

局部应用前列腺素类药物对中央角膜厚度改变的影响

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Effect on central corneal thickness after use of three prostaglandins

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Abstract

• **AIM:** To compare the effect on central corneal thickness (CCT) after using Travoprost, Latanoprost and bimatoprost.

• **METHODS:** By clinical retrospective case control study, patients with primary open angle glaucoma (POAG) were randomly classified for 3 groups: Twenty patients (22 eyes) were treated with Travoprost, 20 patients (25 eyes) were treated with Latanoprost, and 20 patients (21 eyes) were treated with bimatoprost. CCT before and 6 months after the treatments was observed.

• **RESULTS:** The CCT of 3 groups had decreased markedly after 6 months. Travoprost group decreased from $525 \pm 36.45 \mu\text{m}$ to $510 \pm 27.87 \mu\text{m}$ ($t=8.11$, $P=0.001$), Latanoprost decreased from $530 \pm 26.65 \mu\text{m}$ to $512 \pm 22.27 \mu\text{m}$ ($t=7.34$, $P=0.001$), and Bimatoprost reduced from $534 \pm 47.35 \mu\text{m}$ to $516 \pm 19.56 \mu\text{m}$ ($t=5.62$, $P=0.001$). The effectiveness of the treatments did not differ significantly when the three groups were compared ($F=0.205$, $P=0.544$).

• **CONCLUSION:** The study demonstrated that use of prostaglandins could reduce the CCT.

• **KEYWORDS:** prostaglandins; glaucoma; central corneal thickness

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摘要

目的:分析曲伏前列素、拉坦前列素和贝美前列素用药后对中央角膜厚度的影响。

方法:采用回顾性临床病例对照研究,60例68眼随机分为3组,其中曲伏前列素组20例22眼,拉坦前列素组20例25眼,贝美前列素组20例21眼。测量用药前及用药6mo后的中央角膜厚度。

结果:三组用药后平均中央角膜厚度与用药前比较均明显变薄,曲伏前列素组从 $525 \pm 36.45 \mu\text{m}$ 下降至 $510 \pm 27.87 \mu\text{m}$ ($t=8.11$, $P<0.05$),拉坦前列素组从 $530 \pm 26.65 \mu\text{m}$ 下降至 $512 \pm 22.27 \mu\text{m}$ ($t=7.34$, $P<0.05$),贝美前列素组从 $534 \pm 47.35 \mu\text{m}$ 下降至 $516 \pm 19.56 \mu\text{m}$ ($t=5.62$, $P<0.05$)。用药后6mo,三组间平均中央角膜厚度比较无明显差别 ($F=0.205$, $P=0.544$)。

结论:局部应用前列腺素类药物可以使中央角膜厚度变薄。

关键词:前列腺素类药物;青光眼;中央角膜厚度

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0 引言

原发性开角型青光眼(primary open angle glaucoma, POAG)是常见青光眼类型之一,这类青光眼的病程进展缓慢,而且多数没有明显症状,因此不易早期发现,比闭角型青光眼具有更大的危险性^[1]。目前治疗方法通过药物、激光和手术治疗以促使房水排出,从而降低或控制眼压^[2,3],其中药物治疗为首选^[4]。近年来,前列腺素类药物以其良好的降眼压效果越来越受到患者的欢迎^[5,6]。这种药物的主要作用机制是促进睫状肌产生基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases, MMP)而降解葡萄膜巩膜途径中的细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)成分,减少房水外流的阻力从而发挥降眼压效果^[7-9]。MMP不仅存在于胶原组织,也存在于其它组织,如角膜^[10]。因此,本次研究我们旨在比较POAG患者在使用前列腺素类药物(曲伏前列素、拉坦前列素和贝美前列素)后对角膜中央厚度的影响。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 我院2011-09/2012-09经门诊诊断为POAG患者共60例68眼,其中男37例40眼,女23例28眼,年龄26~70(平均 51.5 ± 6.50)岁。随机分为三组,其中曲伏前列素组20例22眼,拉坦前列素组20例25眼,贝美前列素组20例21眼。入选标准:(1)临床确诊的POAG患者。诊断标准为:三次不同时间用Goldmann眼压计测得眼压 ≥ 21 mmHg;青光眼性视神经乳头改变,或有视网膜神经纤维层缺损,或有青光眼性视野缺损;眼压升高时

表1 曲伏前列腺素和拉坦前列素与贝美前列素用药前后中央角膜厚度变化 (MD±SD, μm)

分组	用药前	用药后 6mo
曲伏前列腺素	525±36.45	510±27.87
拉坦前列素	530±26.65	512±22.27
贝美前列素	534±47.35	516±19.56

前房角开放;排除继发因素引起眼压升高者。(2)进入本试验前,单用β肾上腺素受体阻滞剂滴眼液,眼压控制在21mmHg以下;或未经治疗时,眼压为21~35mmHg。(3)正在应用降眼压药物治疗的患者需经过药物洗脱期,即停用原降眼压药物:β肾上腺素受体阻滞剂及前列腺素停用2wk,肾上腺能兴奋剂停用2wk,胆碱能制剂及碳酸酐酶抑制剂停用1wk。(4)年龄≥20岁。排除标准:(1)近2mo内有内眼手术史或激光手术史者;(2)患有任何影响临床试验可靠性的急性眼病(如严重睑缘炎、结膜炎、角膜炎或葡萄膜炎)或慢性眼病者;(3)严重心、肺、肝及肾功能障碍者;(4)配戴角膜接触镜者或角膜病变影响测量眼压者;(5)妊娠及哺乳期妇女;(6)对试验药物中任何成分过敏者。

1.2 方法 前列腺素类药物于每天晚上7:00滴眼1次,用药平均时间为6mo。专人使用超声角膜厚度测厚仪(法国BVI公司)测量用药前和用药后6mo的患者中央角膜厚度,连续测5次,取平均值。

统计学分析:数据采用SPSS 13.0软件进行统计学处理。治疗前后平均中央角膜厚度采用均数±标准差(MD±SD)表示,两组间比较采用配对资料的t检验;多组间比较时,采用单因素方差分析(one-way-ANOVA),方差齐时,采用LSD-t法;方差不齐时,采用Bonferroni's法, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

三组患者在年龄、性别经统计学检验无明显差异的情况下,用药后6mo的平均中央角膜厚度比用药前均明显变薄,曲伏前列腺素组从525±36.45μm下降至510±27.87μm,拉坦前列素组从530±26.65μm下降至512±22.27μm,贝美前列素组从534±47.35μm下降至516±19.56μm。经统计学处理,该差异有明显统计学意义($t=8.11, P<0.05; t=7.34, P<0.05; t=5.62, P<0.05$;表1);经治疗6mo后,三组间平均中央角膜厚度的差异无明显统计学意义($F=0.205, P=0.544$)。

3 讨论

前列腺素类药物是临床常用的治疗青光眼药物,其降眼压的机制主要包括松弛睫状肌、诱导MMPs生成降解ECM蛋白以及促进内源性前列腺素的释放这三种假说^[11,12]。以往的研究表明,前列腺素药物增加葡萄膜巩膜通道的房水机制为MMPs活性的增加及其引起的ECM的降解,同时也能作用于角膜基质细胞,从而引起角膜厚度的改变^[13]。我们本次研究也得出了类似结论,即应用曲伏前列腺素、拉坦前列素和贝美前列素滴眼液6mo后,三组平均中央角膜厚度均明显变薄,但三组间无明显差异。

对于前列腺素类药物对角膜厚度影响的作用机制,目前的研究尚不明确。Tadashi等研究发现局部滴用适利达后,患者结膜及结膜下组织中MMP3表达上调,而应用噻吗心安眼液降低了MMP3的表达^[14];角膜损伤动物

实验表明MMP-13和MMP-14的mRNA表达量明显上升^[15];准分子激光的动物实验也提示,在手术组中MMP-1,-2,-7表达明显增加,而正常组未见明显变化^[16]。

以上的研究表明,局部应用前列腺素类抗青光眼药物可能通过上调MMP的活性表达,从而降解角膜基质,最终导致角膜的变薄。这让我们认识到在临床治疗青光眼时,要考虑到角膜变薄对眼压的影响,同时需要研究更新型的制剂,以便更好地满足临床的需要。

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