

特发性黄斑裂孔的发病机制及治疗进展

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引用:刘丽,肖丽波,俞丹洋,等.特发性黄斑裂孔的发病机制及治疗进展.国际眼科杂志 2020;20(11):1907-1912

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(No.81560169,81960180);云南省创新团队计划(No.2017HC010);云南省科技计划项目重大科技专项(No.2018ZF009)

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收稿日期:2020-01-13 修回日期:2020-10-10

摘要

特发性黄斑裂孔(IMH)是指无明显病因发生于黄斑区视网膜神经上皮层的全层组织缺损。目前,随着对IMH认识的逐渐深入及其治疗方式的不断创新和改进,其治疗技术也呈现成熟化及多样化。研究表明,早期直径较小的IMH可以进行观察随访;奥克纤溶酶(Ocriplasmin)已被批准用于中小型黄斑裂孔和黄斑粘连(VMA)的患者;内界膜(ILM)剥除可提高解剖闭合率。然而,对于直径<250 μ m的IMH,尚不确定是否总是需要剥除ILM。本文讨论了IMH的发病机制、分期、分类及当前的治疗方案。基于IMH的特点和患者的差异性,拟提出一种基于循证医学的方法来为个体患者选择最佳和最实际的治疗方案。

关键词:特发性黄斑裂孔;Ocriplasmin;内界膜剥除术;内界膜瓣翻转技术;自体内界膜移植术

DOI:10.3980/j.issn.1672-5123.2020.11.14

Pathogenesis and treatment progress of idiopathic macular hole

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Foundation items: National Natural Science Foundation of China (No.81560169, 81960180); Yunnan Provincial Innovation Team Plan (No.2017HC010); Technical Research for the Prevention and Treatment of Important Ocular Surface Diseases of Yunnan Province (No.2018ZF009)

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Received:2020-01-13 Accepted:2020-10-10

Abstract

• Idiopathic macular hole (IMH) refers to a full-thickness tissue defect of the retinal neuroepithelial layer in the macular region without obvious etiology. At present, with the gradual deepening of the understanding of IMH and the continuous innovation and improvement of its treatment methods, its treatment technology has also matured and diversified. Studies have shown that early IMH with small diameter can be observed and followed up. The Ocriplasmin has been approved for use in patients with small to medium sized macular holes and vitreomacular adhesion (VMA); internal limiting membrane (ILM) removal can improve anatomical closure rate. However, for IMH with a diameter of less than 250 μ m, it is uncertain whether ILM removal is always required. This paper discusses the pathogenesis, stages, classification and current treatment of IMH. Based on the characteristics of IMH and patient differences, an evidence-based medicine method is proposed to select the best and most practical treatment plan for individual patients.

• **KEYWORDS:** idiopathic macular hole; Ocriplasmin; internal limiting membrane peeling; inverted internal limiting membrane flap technique; autologous transplantation of the internal limiting membrane

Citation: Liu L, Xiao LB, Yu DY, et al. Pathogenesis and treatment progress of idiopathic macular hole. *Guoji Yanke Zazhi(Int Eye Sci)* 2020;20(11):1907-1912

0 引言

特发性黄斑裂孔(idiopathic macular hole, IMH)是指排除继发于眼外伤^[1]、高度近视^[2]及其他原发疾病的基础上,发生于黄斑区视网膜神经上皮层的全层组织缺损。IMH可引起视力下降、视物变形等临床表现。据估计,在一般人群中,IMH的患病率为0.2%~0.8%^[3]。通常影响60~70岁的人,其中约三分之二为女性^[4]。直到1991年,

Kelly等^[5]首次报道使用玻璃体切除术(pars plana vitrectomy, PPV)成功闭合IMH之前,它一直被认为是不可治愈的疾病。如今,眼科医生及患者有了许多治疗方案可供选择。本文综述了近年来IMH发病机制、分期、分类及治疗方面的研究成果。

1 发病机制和分期及分类

1.1 发病机制 关于IMH发病机制的研究有很多,但确切的发病机制至今未完全明确。人们广泛接受的是Gass^[6]于1988年提出的假说:黄斑区视网膜表面切线方向的牵拉力是IMH形成的主要原因。这一假说为后来的PPV术治疗IMH奠定了理论基础。Kwok等^[7]将IMH患者术中剥除的内界膜(ILM)进行组织学研究后,发现存在于ILM上的Müller细胞和肌成纤维细胞等细胞成分增殖收缩是黄斑裂孔(macular hole, MH)继续扩大的原因之一。Tornambe^[8]提出IMH形成的水化理论。当玻璃体牵拉撕裂中央凹视网膜时,视网膜神经上皮层的完整性及稳态性被破坏,中央凹视网膜各层暴露于玻璃体液中且不断积聚玻璃体液,随着越来越多的液体积聚,裂孔进一步扩大。近期Woon等^[9]提出了IMH形成的双稳态理论,当外层视网膜切向分离远大于内层视网膜切向分离时MH就会发生。Mori等^[10]使用OCT眼动跟踪系统证明了后皮层玻璃体的移动性可以促进IMH形成和发展。板层MH也是IMH发生的危险因素之一^[11]。IMH的发生发展还可能与其玻璃体内的雌激素、黄斑区脉络膜变薄及miRNA的失调有关^[12-14]。

1.2 分期及分类 Gass将IMH发展过程分为4期:1期为裂孔形成前期,中心凹变浅或消失,或中心小凹脱离;2期为早期全层裂孔,裂孔直径 $<400\mu\text{m}$;3期为裂孔直径 $>400\mu\text{m}$,玻璃体后皮质仍与黄斑粘连;4期为全层裂孔伴完全的玻璃体后脱离^[15]。2013年,国际玻璃体黄斑牵拉研究(IVTS)组开发了基于光学相干断层扫描(optical coherence tomography, OCT)的玻璃体黄斑界面疾病(VMI)的解剖学分类系统。认为玻璃体液化产生的玻璃体后脱离,可进一步发展为黄斑粘连(VMA)。VMA通常是玻璃体正常老化的结果,但最终也可能进展为病理性的玻璃体黄斑牵拉(vitreomacular traction, VMT)及MH。根据MH形成的原因及是否有玻璃体附着可分为原发性或继发性两类。此外根据OCT上MH水平最窄处测量的线性宽度,也可分为小型MH($\leq 250\mu\text{m}$)、中型MH($>250\mu\text{m}$ 且 $\leq 400\mu\text{m}$)和大型MH($>400\mu\text{m}$)^[16]。然而,近期Soon等认为,400 μm 不太实用,650 μm 能更好地划分中型和大型MH^[17]。最近,提出使用首字母缩写WISPERR进行详细分类,包括玻璃体视网膜附着的宽度(W),玻璃体视网膜界面特征(I),中央凹形状(S),视网膜色素上皮改变(P),玻璃体最低附着点的高度(E)以及内部和外部视网膜改变(R)^[18]。该分类对解剖学细节进行定性和定量评分,这可能在临床实践及未来的研究中都具有一定价值。Chung等^[19]提出了一种改进的MH分类系统。该分类系统基于术前组织缺陷的程度细分为A型(裂开型)和B型(撕裂型)。两种类型之间的差异是由于中央凹Müller细胞的特殊特征所致;A型以光感受器收缩为主,很少伴有中央凹裂开而引起的中央凹外层组织缺损。B型MH发生是由于全层撕裂导致大量外层组织缺损。未完全分离

的玻璃体产生向前的牵引力是导致A型向B型发展的主要因素。另外,该分类系统还确定术后MH闭合模式以及视觉效果。

2 治疗方案

目前,IMH治疗方案逐渐多样化。早期MH可观察随访,当MH进展后则需干预治疗。治疗方案包括药物及手术治疗。不同的治疗方式可呈现不同的临床效果。

2.1 观察随访 虽然目前IMH自发关闭的机制尚未完全阐明,但IMH自发关闭已经被多次报道,其发生率从4%~11.5%不等,通常发生在初次检查后3~4mo,直径 $<400\mu\text{m}$,尤其 $<250\mu\text{m}$ 的MH可能有更多机会自发闭合^[20]。有研究发现,1例双眼均患小直径IMH患者,分别在患病后1mo和5mo时被证实双眼MH自发闭合,因此,较小MH可以通过连续影像学给以观察^[21]。因部分病例显示出自发闭合的趋势,Morawski等^[22]也建议在IMH手术前先观察2~3mo。至于MH自发关闭的机制,有研究观察到IMH自发关闭时,Müller细胞在MH外界膜末端水平上增殖和延伸,与MH外界膜修复形成组织桥,从而导致其他视网膜层的粘附和中央凹脱离的再连接^[23]。因此,对于早期且MH较小时,随访观察可能是一个可行的方式。然而,MH的自发闭合较常发生在外伤、激光手术^[24]或内眼手术^[25]等诱因情况下,实际上IMH自发闭合是一种比较少见的事件。且目前无法预测哪些IMH可自发闭合。所以当观察到MH进一步扩大后,应积极采取有效的治疗措施。

2.2 药物性玻璃体溶解术 长期以来,PPV一直是IMH治疗的标准术式。然而,由于考虑到外科手术固有的局限性,研究人员一直在寻找一种创伤小且耐受良好的非手术方法,即药物玻璃体溶解术。目前奥克纤溶酶(Ocriplasmin)被研究最多且疗效最佳。Ocriplasmin是一种重组人微纤溶酶蛋白,该蛋白保留了丝氨酸蛋白酶结构域,此结构域可裂解玻璃体视网膜界面上发现的层粘连蛋白、纤维连接蛋白和胶原蛋白等,因此它可诱导玻璃体液化并促进玻璃体后皮质与视网膜分离^[26]。分别在2012年美国食品药品监督管理局和2013年欧洲药品管理局,批准玻璃体腔注射Ocriplasmin用于治疗有症状的VMT和MH。目前在国内Ocriplasmin还未被批准上市用于临床治疗。

玻璃体腔注射Ocriplasmin已被证实可以释放VMT和关闭部分全层MH^[27-28]。Stalmans等^[29]对Ocriplasmin进行了多中心、双盲、安慰剂对照Ⅲ期临床试验,评估了Ocriplasmin的疗效及安全性。153例MH中,Ocriplasmin组MH闭合率高于安慰剂组的闭合率。且注射Ocriplasmin MH闭合后再开放的比率较低^[30]。注射Ocriplasmin常见并发症为飞蚊症、闪光感、短暂的视力损害及球结膜下出血等^[31]。此外,一些研究通过SD-OCT观察到椭圆体带破坏、ERG幅度显著降低^[32-33]、视网膜下积液^[34]等情况。然而,研究表明大多数患者注射Ocriplasmin后引起的视力下降及椭圆体带改变在数周或数月后可得到改善^[35]。近期OASIS试验也证明了Ocriplasmin的长期疗效性和安全性^[36]。Moisseiev等^[37]的研究结果表明,对于少数MH患者来说,注射Ocriplasmin是适当的选择。而对于大多数MH患者来说,PPV术可能

仍将是治疗的主要选择。由此可见,对于早期且裂孔较小的IMH,Ocriplasmin 可以作为一种选择,但仍需要在今后的临床实践中进一步研究及探讨。

2.3 手术治疗

2.3.1 内界膜剥除术 在大多数MH手术中,ILM剥除已成为必要的手术步骤。应用染色剂辅助ILM剥除的PPV术是一种经济有效的术式,可在98%的病例中封闭MH,同时可显著改善术后视力^[38]。同时该手术操作的适应证已扩大到其他黄斑疾病的治疗^[39]。Kaźmierczak等^[40]证实了ILM剥除术后数年,仍然具有较高的MH闭合率、较低的视网膜前膜增生率(1.1%)和MH再开放率(10.3%)。PPV联合ILM剥除术的主要目的,可以去除切线和前后方向的玻璃体牵拉,诱导Müller细胞活化增殖,并通过联合眼内气体充填和保持面朝下俯卧位来重建裂孔边缘,从而促进MH闭合^[41]。同时,ILM剥除可增加视网膜顺应性,利于MH的完全闭合^[42]。至于ILM剥除的范围,有研究者建议将ILM剥除范围扩大至血管弓附近,以充分消除MH边缘的切向牵引力,进而促进MH闭合^[43]。Hejsek等^[44]对初次MH手术失败的患者进行二次ILM扩大剥除,并最终获得100%的MH闭合率。为了减少ILM剥除对视网膜造成的损伤,Ho等^[45]提出了保留中央凹内界膜剥除术,用于治疗早期IMH。手术中只环形撕除中心凹400 μ m直径以外的ILM。与传统的ILM剥除术相比,该术式有效预防了内层视网膜的损伤,术后获得较好的中央凹微结构和视力恢复。也有研究将剥除3mm和剥除5mm ILM进行比较,结果发现剥除3mm组在MH闭合率及外层视网膜结构恢复率方面和剥除5mm组相似。但3mm组表现出更好的视功能改善和更多的神经纤维层保留^[46]。

虽然ILM剥除后对视网膜造成的长期影响及潜在损害尚不完全清楚,但剥除ILM后黄斑区可能会发生解剖和功能的变化,包括引起游离的视神经纤维层外观的增加^[47]、同心性黄斑黑斑^[48]的出现、黄斑视网膜神经节细胞-内丛状层明显变薄^[49]、黄斑的不对称移位^[50]、视网膜敏感性降低^[51]等;虽然ILM剥除术取得了较高的MH解剖闭合率和视力改善,手术医师仍需要在术前仔细评估OCT解剖结构,以便个性化和优化手术。并且,对于大型MH、初次手术难治性MH,无论是否剥除ILM,手术闭合率均相对较低^[52]。

2.3.2 内界膜瓣翻转技术 对于治疗裂孔直径>400 μ m的IMH,Michalewska等^[53]首次提出了PPV联合ILM瓣翻转技术。术中剥除MH周围约2视盘直径大小ILM,将MH边缘的ILM留一小蒂且将其翻转覆盖于MH上,术后达到98% MH闭合率。其机制在于剥除MH周围一部分ILM,解除了MH周围切线方向的牵引力,而留下ILM充当Müller细胞增殖和迁移的支架,并可能促进Müller细胞活化,激活的Müller细胞合成及分泌神经营养因子(NGF)和碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(bFGF),这也可能促进MH闭合^[42]。另外的研究证实,ILM瓣翻转术后MH全部闭合,最佳矫正视力显著改善,且术中术后未见明显并发症^[54],视网膜敏感性也显著改善^[55]。在一项随机对照试验中发现,与常规ILM剥除相比,ILM翻瓣技术治疗大型IMH显示出更高的解剖成功率和更好的功能预后。然而,统计学

上却无显著差异^[56]。为了减少MH术中对视网膜造成的损伤,Michalewska等^[57]于2015年提出颞侧内界膜瓣翻转技术,即术中仅剥除MH颞侧ILM,且将其翻转覆盖于MH上,术后达到与经典的ILM瓣翻转技术一样的疗效,且术后观察到更少游离的视神经纤维层外观的出现,减少术中对视网膜神经纤维层的损伤。因此,对于大型IMH患者,ILM翻瓣技术的运用十分必要。

2.3.3 自体内界膜移植术 对于已经接受过PPV联合ILM剥除治疗而MH未能关闭的难治性MH,Morizane等^[58]提出自体ILM移植术。术中用染色剂对血管弓附近残留的ILM进行染色后,剥除与MH大小相近的ILM,并将其移植入MH内。术后明显改善解剖学及视觉效果。随后的研究证明,ILM移植术是初次ILM剥除术失败、大型、慢性或难治性MH的有效替代方法^[59]。然而,在气液交换过程中,游离的ILM瓣的正确放置和其频繁移位一直是该技术的一个难题。因此,已经提出了对原始技术的微小改动,使用不同的试剂(如全氟化碳液体下进行游离ILM瓣放置,黏弹剂栓塞或自体血清作为组织黏合剂),均取得了比较高的解剖学成功率^[60-61]。ILM移植术后MH闭合的机制与ILM瓣翻转术相似,均是利用ILM介导Müller细胞增殖而使MH闭合。同时,移植至MH中的ILM还可防止玻璃体液直接接触孔缘并沿着孔缘进入MH内,减少孔缘水化和外翻^[19]。然而,也有研究提出直接将ILM移植到MH内可能损伤中央凹视网膜色素上皮层^[62]。近期一项研究发现ILM移植术后,所有MH关闭的眼睛均出现中心凹纤维化、色素减退和椭圆体带、外界膜层的不完全恢复^[63]。Jong等的研究显示,对于大型MH的闭合,ILM移植术与ILM瓣翻转术一样有效^[64]。但是,ILM瓣翻转术可以使感光层恢复得更好,从而获得更好的视觉效果。一项研究前瞻性地比较了单纯ILM剥除术、ILM瓣翻转术及ILM移植术治疗大型MH,结果显示单纯ILM剥除及ILM瓣翻转术的解剖闭合率略高于ILM移植术,且ILM瓣翻转术表现出更快、更好的视觉恢复^[65]。因此,自体ILM移植术虽然取得了较高的裂孔闭合率和视力改善,但关于术后黄斑区的恢复及更多微观结构的改变,仍然需要相应的临床实验及长期随访研究来确定其有效性及安全性。

2.3.4 其他手术方式 对于已经接受过标准MH手术而MH未闭合且血管弓附近ILM已被剥除的MH患者,Chen等^[66]提出晶状体囊膜移植术。术后结果显示,接受前囊膜移植的MH闭合率明显高于后囊膜移植组,但最终两组视力提高程度相似。近期Peng等^[67]运用晶状体囊膜移植联合自体全血,改善了难治性MH患者的解剖学和视觉效果。有研究提出对ILM进行机械性按摩来代替ILM剥除,目的是松解MH周围的ILM并使其与底层视网膜层粘连变松,同时还能刺激胶质细胞的活化。虽然术后达到与ILM剥离相似的MH闭合率,但后期的视力恢复及按摩过程中对视网膜的机械性损伤还有待观察^[68]。Charles等^[69]对初次手术失败的MH患者行弓形视网膜切开术,结果显示,83%的MH闭合及50%的患者视力有所改善。患者的血液已用于各种玻璃体视网膜手术中,并且血液成分已被用于改善MH手术的闭合率^[70]。Zhu等^[71]提出PPV联合ILM剥除和自体血凝块覆盖的新颖手术治疗

MH,该术式实现100%的MH闭合及良好的视觉改善。富含生长因子的血浆(PRGF)的使用可作为改善持续性MH的有效且安全的手术技术^[72]。Caporossi等^[73]首次使用人羊膜塞成功关闭复发性高度近视MH。在PPV联合ILM剥除后,玻璃体腔注射间充质干细胞或其衍生外泌体可能促进难治性IMH的功能和解剖恢复^[74]。自体神经感觉视网膜游离补片移植术对于治疗持续性IMH来说,是一种创新的治疗技术^[75]。Sziagiato等^[3]对10例既往接受过标准PPV术治疗而MH未闭合的顽固性IMH患者,视网膜下注射平衡盐溶液(BSS),术后解剖闭合率为90%,且视力较前改善。以上方法虽然在一定程度上改善了MH解剖学及视觉效果,但在临床上运用时间短、运用较少,均仍需大样本、长期随访及多中心研究来观察其优缺点和远期效果。

3 小结

IMH是一种较为常见的眼底黄斑疾病,随着对其认识的逐渐深入及各种治疗方案的不断创新和改进,IMH术后的MH闭合率及视力改善逐步提高。本综述主要讨论了IMH的发病机制、分期、分类及目前的治疗方案。小型MH可进行随访观察;对中小型MH患者,玻璃体腔注射Ocriplasmin有一定的临床疗效,但需要长期的临床研究及观察。对于大型MH,手术治疗是唯一可行的方法。然而,在某些治疗方案的选择方面依然存在争议,还需要在今后临床实践中进一步研究和探讨。

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