

Ozurdex 治疗视网膜静脉阻塞继发黄斑水肿的疗效及视觉相关生存质量分析

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引用:梁佳,黄宝宇,黄敏丽. Ozurdex 治疗视网膜静脉阻塞继发黄斑水肿的疗效及视觉相关生存质量分析. 国际眼科杂志 2021;21(4):689-693

基金项目:广西医疗卫生厅科研项目(No. S2018093, Z20180945)

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收稿日期:2020-09-03 修回日期:2021-03-05

摘要

目的:研究地塞米松玻璃体内植入剂(Ozurdex)治疗视网膜静脉阻塞继发黄斑水肿(RVO-ME)的临床疗效、并发症及对视功能相关生存质量的影响。

方法:选取2018-02/2019-02我院收治的RVO-ME初治患者30例30眼,其中视网膜中央静脉阻塞(CRVO)13眼,视网膜分支静脉阻塞(BRVO)17眼,均接受玻璃体腔注射Ozurdex治疗,随访6mo。对比分析患者治疗前,治疗后1wk,1,2,3,4,5,6mo后患者最佳矫正视力(BCVA)、眼压(IOP)、黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度(CMT),以及治疗3mo后视觉相关生存质量表(CVRQoL-25)的评分变化,观察药物疗效、不良反应和评估患者视觉相关生存质量。

结果:不同时间点BCVA、CMT、IOP均有差异($P < 0.001$)。与治疗前相比,所有患眼治疗后各时间点的BCVA均较治疗前提高,CMT均较治疗前下降($P < 0.001$)。与治疗前相比,治疗后2mo时BCVA、CMT变化最大($P < 0.001$)。治疗3mo后CVRQoL-25总分均值较治疗前提高,此时BCVA较治疗前提高,CMT较治疗前降低($P < 0.01$)。CVRQoL-25评分与患者治疗前和治疗3mo后BCVA(LogMAR)均呈负相关($r_s = -0.717, -0.746$,均 $P < 0.001$);CVRQoL-25评分与治疗3mo后CMT呈负相关性($r_s = -0.862, P = 0.001$)。黄斑水肿复发19眼(63%),复发时间为1~3(平均 2.8 ± 0.5)mo,6mo内平均注射次数约 2.3 ± 0.4 次。患者注射1wk、1,2,3mo后眼压均较注射前升高($P < 0.05$)。所有患者注射2mo后的眼压达到平均眼压峰值,较注射前平均增高 7.85 ± 0.32 mmHg($P < 0.05$),4mo后眼压可逐渐降至正常。随访期间有3眼(10%)出现眼压增高,超过25mmHg,通过局部用药即可控制,无需手术治疗。4眼(13%)出现白内障,其中2眼需要手术治疗。

结论:Ozurdex在短期内可有效提高RVO-ME患者视力,降低黄斑中心凹厚度,同时可明显改善患者视功能相关生存质量。单次玻璃体腔植入Ozurdex可获得持续2~3mo的视力改善,63%患眼在注射后约3mo时ME复发,眼压增高和白内障仍是其主要的不良反应。

关键词:地塞米松玻璃体内植入剂;视网膜静脉阻塞;黄斑水肿;临床疗效;视功能相关生存质量

DOI:10.3980/j.issn.1672-5123.2021.4.25

Efficacy and visual related quality of life of Ozurdex in the treatment of RVO-ME

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Foundation items: Scientific Research Project of Guangxi Medical and Health Department (No.S2018093, Z20180945)

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Received:2020-09-03 Accepted:2021-03-05

Abstract

• **AIM:** To study the clinical efficacy, complications and visual related quality of life (VRQoL) of Ozurdex in the treatment of macular edema secondary to retinal vein occlusion (RVO-ME).

• **METHODS:** Totally 30 patients with ME, which had developed secondary to either CRVO (13 eyes) or BRVO (17 eyes), were monitored for 6mo after treatment with Ozurdex in the Department of Ophthalmology of our Hospital. We measured the best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), intraocular pressure (IOP), central macular thickness (CMT) at different time after treatment (1wk, 1mo, 2mo, 3mo, 4mo, 5mo, and 6mo after treatment), and we also measured the Chinese version vision related quality of life questionnaire-25 (CVRQoL-25) at 3mo after treatment and compared them separately with the ones measured before treatment to evaluate the efficacy, adverse reactions and the visual related quality of life.

• **RESULTS:** Generalized estimation equation results showed that BCVA, CMT and IOP all had differences at different time points ($P < 0.001$). A BCVA increase was achieved and CMT decreased in all patients at any time

point after the onset of treatment ($P<0.001$). The changes of BCVA and CMT were the largest in the 2mo compared to the baseline ($P<0.001$). The score of CVRQoL-25 at 3mo after treatment was significantly higher than that before treatment and then the central retinal thickness decreased and a BCVA increased compared to the baseline level ($P<0.01$). The score of CVRQoL-25 at 3mo was negatively correlated both with the LogMAR BCVA evaluated before treatment and at 3mo after treatment ($r_s = -0.717, -0.746$, all $P<0.001$); Meanwhile, the score of CVRQoL-25 was also negatively correlated with CMT at 3mo after treatment ($r_s = -0.862, P=0.001$). In 19 eyes (63%) of the patients with RVO-ME, a relapse was observed after a follow-up time of 1-3mo and the average recurrence time was (2.8 ± 0.5) mo. In follow-up of 6mo, about (2.3 ± 0.4) intravitreal Ozurdex injections per eye was observed. The increase in IOP was observed at 1wk, 1, 2, 3mo after pretherapy ($P<0.05$). The mean IOP values reached a peak at 2mo after injection, which rose (7.85 ± 0.32) mmHg above the baseline level ($P<0.05$) and decreased to normal at 4mo after treatment. 10% of patients had an elevation in IOP above 25mmHg, which could be medically controlled and 4 eyes (13%) of patients had cataract formation, two of which needed to surgery.

• CONCLUSION: Ozurdex proved to be efficacious with increase in visual acuity and reduction of central retinal thickness and improve the visual function-related quality of life of RVO-ME patients. After single injection of Ozurdex, visual acuity benefited for 2-3mo. 63% of the patients relapsed at about 3mo after treatment. Adverse reactions associated to the use of Ozurdex include the formation of cataracts and an increase in IOP.

• KEYWORDS: Ozurdex intravitreal implant; retinal vein occlusion; macular edema; clinical efficacy; visual function related quality of life

Citation: Liang J, Huang BY, Huang ML. Efficacy and visual related quality of life of Ozurdex in the treatment of RVO-ME. *Guoji Yanke Zazhi(Int Eye Sci)* 2021;21(4):689-693

0 引言

视网膜静脉阻塞(retinal vein occlusion, RVO)是由视网膜血管病变引起仅次于糖尿病视网膜病变的致盲性眼部疾病,全世界约有1 600万视网膜静脉阻塞患者,总体患病率约为0.5%^[1]。按静脉阻塞的部位可分为视网膜中央静脉阻塞(central retinal vein occlusion, CRVO),半侧静脉阻塞(hemilateral retinal vein occlusion, HRVO)和分支静脉阻塞(branch retinal vein occlusion, BRVO),其并发症黄斑水肿是引起视力不可逆损害的主要原因^[2-3]。目前世界范围内,由于RVO所致黄斑水肿(macular edema, ME)患者约有300多万,这与血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)高表达和多种炎症因子密切相关,尽早抗VEGF治疗和中断其炎症进程,是治疗的关键^[4]。地塞米松具有强大的抗炎作用,能抑制前列腺素、白三烯的形成和淋巴因子的产生,减少血管渗漏并能通过缩血管效应下调VEGF的表达,从而减轻黄斑水肿^[5-6]。地塞米松玻璃体内植入剂Ozurdex,是一种治疗视网膜静脉阻塞继发黄斑水肿(RVO-ME)的可生物降解新

型制剂,对RVO-ME有较好效果^[7-9]。为验证这一结论,我们对RVO-ME患者进行Ozurdex治疗,并采用视觉相关生存质量表(CVRQoL-25)评估该药对患者视功能相关生存质量的影响。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 2018-02/2019-02选取在广西医科大学第一附属医院就诊的RVO患者30例30眼,其中CRVO患者13例13眼, BRVO患者17例17眼,男16例,女14例;年龄41~65(平均 49.4 ± 12.9)岁。纳入标准:年龄 ≥ 18 岁,眼底照相、黄斑OCT及CMT确诊为RVO-ME^[10]。FFA评估ME由非缺血性CRVO或BRVO导致,且视力下降由黄斑水肿引起,筛查前病程已持续:CRVO 6~9wk, BRVO 6~12wk,但均未出现黄斑囊样水肿和黄斑变性。排除标准:(1)合并其他眼病严重影响视力者,如视网膜脱离、视神经炎、眼部肿瘤等;(2)眼部感染;(3)既往有白内障、青光眼、高眼压(IOP ≥ 21 mmHg)、糖尿病视网膜病变者;(4)白内障手术、激光治疗及玻璃体切除手术史,玻璃体腔注射药史;(5)1mo内全身性类固醇药物或2wk内处方中草药,以及免疫抑制剂、免疫调节剂、抗代谢药等使用者。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,患者知情同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 注射方法 术前1wk以左氧氟沙星滴眼液滴术眼,每天4次,清洗结膜囊。患者取仰卧位,由同一术者对患者进行术眼表面麻醉,于颞上方同一方位距离角膜缘后3.5~4mm,垂直于巩膜向睫状体平坦部进针向玻璃体腔内注射Ozurdex 0.05mL(10mg/mL);术后无菌棉棒压迫止血,连续3d术眼滴抗生素眼药水及涂抗生素眼膏,包眼。BCVA:采用国际标准视力表进行检查,并以最小分辨角对数LogMAR记录,采用与治疗前相同的设备和方法,定期复查BCVA、IOP、CMT及CVRQoL-25的评分。复查时,对于疗效欠佳和黄斑水肿复发(BCVA较前下降2排且CMT增加 $\geq 100\mu\text{m}$)的患者,根据患者自身条件考虑玻璃体腔再次注射Ozurdex治疗,否则就继续随访观察。

1.2.2 观察指标 对比分析治疗前及治疗后1wk、1、2、3、4、5、6mo患者BCVA、IOP、CMT,以及治疗前和治疗3mo后CVRQoL-25的评分。CVRQoL-25调查问卷由12个维度共26个条目构成,每个条目分6级计分,分别计100分、75分、50分、25分、0分、“无应答”。无相应情况的问题视为缺失,不计入最后分值。所得总分越高,表示视功能生存质量越好^[11-12],观察药物注射次数、药物疗效、不良反应和评估患者视觉相关生存质量。

统计学分析:采用统计学软件SPSS 17.0进行统计学分析。计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,治疗前后各时间点指标的比较采用广义估计方程。治疗前后CVRQoL-25评分采用配对样本 t 检验,各参数之间的相关性分析采用Spearman秩相关分析。检验水准: $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 治疗前后患者BCVA比较 广义估计方程的参数估计时间效应结果:Wald $\chi^2 = 391.109, P<0.001$,时间差异有统计学意义。两两比较结果:患者治疗后1wk、1、2、3、4、5、6mo后BCVA均较治疗前提高,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。其中治疗后2mo较治疗前提高最明显,由 1.23 ± 0.21 提高到 0.48 ± 0.11 ,差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$),见表1、2。注射后3mo,所有患者的BCVA均值较第2mo明显下降,但仍较治疗前提高,差异均有统计学意

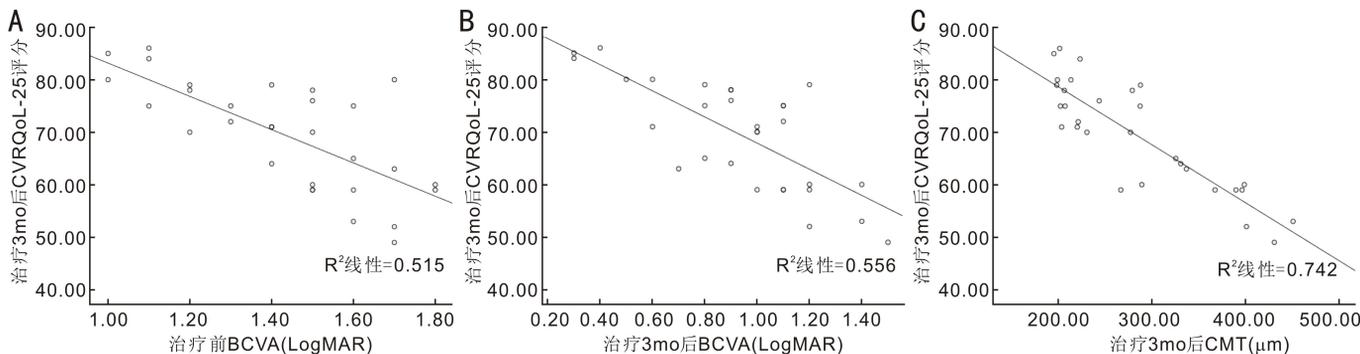


图1 治疗3mo后患者CVRQoL-25评分与各参数之间的相关性分析散点图 A:治疗3mo后患者CVRQoL-25评分与治疗前BCVA(LogMAR);B:治疗3mo后患者CVRQoL-25评分与治疗3mo后BCVA(LogMAR);C:治疗3mo后患者CVRQoL-25评分与治疗3mo后CMT。

表1 Ozurdex治疗30例患者不同时间点BCVA、CMT、IOP值

时间	BCVA(LogMAR)	CMT(μm)	IOP(mmHg)
治疗前	1.23±0.21	723.25±121.34	15.29±2.33
治疗后1wk	0.62±0.21	517.33±103.13	19.71±1.23
治疗后1mo	0.56±0.25	485.42±86.67	21.08±0.18
治疗后2mo	0.48±0.11	251.92±94.98	23.24±2.45
治疗后3mo	0.56±0.23	486.23±102.56	19.61±1.87
治疗后4mo	0.53±0.33	382.23±224.11	15.83±1.45
治疗后5mo	0.50±0.24	369.54±238.12	15.36±1.67
治疗后6mo	0.49±0.17	347.32±251.54	15.61±2.12

表2 广义估计方程中各时间点的主效应估计结果

参数	估计值			标准误			Wald χ^2			P		
	BCVA	CMT	IOP	BCVA	CMT	IOP	BCVA	CMT	IOP	BCVA	CMT	IOP
Intercept	1.137	320.126	15.093	0.0419	5.0072	0.2735	540.926	4076.152	3044.727	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
time0.25 vs 0	-0.610	-205.918	4.423	0.0209	16.2456	0.3154	114.424	1047.254	0.098	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
time1 vs 0	-0.674	-237.831	5.794	0.0283	11.2478	0.4213	174.545	354.129	343.215	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
time2 vs 0	-0.756	-471.334	7.952	0.0318	14.2846	0.2230	294.052	178.531	434.650	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
time3 vs 0	-0.678	-237.021	4.324	0.0345	14.1463	0.4356	125.211	162.743	342.814	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
time4 vs 0	-0.708	-341.019	0.541	0.0434	15.2426	0.4185	68.840	248.138	18.130	<0.001	<0.001	0.618
time5 vs 0	-0.732	-353.708	0.072	0.0483	18.2314	0.3081	64.239	139.257	0.114	<0.001	<0.001	0.736
time6 vs 0	-0.744	-375.934	0.321	0.0462	13.1432	0.3154	86.537	39.921	0.108	<0.001	<0.001	0.744

注:time0.25 vs 0、time1 vs 0、time2 vs 0、time3 vs 0、time4 vs 0、time5 vs 0、time6 vs 0 分别表示治疗1wk、1、2、3、4、5、6mo 与治疗前相比。

治疗后第4~6mo,相比治疗后第3mo,所有患者BCVA略有提高,但差异均无统计学意义($P = 0.441、0.462、0.439$)。

2.2 治疗前后患者CMT比较 广义估计方程的参数估计时间效应结果:Wald $\chi^2 = 1582.224, P < 0.001$,时间差异有统计学意义。两两比较结果:治疗后1wk、1、2、3、4、5、6mo后均较治疗前降低,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。治疗后2mo CMT下降最明显,平均下降 $471.33 \pm 14.28 \mu m$,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。注射后第3mo,所有患者的CMT均值较第2mo明显增加,但仍较治疗前降低,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),见表1、2。

2.3 黄斑水肿复发情况及平均注射次数 患眼30眼中有19眼复发,占63%,复发时间为1~3(平均 2.8 ± 0.5)mo。其中继续玻璃体腔注射Ozurdex有16眼,因患者经济情况放弃注射的有3眼。6mo内平均注射次数约 2.3 ± 0.4 次。

2.4 治疗前后患者CVRQoL-25评分 治疗后3mo患者CVRQoL-25评分为 72.44 ± 13.51 分,较治疗前明显提高,

差异有统计学意义($t = 8.65, P < 0.05$)。治疗前总体视力、远距离活动、驾驶/骑行是得分均值较低,而注射Ozurdex 3mo后患者的总体视力、近距离活动、远距离活动、精神心理健康、社会角色限制、周边视力、驾驶/骑行维度、整体健康状况的得分均值较治疗前均有显著提高($P < 0.05$),见表3。Spearman秩相关分析结果显示,治疗3mo后的CVRQoL-25评分与患者治疗前和治疗3mo后BCVA(LogMAR)均呈负相关($r_s = -0.717、-0.746$,均 $P < 0.001$);与治疗3mo后CMT呈负相关性($r_s = -0.862, P = 0.001$),见图1。

2.5 治疗后并发症情况 随访期间,患者注射1wk、1、2、3mo后眼压均较基线升高,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),注射4、5、6mo后眼压比注射前增高,但差异无统计学意义($P = 0.618、0.736、0.744$)。所有患者注射2mo后达到平均眼压的峰值,较注射前平均增高 $7.85 \pm 0.32 mmHg$,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗4mo后所有患者眼压均值可逐渐降至正常(图2)。随访期间有3眼

表3 治疗前及治疗3mo后患者 CVRQoL-25 评分

维度	眼数	治疗前	治疗后3mo	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
总体视力	30	34.57±11.25	51.23±16.65	3.67	<0.05
眼球疼痛感	30	73.44±14.27	70.56±13.34	0.87	>0.05
近距离活动	30	51.56±12.25	68.27±15.87	4.67	<0.05
远距离活动	30	35.71±10.11	60.28±17.49	8.99	<0.05
社会功能	30	72.33±15.43	85.57±16.54	1.09	>0.05
精神心理健康	30	50.48±11.75	81.46±12.42	8.26	<0.05
依赖程度	30	61.33±10.61	51.66±15.11	0.76	>0.05
社会角色限制	30	51.36±11.75	55.53±13.25	5.34	<0.05
色觉	30	76.21±17.22	78.81±19.51	1.35	>0.05
周边视力	30	43.49±14.31	70.59±14.76	7.54	<0.05
驾驶/骑行	30	31.53±18.45	65.67±14.22	8.93	<0.05
整体健康状况	30	51.17±13.21	72.56±17.17	6.52	<0.05
总分	30	50.43±15.33	72.44±13.51	8.65	<0.05

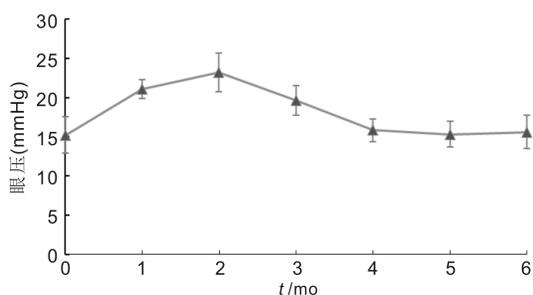


图2 Ozurdex 治疗后不同时间眼压。

出现眼压增高,超过 25mmHg,局部用药即可控制,无需手术治疗。注射部位结膜下出血 5 眼 (17%),均可自行吸收。4 眼 (13%)在注射 3mo 后出现白内障,有 2 眼进行白内障手术治疗,术后黄斑水肿较注射前减轻,无需再次注射 Ozurdex。所有患者均未出现视网膜脱离、眼内炎、玻璃体出血等严重并发症。

3 讨论

RVO-ME 是导致患者视力下降的重要眼部疾病,其中 BRVO 较 CRVO 更为常见。RVO 与高血压、高血脂、肾功能异常、糖尿病、视网膜静脉炎症等多种因素密切相关。但在 CRVO 患者中糖尿病和慢性肾脏疾病患病率明显高于 BRVO,提示 CRVO 和 BRVO 的病理机制可能存在不同^[13-14]。目前 RVO-ME 的发病机制尚未明确,但与炎症反应密切相关。视网膜缺血缺氧损伤,视网膜固有的免疫相关细胞活化,多种炎性介质的释放,最终导致血-视网膜屏障破坏,引起 ME^[15-17]。Ozurdex 0.7mg 于 2017-10 被美国食品及药物管理局 (FDA) 批准用于 RVO 的治疗,有强大的抗炎作用外,还能促进视网膜内皮细胞中的紧密连接蛋白 5 和 ZO-1 蛋白的表达和下调 VEGF,从而阻断血-视网膜屏障的破坏和黄斑水肿的发生^[18]。Li 等^[8]研究发现,注射 Ozurdex 第 2mo 后,视力和 ME 改善最为明显,治疗组 34.9% 患眼 BCVA 较基线提高 ≥ 15 个字母,平均 CRT 较基线下降 $407 \pm 212 \mu\text{m}$ 。本研究发现 Ozurdex 注射 1wk 后 RVO-ME 患者 BCVA 逐渐提高,在注射后 2mo 视力提高最为明显,之后 BCVA 逐渐下降,但仍较治疗前提高。CMT 在治疗 1wk 后开始下降,治疗后 2mo CMT 降至最低,CMT 可降低 $471.33 \pm 14.28 \mu\text{m}$,随后 CMT 逐渐增加,但仍较治疗前降低。与 Yoon 等^[19] 和 Ulido 等^[20] 研究结果

一致。本组治疗后 3mo 复查时发现部分患者黄斑水肿复发,约占 63%,与梁婉玲等^[21] (63.64%) 基本一致,而与 Cristina 等^[22] (30.56%) 偏高。因此再次行玻璃体腔注射 Ozurdex 治疗,治疗后 BCVA 和 CMT 情况逐渐改善,其变化规律较前大致相同。ME 平均复发的时间为 $2.8 \pm 0.5 \text{mo}$,与以往研究提出的平均复发时间在 3~4mo 稍缩短。同时本研究发现 Ozurdex 治疗的有效时长在 3~4mo,并非能维持 6mo,与 Horner 等^[23] 研究结果相符。但由于第 2~3mo 之间并无随访时间点,因此该时长难以确定黄斑水肿复发的具体时间。RVO 患者 ME 反复发作需多次注射治疗,本研究 6mo 内 Ozurdex 组平均注射 2.3 次,相比抗 VEGF 可减少注射次数,但其眼压升高比例明显增高。本研究发现所有患者注射后 1mo 眼压明显增高,2mo 时达到平均眼压峰值,之后逐渐下降至正常范围。部分黄斑水肿复发的患者再次注射 Ozurdex,眼压变化规律大致同前,局部利用降压药物可逐渐降至正常,无需手术治疗。另外,在随访期间,有 4 眼出现白内障,其中 2 眼需要手术治疗,提示白内障也是 Ozurdex 的不良反应之一。

CVRQoL-25 量表是一种客观生理指标结合患者主观感受及实际功能的医学评估新技术,其信度和效度都较高,目前广泛应用于多种眼部疾病的视功能评估,如:年龄相关性黄斑变性、年龄相关性白内障、视网膜脱离等^[11,24-25]。本研究通过评估患者治疗后 CVRQoL-25 评分情况,分析患者视觉-生存质量,为该类疾病的预后评估提供新的方向。本研究结果显示,治疗后 3mo 患者 CVRQoL-25 评分较治疗前明显提高。治疗前总体视力、远距离活动、驾驶/骑行得分均值较低,说明患者视力较差明显影响生活。而注射 Ozurdex 3mo 后患者的总体视力、近距离活动、远距离活动、社会功能、精神心理健康、社会角色限制、周边视力、驾驶/骑行维度、整体健康状况的得分均值较治疗前均有显著提高,表明患者视觉质量的提高可提高生活质量,更好地适应社会环境。治疗后 3mo 患者 CVRQoL-25 评分与治疗前和治疗后 3mo BCVA (LogMAR) 呈负相关。治疗 3mo 后 CMT 与视觉质量评分呈负相关,提示治疗后视力的提高和 CMT 厚度下降均可改善患者视觉生存质量。

目前抗 VEGF 治疗和 Ozurdex 已被欧盟、美国等多个国家指南推荐为 RVO-ME 的主要治疗方案^[1,26]。本研究

发现注射 Ozurdex 治疗 RVO-ME 患者短期内提高患眼视力和缓解黄斑水肿方面有明显疗效^[27]。Ozurdex 安全性良好,在提高 RVO-ME 患者视力,降低黄斑中心凹厚度的同时可明显改善患者视功能相关生存质量^[28]。Ozurdex 在治疗难治性黄斑水肿同样有效^[6,29]。与抗 VEGF 药物相比,Ozurdex 有效维持时间长,需注射的次数少,减少了注药操作损伤和患者医疗费用,减轻患者经济负担,具有较好的成本效果优势,同时对于难治性的黄斑水肿、依从性欠佳的患者是个不错的选择,但眼压增高和白内障仍是其主要不良反应^[30]。同时有研究表明,抗 VEGF 联合 Ozurdex 治疗比单独治疗取得更明显的效果^[23,31-32]。本研究发现 Ozurdex 治疗 RVO-ME 安全有效,但本研究观察数量有限,随诊时间较短,存在着一定的局限性,其结果还需大样本量的随机对照研究进一步验证。

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