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甲状腺相关眼病的治疗进展

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[摘要] 甲状腺相关眼病是最常见的眼眶疾病, 公认是一种自身免疫性疾病, 因眶内免疫及增殖反应而致突眼、压迫性视神经病变等各种临床表现。近年眼科、内分泌科、核医学科、放疗科针对该疾病开展了一系列的临床研究, 制定了相应的临床处理指南。研究显示, 被转诊到三级中心的甲状腺相关眼病患者的严重度和活动性有下降的趋势, 这可能与对该疾病认识的增强、甲亢和甲状腺相关眼病的早期诊断和治疗以及更有效地使用预防措施有关。但国内临床工作中碰到严重的甲状腺相关眼病患者反有增加的趋势, 这可能与临床对该疾病的重视和规范化诊治程度不够有关。

[关键词] 甲状腺相关眼病; 大剂量激素冲击治疗; 眼眶减压手术

Progress in the treatment of thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy

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Abstract Thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy is the most common orbital disease. It is recognized as an autoimmune disease, which causes exophthalmos, oppressive optic neuropathy and other clinical manifestations due to infraorbital immunity and proliferation reaction. In recent years, ophthalmologists, endocrinologists, nuclear medicine doctors and radiotherapists have carried out a series of clinical studies on the disease and formulated corresponding clinical treatment guidelines. Overseas reports indicate that the severity and activity of thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy patients referred to tertiary centers are declining, which may be related to increased awareness of the disease, early diagnosis and treatment of hyperthyroidism and thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy, and more effective use of preventive measures. However, the number of patients with severe thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy is increasing in our clinical work, which may be related to our lack of attention to the disease and standardized diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy; high-dose intravenous glucocorticoid; orbital decompression surgery

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甲状腺相关眼病是最常见的眼眶疾病, 被认为是一种自身免疫性疾病, 与自身抗原的异常表达、淋巴细胞的浸润、循环纤维细胞的迁移等密切相关^[1]。因眶内免疫及增殖反应引起眼外肌的肥大及眶内脂肪组织的增多, 而致突眼、压迫性视神经病变等各种临床表现^[1]。近年来, 由于生活节律及社会环境的改变, 甲状腺相关眼病的发病有日益上升的趋势。但由于其发病机制仍不完全清楚, 尚无特效治疗方法, 严重影响患者的工作和生活, 更有部分患者因甲状腺相关眼病而失明^[2]。因此甲状腺相关眼病也越来越引起多科学家的关注, 针对该疾病开展了一系列的临床研究, 制定了相应的处理指南^[3]。

1 甲状腺相关眼病的评估

根据临床活动性评分, 甲状腺相关眼病患者可分为活动期与静止期(表1)^[4]。根据疾病的严重程度, 分为轻度、中重度和视力威胁型(表2)^[3]。同时需关注疾病对患者生活质量的影响。欧洲甲状腺相关眼病专家组推荐常规使用疾病特异性生活质量调查表(可在www.eugogo.eu下载), 对甲状腺相关眼病患者进行规范的评估, 以指导治疗策略的制定^[3]。

表1 甲状腺相关眼病活动性评分表

Table 1 Thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy activity assessment

症状	评分
自发性眼球后疼痛	1
企图上、下注视时疼痛	1
眼睑充血	1
结膜充血	1
泪阜肿胀	1
眼睑肿胀	1
球结膜水肿	1
非活动性	<3
活动性	≥3

表2 甲状腺相关眼病严重性分级

Table 2 Thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy severity assessment

程度	症状
轻度	眼睑退缩 <2 mm; 轻度软组织受累; 眼球突出 <3 mm; 无复视或暂时性复视; 角膜暴露症状对人工泪液有效
中重度	眼睑退缩 ≥ 2 mm; 中度或重度软组织受累; 眼球突出 ≥ 3 mm; 间断或持续性复视
危及视力型	合并暴露性角膜炎; 合并视神经病变

2 甲状腺相关眼病危险因素的控制

吸烟、甲状腺功能不稳定是甲状腺相关眼病发生和发展的明确危险因素^[5-8]。患者需戒烟, 甲状腺功能异常应及时纠正并维持稳定。由于甲状腺相关眼病患者的眼表都有不同程度的受损, 欧洲甲状腺相关眼病专家组建议对所有患者进行眼表的评估, 并使用不含防腐剂和具有渗透压保护作用的人工泪液改善患者的眼表和不舒适感^[3,9]。

3 轻度甲状腺相关眼病的治疗

轻度甲状腺相关眼病患者应戒烟, 甲状腺功能异常应及时纠正并维持稳定, 局部可使用人工泪液改善症状。国外对来自缺硒地区的患者研究^[10-11]表明: 病程较短的轻度甲状腺相关眼病患者, 补充硒制剂6个月后, 眼部症状及生活质量明显改善(治疗组61% vs 安慰剂组36%), 其疗效可维持至停药6个月后, 并且降低了轻度甲状腺相关眼病进展为中重度的比例(治疗组7% vs 安慰剂组36%)。我国大部分地区也属于缺硒地区, 但补充硒对我国轻度甲状腺相关眼病患者的作用及安全性缺乏相应的临床研究证据。

4 中重度活动期甲状腺相关眼病的治疗

研究^[3,12]表明: 大剂量激素静脉冲击治疗可

以控制中重度活动期甲状腺相关眼病的进一步发展,改善患者的症状,有效率为70%~80%,被欧洲甲状腺相关眼病专家组推荐为一线治疗。经典的给药方案基于Kahaly等^[13]于2005年发表的一项临床随机对照研究:甲强龙0.5 g每周静脉输注1次,连续6周,然后甲强龙0.25 g每周静脉输注1次,连续6周(累积剂量4.5 g)。在累积剂量相同的条件下,此方案比连续给药3 d的方案(第1周和第2周甲强龙0.5 g,每天静脉输注1次,连续3 d;第3周和第4周甲强龙0.25 g,每天静脉输注1次,连续3 d)更有效(77% vs 41%),不良反应更少^[14]。此外,一项多中心研究^[15]比较了3种不同累积剂量(7.47, 4.98和2.25 g)的有效性和不良反应,结果表明:高剂量组疗效最明显(52% vs 35%, 28%),但同时但其不良反应的发生率较其他两组增加。甲强龙静脉注射单次>0.5 g或累积剂量>8 g,其不良事件发生率将提高2倍(分别为56% vs 28%, 52% vs 33%)^[16]。对包括1 045名甲状腺相关眼病患者的14项临床研究的数据统计^[12]分析发现:静脉注射糖皮质激素的不良反应发生率和病死率分别为6.5%和0.6%。基于以上研究,欧洲甲状腺相关眼病专家组推荐对大多数中重度活动期甲状腺相关眼病的患者给予:甲强龙0.5 g每周静脉输注1次,连续6周,然后甲强龙0.25 g每周静脉输注1次,连续6周(累积剂量4.5 g)^[3]。仅对少部分严重的中重度活动期患者可增大剂量:甲强龙0.75 g每周静脉输注1次,连续6周,然后甲强龙0.5 g每周静脉输注1次,连续6周(累积剂量7.5 g)^[3]。避免每天连续给药,单次剂量不超过0.75 g,累积剂量不超过8 g,总疗程不超过12周^[12,15]。同时强调大剂量激素给药前,排除近期患过病毒性肝炎、明显肝功能异常、严重心血管疾病或精神疾病的患者,控制好血压、血糖。常规使用质子泵抑制剂、补钙等措施对抗激素不良反应。治疗期间每月监测肝功能、血压、血糖变化,观察激素治疗的疗效和不良反应,当其不良反应超过其获得的益处时,应停止激素的使用^[3]。

对于静脉糖皮质激素治疗不敏感的患者,如仍处于活动期,可考虑糖皮质激素联合眼眶放疗、糖皮质激素联合环孢素口服或密切观察随访^[3,17-19]。近期,近期的一项多中心、随机双盲的临床对照研究^[20]显示:Teprotumumab——一种眼眶成纤维细胞表面受体IGF-1R的单克隆抗体可明显减轻炎症活动度,改善眼球突出度以及提高甲状腺相关眼病患者的生活质量。此外,利妥昔单

抗(rituximab, RTX, B细胞表面CD20分子的单克隆抗体)、托珠单抗(tocilizumab, TCZ, IL-6受体单克隆抗体)、英夫利昔单抗(infliximab, 抗TNF单克隆抗体)和阿达木单抗(adalimumab, 抗TNF单克隆抗体),被报道用于对激素不敏感的活动期甲状腺相关眼病患者,可减轻炎症活动度,改善眼部症状^[21-25]。但仍需大样本的临床对照研究证实这些单抗的疗效。

5 中重度非活动期甲状腺相关眼病的治疗

甲状腺相关眼病患者病情稳定6个月后,仍存在与本病相关的严重眼球突出、复视、眼睑退缩等影响患者生活质量时,可选择针对性的手术治疗^[3,26]。如需行不同手术时,需按眼眶减压、斜视矫正、眼睑手术的顺序进行^[3]。随着对眼眶解剖的深入认识和手术技术的进步,眼眶减压手术的适应证有所扩宽。国内王毅等^[27]报道了28例经结膜和双重睑皮肤切口的内、下及外壁减压术改善中度甲状腺相关眼病眼球突出及外观的病例,证实其具有较好的疗效及安全性。对单纯上睑退缩明显的患者,可试行局部注射曲安奈德(笔者的经验是注射前点滴含激素眼液四周,如眼压不升高,再注射曲安奈德)或肉毒杆菌毒素^[28]。如注药效果不明显或眼压高不适合局部注射激素,可考虑上睑缩肌单位复合体(包含提上睑肌和Müllers肌)的退缩,根据术中情况可联合部分睑板上缘结膜的切开加强矫正退缩的效果^[29]。

6 危及视力型甲状腺相关眼病的治疗

甲状腺相关眼病合并暴露性角膜炎和压迫性视神经病变属于危及视力型,应立即处理。对严重角膜暴露的患者,尽快采用药物或手术治疗,以避免进展到角膜溃疡或穿孔^[3]。对于出现甲状腺相关眼病视神经病变的患者,建议给予超大剂量静脉激素冲击治疗:甲强龙0.5~1 g每天静脉输注1次,连续3 d或隔天1次连续3次,如果有效,第2周可重复使用一轮。接近40%的患者冲击治疗后视力可恢复至正常或接近正常,这些患者可继续按中重度活动期甲状腺相关眼病的治疗方案,每周进行1次激素冲击治疗^[30-31]。如果2周内激素冲击效果不明显,应行大范围特别是眶深部眶尖周围的眼眶减压术,解除眶尖的压迫^[3]。王毅等^[32]

报道了最大化眼眶减压术治疗30眼重度甲状腺相关眼病视神经病变的疗效,术中眼眶外壁全部磨除,仅保留眶外缘,剪除外侧眶骨膜;内侧壁筛骨纸样板切除的范围下方至筛-上颌骨支撑结构,上至筛骨水平板下方;咬除筛-上颌骨支撑结构后1/2,向下方延伸咬除眶下壁后1/2,深至眶尖,外至眶下裂。术后93%的患者视力得到改善,并提示术前视力和病程是影响手术效果的重要因素,建议尽早诊断和治疗,有利于改善甲状腺相关眼病视神经病变的预后^[32]。但该术式对眼眶手术技巧及手术器械的要求均较高,手术难度和风险也较大,需通过专业培训,基层医院开展难度较大^[33]。

7 结语

国外有报道^[34]显示:被转诊到三级中心的甲状腺相关眼病患者的严重度和活动性有下降的趋势,这可能与对该疾病认识的增强、甲亢和甲状腺相关眼病的早期诊断和治疗以及更有效地使用预防措施(包括戒烟、使用硒制剂)、更好地控制和更严格地跟踪甲功异常有关。但国内未见类似的报道,而且临床工作中碰到严重的甲状腺相关眼病患者反有增加的趋势,这可能跟我们对该疾病的重视和规范化诊治不够有关。国内已有多家医院成立“甲状腺相关眼病”多学科联合门诊,由眼科、内分泌科、核医学科、甲状腺外科等多个相关科室医生组成,旨在为甲状腺相关眼病患者提供更规范化、个体化的治疗。规范化诊治的推广、发病机制的深入研究及新药的研发是改善甲状腺相关眼病预后的发展方向^[1,35-39]。

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