen 只抑制 VEGF-A 的异构体之一 VEGF165,对其他异构体无效,近年来已逐步被替代。雷珠单抗是基因合成的人源化 VEGF 单克隆抗体的 Fab 片段,贝伐单抗是基因工程合成的人源化 VEGF 单克隆全长抗体。贝伐单抗是一种抗癌药物,主要用于治疗晚期直肠癌和结肠癌,是第二代人源性抗 VEGF 重组鼠单克隆抗体片段,对所有 VEGF 亚型均具有亲和力和特异性,主要结合 VEGF165、VEGF121 和 VEGF110,阻止血管渗漏和新生血管形成,是世界上首个被批准上市的 VEGF 抑制剂。2005 年, Rosenfeld 等^[15] 在美国视网膜年会上首次提出玻璃体腔内注射贝伐单抗对年龄相关性黄斑变性的脉络膜新生血管和 CRVO 的治疗有效,引起了广泛关注,随后贝伐单抗开始用于眼部新生血管性疾病以及渗出性疾病的治疗,给药方式主要有静脉注射、玻璃体腔内注射和前房注射 3 种。(1) 静脉注射 静脉注射主要用于治疗直肠癌和结肠癌,由于全身用药可以导致多种严重的并发症,静脉注射贝伐单抗治疗眼部疾病已基本被取代。(2) 玻璃体腔给药 玻璃体腔注射抗 VEGF 药物减少或消退新生血管的临床应用已较为广泛^[16-19],术前玻璃体腔注射贝伐单抗 (intravitreal bevacizumab injection, IVB) 是青光眼引流阀植入治疗严重 NVG 及难治性高眼压安全、有效的预处理治疗手段^[20]。NVG 患者滤过性手术前行 IVB 后 4 周新生血管减退及眼压降低,并可有效减少术中及术后出血,表明这是一种具有预防手术并发症潜力的治疗方式^[21]。辅助贝伐单抗的 AGVI 能够减少前房出现术后出血等相关并发症的发生,提高手术成功率^[20,22-23]。AGVI 术前 IVB 治疗 NVG 安全、有效^[20,24-25],已有 Meta 分析证实,AGVI 术前 IVB 治疗 NVG 是安全、有效的^[26]。Martínez-Carpio 等^[27] 认为,IVB 能够安全、有效地抑制眼内 VEGF,可作为一线 NVG 治疗药物。同时, Sahyoun 等^[28] 研究发现,术前 IVB 并未提高 AGVI 的手术成功率,对术后眼压控制及最佳矫正视力均无明显作用,但可以明显降低术后前房出血的发生率及末次随访时所使用的抗青光眼药物数量。术前 IVB 可以改善 AGVI 术后早期视力,但对平均眼压控制、术后使用抗青光眼药物的数量及手术成功率均无明显改善^[26,29-31]。且到目前为止,尚未发现临床常用浓度的贝伐单抗药液对离体眼组织细胞有明显的毒性,IVB 后一般 2~8 d 虹膜及房角新生血管消退^[32]。玻璃体腔注射雷珠单抗联合 AGVI

治疗 NVG 安全、有效,术后新生血管消退,减少术中术后出血,抑制新生血管再生,抑制 AGV 周围纤维增生,改善视网膜缺血缺氧状态,提高了 NVG 的手术成功率^[33-35],为 NVG 的治疗提供了新的选择。(3) 前房内给药 有关前房应用抗 VEGF 药物的研究也日渐增多^[34],研究结果表明前房注射贝伐单抗等抗 VEGF 药物可以有效降低房水中 VEGF 浓度^[33]及虹膜新生血管化程度^[34,36-37]。研究发现在 NVG 患者滤过性手术前行前房注射贝伐单抗,可减少滤过手术中及术后的出血^[21]。Elmekawey 等^[38] 证实前房注射雷珠单抗可以作为提高 NVG 滤过手术成功率的辅助治疗。

研究表明,前房注射雷珠单抗对角膜内皮无明显损伤^[34,39],且房水中 VEGF 水平与眼压存在明显相关性^[10,22]。NVG 患者滤过性手术前行前房注射贝伐单抗能够有效减少术后虹膜新生血管,降低眼压及术中和术后出血率,减少手术并发症^[21],证明 VEGF 在 NVG 发病过程中发挥着重要作用,抗 VEGF 药物辅助治疗 NVG 具有较好的临床应用前景。

综上所述,AGVI 是治疗 NVG 的一种应用较广、疗效较好的治疗方式,影响手术预后的主要因素为引流盘纤维增生包裹、新生血管形成等,联合抗纤维化治疗及抗 VEGF 治疗可能为 NVG 的治疗提供了新的途径。

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