

玻璃体切割术联合视网膜下注射组织型纤溶酶原激活剂对黄斑下出血的疗效观察

薛晓阳 刘勃实 李筱荣

天津医科大学眼科医院 天津医科大学眼视光学院 天津医科大学眼科研究所 国家眼耳鼻喉疾病临床医学研究中心天津市分中心 天津市视网膜功能与疾病重点实验室,天津 300384
通信作者:李筱荣,Email:xiaorli@163.com

【摘要】 目的 观察玻璃体切割术(PPV)联合视网膜下注射组织型纤溶酶原激活剂(t-PA)治疗黄斑下出血(SMH)的疗效。**方法** 采用系列病例观察研究方法,纳入2022年2—11月于天津医科大学眼科医院确诊的SMH患者12例12眼,其中息肉样脉络膜血管病变(PCV)11例11眼,视网膜大动脉瘤1例1眼;男5例,女7例;年龄为56~78岁,平均(65.67±8.09)岁;人工晶状体眼2眼,合并白内障10眼;高血压9例,糖尿病2例。SMH持续时间为2~25 d,平均(14.67±8.03) d。患眼均行PPV联合视网膜下注射t-PA。术中和术后1、3、6个月,患眼均行最佳矫正视力(BCVA)、眼压、裂隙灯显微镜、间接检眼镜、光学相干断层扫描(OCT)以及超广角眼底成像检查。采用OCT测量中央视网膜厚度(CRT)。观察患者手术后眼部情况以及不良反应发生情况。**结果** 患眼术前及术后1、3、6个月平均BCVA(LogMAR)分别为1.58±0.63、1.12±0.49、1.07±0.44和0.59±0.19,不同时间点患眼BCVA总体比较,差异有统计学意义($F=14.435, P<0.001$),其中术后6个月患眼BCVA较术前明显提高,差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。患眼术前及术后1、3、6个月平均CRT分别为(606.25±204.67)、(379.83±92.05)、(313.75±60.87)和(267.75±73.07) μm,不同时间点患眼CRT总体比较,差异有统计学意义($F=27.720, P<0.001$),其中术后1、3、6个月患眼CRT较术前均明显变薄,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.001$)。1眼于术后3个月出现脉络膜上腔出血;随访期间6眼因PCV复发行玻璃体腔注射抗血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)药物,共注射给药16次。术后1、3、6个月内平均抗VEGF注射次数分别为(0.3±0.5)、(1.3±1.4)和(2.7±2.0)次。**结论** 在SMH的治疗中,PPV联合视网膜下注射t-PA可提高患眼BCVA,降低CRT,减轻血凝块对视网膜的损伤,促进患眼术后早期视力恢复,是一种安全、有效的手术方式。

【关键词】 息肉样脉络膜血管病变;组织型纤溶酶原激活剂;玻璃体切割;黄斑下出血;视网膜下注射;疗效

基金项目: 天津市医学重点学科(专科)建设项目(TJYXZDXK-037A)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn115989-20231012-00125

Efficacy of vitrectomy combined with subretinal injection of tissue plasminogen activator on macular hemorrhage

Xue Xiaoyang, Liu Boshi, Li Xiaorong

Tianjin Key Laboratory of Retinal Functions and Diseases, Tianjin Branch of National Clinical Research Center for Ocular Disease, Eye Institute and School of Optometry, Tianjin Medical University Eye Hospital, Tianjin 300384, China
Corresponding author: Li Xiaorong, Email: xiaorli@163.com

【Abstract】 Objective To observe the efficacy of vitrectomy combined with subretinal injection of tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) in the treatment of macular hemorrhage (SMH). **Method** An observational case series study was performed. Twelve eyes of 12 SMH patients diagnosed in Tianjin Medical University Eye Hospital were included from February 2022 to November 2022, including 11 eyes of polypoid choroidal vascular disease (PCV) and 1 eye of retinal artery aneurysm. There were 5 males and 7 females, aged 56 to 78 years old, with an average age of (65.67±8.09) years. Two eyes had intraocular lenses and 10 eyes were with cataracts. Nine cases had hypertension and 2 cases had diabetes. The duration of SMH was 2 to 25 days, with an average of (14.67±8.03)

days. Vitrectomy combined with subretinal injection of t-PA was performed in the 12 eyes. All affected eyes underwent best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), intraocular pressure, slit lamp microscopy, indirect ophthalmoscopy, optical coherence tomography (OCT), and ultra-wide-field imaging examinations before and 1, 3, 6 months after surgery. The central retinal thickness (CRT) was examined using an OCT instrument. The postoperative ocular conditions and the occurrence of adverse effects were observed. This study adhered to the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Ethics Committee of Tianjin Medical University Eye Hospital (No. 2022JS-05). Written informed consent was obtained from each patient before surgery. **Results** The preoperative, 1-, 3-, and 6-month postoperative average BCVA (LogMAR) of the affected eye was 1.58 ± 0.63 , 1.12 ± 0.49 , 1.07 ± 0.44 , and 0.59 ± 0.19 , respectively, showing a statistically significant overall difference ($F = 14.435, P < 0.001$). The BCVA at 6 months after surgery was significantly better than that before surgery ($P < 0.001$). The preoperative, 1-, 3-, and 6-month postoperative average CRT of the affected eye was (606.25 ± 204.67), (379.83 ± 92.05), (313.75 ± 60.87), and (267.75 ± 73.07) μm , respectively, showing a statistically significant overall difference ($F = 27.720, P < 0.001$). The CRT at 1, 3, 6 months after surgery were significantly thinner than that before surgery (all at $P < 0.001$). One eye had suprachoroidal hemorrhage 3 months after surgery, and 6 eyes received intravitreal injections of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) drugs due to recurrent PCV during follow-up, with a total of 16 injections. The average number of anti-VEGF injections at 1, 3, and 6 months after surgery was (0.3 ± 0.5), (1.3 ± 1.4), and (2.7 ± 2.0) times, respectively.

Conclusions In the treatment of SMH, vitrectomy combined with subretinal injection of t-PA can improve BCVA, reduce CRT, reduce retinal damage from blood clots, and promote early postoperative visual recovery. It is a safe and effective surgical procedure.

[Key words] Polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy; Tissue plasminogen activator; Vitrectomy; Submacular hemorrhage; Subretinal injection; Efficacy

Fund program: Tianjin Key Medical Discipline (Specialty) Construction Project (TJYXZDXK-037A)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn115989-20231012-00125

黄斑下出血(submacular hemorrhage, SMH)是由于动脉瘤样扩张的血管或管径增宽的血管破裂导致的,是息肉样脉络膜血管病变(polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy, PCV)的主要并发症之一,可造成永久的视力丧失。除了PCV,动脉瘤、眼外伤以及糖尿病视网膜病变也可造成不同程度的SMH。研究表明,黄斑下的血凝块可抑制视网膜层的氧气供应,干扰视网膜细胞代谢,而视网膜下血凝块的收缩和铁毒性可损伤光感受器细胞,导致黄斑瘢痕形成^[1-2]。黄斑区视网膜下出血可导致视网膜外层明显变薄,提示出血引起了视网膜外层的明显损伤,视力预后较差^[3]。通常情况下,较少量的SMH可被自然吸收,而在SMH较多的情况下,保守治疗往往不能使SMH完全吸收,需要手术干预将其从黄斑区移位。目前,SMH的治疗方案可分为非玻璃体切割术和玻璃体切割术2种类型。其中,非玻璃体切割术包括玻璃体腔注射气体、抗血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)药物以及组织型纤溶酶原激活剂(tissue plasminogen activator, t-PA)或联合治疗^[4-6]。由于玻璃体腔内注射药物难以在视网膜下充分发挥作用,仅依赖玻璃体腔内注射药物对于大量SMH的治疗效果欠佳,目前多采用玻璃体切割术联合视网膜下注射t-PA、气体填充

和玻璃体腔注射抗VEGF药物等联合治疗方式^[7]。玻璃体切割术联合视网膜下注射t-PA治疗较为安全和简单^[7-8],但目前国内对于此术式及其术后治疗效果的研究较少。本研究采用玻璃体切割术联合视网膜下注射t-PA治疗SMH,并对术后短期内黄斑区解剖结构及视力变化进行观察分析。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

采用系列病例观察研究方法,纳入2022年2—11月于天津医科大学眼科医院确诊的SMH患者12例12眼,其中PCV 11眼,视网膜大动脉瘤1眼;男5例,女7例;年龄为56~78岁,平均(65.67 ± 8.09)岁。人工晶状体眼2眼,合并白内障10眼;高血压9例;糖尿病2例。SMH持续时间为2~25 d,平均(14.67 ± 8.03)d。纳入标准:(1)经超广角眼底成像和光学相干断层扫描(optical coherence tomography, OCT)检查确诊为SMH;(2)SMH直径>1个视盘直径;(3)同意本研究治疗方案且坚持定期随访。排除标准:(1)有角膜混浊、角膜白斑等疾病影响视力评估者;(2)有凝血功能障碍者;(3)有严重心脏、肝脏、肾脏功能不全,不能耐受手术者。本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》,研究

方案经天津医科大学眼科医院医学伦理委员会审核批准(批文号:2022JS-05)。所有患者术前均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 PPV 联合视网膜下注射 t-PA 手术均由同一名经验丰富的主任医师完成。常规消毒铺巾,所有患眼均行标准经睫状体平坦部三通道 27G 玻璃体切割术,全视网膜镜下切割中央玻璃体及周边部玻璃体,顶压巩膜,切割基底部玻璃体,术中注射曲安奈德辅助清除残余玻璃体及其后皮质,选取视网膜下出血较高的位置,用 41G 针头(VS0225C,美国 Vortex Surgical 公司)于视网膜下注射 t-PA(20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$)(德国勃林格殷格翰制药公司)0.1~0.4 ml,根据出血量注射 1~3 个点,采用 CONSTELLATION[®]系统(美国爱尔康公司)推注 t-PA 至神经上皮层下,行气-液交换,玻璃体腔注入 14% C_3F_8 ,术毕指测眼压正常,妥布霉素地塞米松眼膏涂眼。

1.2.2 评估指标 分别于术前及术后 1、3、6 个月,采用国际标准视力表检查最佳矫正视力(best corrected visual acuity, BCVA),并将结果转换为最小分辨角对数(logrithm of the minimum angle of resolution, LogMAR)视力,手动转换为 0.005,指数转换为 0.014^[9];采用频域 OCT 测量患眼中央视网膜厚度(central retinal thickness, CRT)、SMH 高度、术后渗出变化及椭圆体带的连续性;采用超广角眼底成像检查 SMH 改善情况。观察患者手术后眼部情况以及不良反应发生情况。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 26.0 统计学软件进行统计分析。计量数据经 K-S 检验证实符合正态分布,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。不同时间点间各观察指标的总差异比较采用重复测量单因素方差分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义;不同时间点间两两比较采用 Bonferroni 检验, $P < 0.017$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患眼手术前后眼底情况对比

术前超广角眼底成像检查可见黄斑区有大小不等的视网膜下出血, OCT 检查结果表现为视网膜色素上皮脱离(pigment epithelium detachment, PED),符合视网膜下出血的表现。术后 1 个月时超广角眼底成像检查可见患眼 SMH 大部分清除,未见明显出血点和渗出, OCT 检查见 CRT 变薄, PED 下降或消退,黄斑结构得到明显改善(图 1)。

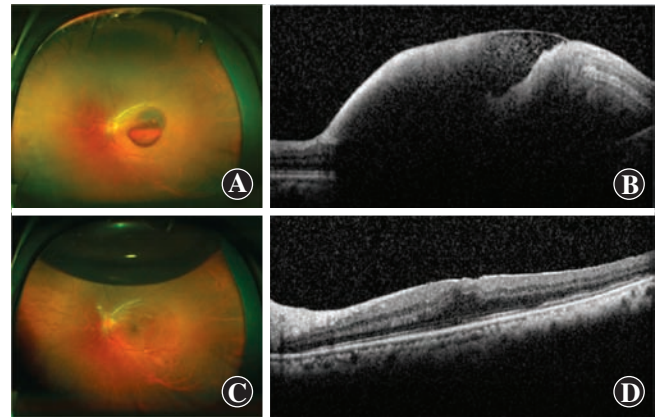


图 1 1 例 57 岁女性 SMH 患者患眼手术前后眼底图像对比 A:术前超广角眼底图像 黄斑区可见大片视网膜下出血 B:术前 OCT 图像 可见 PED,并遮蔽下方结构,正常黄斑结构消失 C:术后 1 个月超广角眼底图像 可见 SMH 明显消退 D:术后 1 个月 OCT 图像 可见 PED 清除,黄斑结构明显改善

Figure 1 Fundus images of a 57-year-old female SMH patient's affected eye before and after surgery A: Ultra-wide-field fundus image before surgery. A large area of subretinal hemorrhage was observed in the macular area B: OCT image before surgery. PED covering retinal structure beneath was seen, and normal macular structure disappeared C: Ultra-wide-field fundus image 1 month after surgery. Obvious regression of submacular hemorrhage D: OCT image 1 month after surgery. PED was cleared and macular structure turned to normal

2.2 患眼手术前后 BCVA 比较

术前和术后不同时间点患眼 BCVA 总体比较,差异有统计学意义($F = 14.435, P < 0.001$),其中术后 6 个月患眼 BCVA 较术前明显提高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$);术后 1 和 3 个月患眼 BCVA 与术前比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)(表 1)。

表 1 患眼手术前后不同时间点 BCVA 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, LogMAR)
Table 1 Comparison of BCVA among different time points before and after surgery ($\bar{x} \pm s$, LogMAR)

时间	眼数	BCVA
术前	12	1.58 \pm 0.63
术后 1 个月	12	1.12 \pm 0.49
术后 3 个月	12	1.07 \pm 0.44
术后 6 个月	12	0.59 \pm 0.19 ^a
F 值		14.435
P 值		<0.001

注:与术前比较,^a $P < 0.001$ (重复测量单因素方差分析, Bonferroni 检验) BCVA:最佳矫正视力

Note: Compared with preoperative, ^a $P < 0.001$ (One-way repeated measures ANOVA, Bonferroni test) BCVA: best corrected visual acuity

2.3 患眼手术前后 CRT 比较

术前和术后不同时间点患眼 CRT 总体比较,差异有统计学意义($F = 27.720, P < 0.001$)。术后 1、3 和 6

个月患眼 CRT 较术前均显著变薄,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.001$)(表 2)。

表 2 患眼手术前后不同时间点 CRT 比较($\bar{x}\pm s, \mu\text{m}$)
Table 2 Comparison of CRT among different time points before and after surgery ($\bar{x}\pm s, \mu\text{m}$)

时间	眼数	CRT
术前	12	606.25±204.67
术后 1 个月	12	379.83± 92.05 ^a
术后 3 个月	12	313.75± 60.87 ^a
术后 6 个月	12	267.75± 73.07 ^a
F 值		27.720
P 值		<0.001

注:与术前比较,^a $P<0.001$ (重复测量单因素方差分析, Bonferroni 检验) CRT:中央视网膜厚度

Note: Compared with preoperative, ^a $P<0.001$ (One-way repeated measures ANOVA, Bonferroni test) CRT: central retinal thickness

2.4 术后不良反应

1 眼于术后 3 个月出现脉络膜上腔出血,随访期间 6 眼因 PCV 复发行玻璃体腔注射抗 VEGF 药物,共注射给药 16 次。术后 1、3 和 6 个月内平均抗 VEGF 注射次数分别为(0.3±0.5)、(1.3±1.4)和(2.7±2.0)次。

3 讨论

PCV 在亚洲人群中发病比例较高,是一种常见的眼底疾病^[10-11]。SMH 是 PCV 的一种严重并发症,可由息肉状血管破裂引起,对光感受器造成不可逆损伤,损害视网膜功能。因此,需尽快清除 SMH,以提高患眼视力^[12]。t-PA 是一种丝氨酸蛋白酶,可将纤溶酶原转化为活性丝氨酸蛋白酶纤溶酶。纤维蛋白与 t-PA 和纤溶酶原形成三元复合物,使纤溶酶原激活率提高几百倍;此外, t-PA 可保护纤溶酶不受抗纤溶酶抑制剂的影响,直到完全溶解血凝块^[13]。在治疗 SMH 时,可选择玻璃体或视网膜下注射不同的药物,并联合多种手术方式。Kung 等^[14]发现,在大部分 PCV 合并 SMH 患者中,玻璃体内注射 t-PA 和可膨胀气体是一种有效、安全的 SMH 治疗方法。但 Hillenkamp 等^[15]研究发现,视网膜下注射 t-PA 在完全置换 SMH 方面比玻璃体内注射 t-PA 更有效,且大多数患者的视网膜功能改善,表明视网膜下注射 t-PA 没有直接的视网膜毒性。Kimura 等^[16]发现玻璃体切割术联合视网膜下 t-PA 注射、空气填充、玻璃体腔注射抗 VEGF 药物治疗 PCV 合并 SMH 是改善患者视力的有效策略。Saito-Uchida 等^[17]发现,玻璃体切割术联合视网膜下注射 t-PA 联合或不联合视网膜下出血外引流治疗,对于较

大量视网膜下出血患者来说可以有较好的预后视力。根据《息肉状脉络膜血管病变治疗中国指南(2022)》,对于发病 14 d 内伴有大量视网膜下出血并涉及中央黄斑的 PCV 患者,专家组建议玻璃体切割术联合 t-PA 眼内注射和气体填充治疗效果要优于抗 VEGF 单药治疗^[18]。为了评估玻璃体切割术联合视网膜下注射 t-PA 治疗 SMH 的安全性及有效性,本研究采用该方法对 SMH 患者进行了治疗,结果显示患者的视力预后得到改善, CRT 明显变薄,且随访期间未见明显的并发症发生,与既往报道结果一致,表明该治疗方案操作安全,对患者损伤小,且并发症少。本组患眼治疗后不同时间点 BCVA 均较治疗前提高,说明通过该手术方法可有效避免黄斑下的血凝块对视网膜组织产生毒性,对于发病 14 d 内的 SMH 患者,在外界条件支持下仍可积极考虑手术治疗以改善视力。此外,本组患眼治疗后不同时间点的 CRT 均较术前变薄,且差异均有统计学意义,说明通过玻璃体切割术联合视网膜下注射 t-PA 治疗 SMH 可以有效降低 CRT,促进黄斑结构和功能的恢复。

此外,本研究发现 PCV 合并 SMH 患者术后 PCV 复发率仍然较高,长期视力得不到有效改善,仍需常规抗 VEGF 治疗。在先前的研究报道中,玻璃体切割术后患眼 VEGF 的清除率会增加,从而降低术后注射抗 VEGF 的频率^[19]。切割玻璃体后可以增加视网膜供血,解除玻璃体与视网膜的粘连,抑制 VEGF 的生成^[20]。但 Kimura 等^[7]研究显示, PCV 患者行玻璃体切割术对术后抗 VEGF 药物注射的频率影响不大,在接受抗 VEGF 治疗的 18 眼中,平均每年抗 VEGF 注射次数为(4.1±2.1)次,术后视力恢复良好。Treumer 等^[21]采用术后连续 2 次每月玻璃体腔注射抗 VEGF 药物,之后再行按需治疗的方案对年龄相关性黄斑变性患者(age-related macular degeneration, AMD)患者进行治疗,结果显示平均每年注射 4.2 次,患者的视力改善维持了 20 个月。González-López 等^[22]研究发现,对新生血管性 AMD 患者采取玻璃体切割术联合视网膜下注射 t-PA 以及雷珠单抗,术后予以连续 3 次每月玻璃体腔注射雷珠单抗,患者视力改善明显;此外,其采用术后每月 2 次玻璃体内注射雷尼单抗,之后按需治疗的方案治疗 AMD 患者,结果显示平均每年注射 3.1 次,患者的视力改善维持了 12.9 个月。目前对于 PCV 患者行玻璃体腔内给药有多种方案,包括按需治疗以及治疗-延长方案。《息肉状脉络膜血管病变治疗中国指南(2022)》认为治疗-延长治疗方案优于按需治疗方案^[18]。针对 PCV 导致的 SMH 术后玻璃体腔注

射抗 VEGF 药物频率仍需要更大样本量的前瞻性研究。

综上,本研究结果表明玻璃体切割术联合视网膜下注射 t-PA 治疗 SMH 可以有效提高患眼 BCVA,降低 CRT,并且安全性好。目前来看,该术式适用于各种疾病导致的 SMH,并且取得了较理想的效果。然而,未来需要更大样本量的观察,以深入探索其有效性、安全性以及更佳的治疗方案,从而提高患者的视觉质量,使患者获益更大。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 薛晓阳:实施研究、采集/分析数据、文章撰写及修改;刘勃实:参与设计试验、实施研究、采集数据;李筱荣:参与设计试验、实施研究、文章定稿

参考文献

- [1] Stanescu-Segall D, Balta F, Jackson TL. Submacular hemorrhage in neovascular age-related macular degeneration: a synthesis of the literature[J]. *Surv Ophthalmol*, 2016, 61(1): 18-32. DOI: 10.1016/j.survophthal.2015.04.004.
- [2] Glatt H, Machefer R. Experimental subretinal hemorrhage in rabbits [J]. *Am J Ophthalmol*, 1982, 94(6): 762-773. DOI: 10.1016/0002-9394(82)90301-4.
- [3] Kim JH, Chang YS, Lee DW, et al. Quantification of retinal changes after resolution of submacular hemorrhage secondary to polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy [J]. *Jpn J Ophthalmol*, 2018, 62(1): 54-62. DOI: 10.1007/s10384-017-0549-2.
- [4] Cakir M, Cekiç O, Yilmaz OF. Pneumatic displacement of acute submacular hemorrhage with and without the use of tissue plasminogen activator [J]. *Eur J Ophthalmol*, 2010, 20(3): 565-571. DOI: 10.1177/112067211002000305.
- [5] Stifter E, Michels S, Prager F, et al. Intravitreal bevacizumab therapy for neovascular age-related macular degeneration with large submacular hemorrhage [J]. *Am J Ophthalmol*, 2007, 144(6): 886-892. DOI: 10.1016/j.ajo.2007.07.034.
- [6] Mayer WJ, Hakim I, Haritoglou C, et al. Efficacy and safety of recombinant tissue plasminogen activator and gas versus bevacizumab and gas for subretinal haemorrhage [J]. *Acta Ophthalmol*, 2013, 91(3): 274-278. DOI: 10.1111/j.1755-3768.2011.02264.x.
- [7] Kimura S, Morizane Y, Hosokawa MM, et al. Outcomes of vitrectomy combined with subretinal tissue plasminogen activator injection for submacular hemorrhage associated with polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy [J]. *Jpn J Ophthalmol*, 2019, 63(5): 382-388. DOI: 10.1007/s10384-019-00679-2.
- [8] Oshima Y, Ohji M, Tano Y. Pars plana vitrectomy with peripheral retinotomy after injection of preoperative intravitreal tissue plasminogen activator: a modified procedure to drain massive subretinal haemorrhage [J]. *Br J Ophthalmol*, 2007, 91(2): 193-198. DOI: 10.1136/bjo.2006.101444.
- [9] Schulze-Bonsel K, Feltgen N, Burau H, et al. Visual acuities "hand motion" and "counting fingers" can be quantified with the freiburg visual acuity test [J]. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*, 2006, 47(3): 1236-1240. DOI: 10.1167/iovs.05-0981.
- [10] Liu Y, Wen F, Huang S, et al. Subtype lesions of neovascular age-related macular degeneration in Chinese patients [J]. *Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol*, 2007, 245(10): 1441-1445. DOI: 10.1007/s00417-007-0575-8.
- [11] Maruko I, Iida T, Saito M, et al. Clinical characteristics of exudative age-related macular degeneration in Japanese patients [J]. *Am J Ophthalmol*, 2007, 144(1): 15-22. DOI: 10.1016/j.ajo.2007.03.047.
- [12] Cho JH, Park YJ, Cho SC, et al. Posttreatment polyp regression and risk of massive submacular hemorrhage in eyes with polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy [J]. *Retina*, 2020, 40(3): 468-476. DOI: 10.1097/IAE.0000000000002384.
- [13] Tripathi RC, Tripathi BJ. Tissue plasminogen activator therapy for the eye [J]. *Br J Ophthalmol*, 2005, 89(11): 1390-1391. DOI: 10.1136/bjo.2005.074401.
- [14] Kung YH, Wu TT, Hong MC, et al. Intravitreal tissue plasminogen activator and pneumatic displacement of submacular hemorrhage [J]. *J Ocul Pharmacol Ther*, 2010, 26(5): 469-474. DOI: 10.1089/jop.2010.0066.
- [15] Hillenkamp J, Surguch V, Framme C, et al. Management of submacular hemorrhage with intravitreal versus subretinal injection of recombinant tissue plasminogen activator [J]. *Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol*, 2010, 248(1): 5-11. DOI: 10.1007/s00417-009-1158-7.
- [16] Kimura S, Morizane Y, Hosokawa M, et al. Submacular hemorrhage in polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy treated by vitrectomy and subretinal tissue plasminogen activator [J]. *Am J Ophthalmol*, 2015, 159(4): 683-689. DOI: 10.1016/j.ajo.2014.12.020.
- [17] Saito-Uchida S, Inoue M, Koto T, et al. Vitrectomy combined with subretinal injection of tissue plasminogen activator for successful treatment of massive subretinal hemorrhage [J]. *Eur J Ophthalmol*, 2021, 31(5): 2588-2595. DOI: 10.1177/1120672120970404.
- [18] 陈有信, 张誉清, 陈长征, 等. 息肉状脉络膜血管病变治疗中国指南 (2022) (英文) [J]. *中国医学科学杂志*, 2023, 38(2): 77-93. DOI: 10.24920/004213.
Chen YX, Zhang YQ, Chen CZ, et al. Chinese guideline on the management of polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (2022) [J]. *Chin Med Sci J*, 2023, 38(2): 77-93. DOI: 10.24920/004213.
- [19] Lee SS, Ghosn C, Yu Z, et al. Vitreous VEGF clearance is increased after vitrectomy [J]. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*, 2010, 51(4): 2135-2138. DOI: 10.1167/iovs.09-3582.
- [20] Sakamoto T, Sheu SJ, Arimura N, et al. Vitrectomy for exudative age-related macular degeneration with vitreous hemorrhage [J]. *Retina*, 2010, 30(6): 856-864. DOI: 10.1097/IAE.0b013e3181e969eb.
- [21] Treumer F, Wienand S, Purtskhvanidze K, et al. The role of pigment epithelial detachment in AMD with submacular hemorrhage treated with vitrectomy and subretinal co-application of rtPA and anti-VEGF [J]. *Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol*, 2017, 255(6): 1115-1123. DOI: 10.1007/s00417-017-3620-2.
- [22] González-López JJ, McGowan G, Chapman E, et al. Vitrectomy with subretinal tissue plasminogen activator and ranibizumab for submacular haemorrhages secondary to age-related macular degeneration: retrospective case series of 45 consecutive cases [J]. *Eye (Lond)*, 2016, 30(7): 929-935. DOI: 10.1038/eye.2016.65.

(收稿日期:2023-10-12 修回日期:2024-04-06)

(本文编辑:张宇 骆世平)