

Intravitreal injection of conbercept combined with retinal photocoagulation on macular edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion

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Abstract. Effects of Conbercept combined with retinal photocoagulation on macular edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) were investigated. A total of 98 patients (98 eyes) with macular edema secondary to BRVO were collected. The central macular thickness (CMT), incidence rate of complications after treatment and best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) were recorded. Also the factors affecting visual recovery of patients were analyzed. At 1 week, 1 month, 3 months and 6 months after treatment, the BCVA in both groups was significantly superior to that before treatment ($P < 0.05$). In the combination group and laser group, the logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution (logMAR) of BCVA increased from 0.84 ± 0.47 to 0.34 ± 0.10 and from 0.89 ± 0.49 to 0.45 ± 0.14 , and CMT declined from 559.5 ± 152.7 to $267.8 \pm 19.8 \mu\text{m}$ and from 570.3 ± 172.6 to $314.7 \pm 18.4 \mu\text{m}$. It was observed that at 1 week, 1 month, 3 months and 6 months after treatment, the BCVA in combination group was obviously better than that in laser group ($P = 0.008$, $P < 0.001$, $P = 0.004$, $P < 0.001$, respectively), while CMT in combination group was obviously smaller than that in laser group ($P = 0.009$, $P = 0.002$, $P < 0.001$, $P < 0.001$). Conbercept with retinal photocoagulation can effectively improve the visual acuity and reduce the CMT. The visual recovery of patients after treatment is related to the BCVA before treatment, decreased value of CMT at 1 month after treatment and integrity of external limiting membrane (ELM).

Introduction

Branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) is a common retinal vascular disease, and the secondary macular edema (ME) is an important cause of visual impairment (1,2). The treatment of BRVO aims to alleviate ME, inhibit angiogenesis, and eliminate non-perfusion area, in which early alleviation of ME is the key to improving visual acuity (3,4). At present, the most commonly used therapeutic methods for ME include intravitreal injection of triamcinolone acetonide, intravitreal injection of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) drugs, and fundus laser photocoagulation (5). Macular grid laser photocoagulation can reduce vascular leakage and alleviate ME, but its improvement effect on visual acuity is limited, with a risk of visual impairment (6). Intravitreal injection of anti-VEGF drugs can effectively treat RVO, and combined with laser photocoagulation can achieve better results (7,8).

This study retrospectively analyzed the clinical data of 98 patients with BRVO secondary macular edema admitted to Yantaishan Hospital (Yantai, China) from June 2017 to June 2018. Comparative analysis of retinal photocoagulation and intravitreal injection of Conbercept combined with retinal photocoagulation was carried out. Therapeutic efficacy and safety of BRVO secondary macular edema was evaluated in order to provide a more accurate basis for the development of effective treatment options.

Patients and methods

General data. A total of 98 patients (98 eyes) diagnosed with ME secondary to BRVO in Yantaishan Hospital from June 2017 to June 2018 were selected, including 51 males and 47 females aged 31-77 years with an average of 55.87 ± 9.79 years. The course of disease was 5 days to 3 months, and the best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) before treatment and central macular thickness (CMT) were 0.4 and $351.4\text{--}731.8 \mu\text{m}$ with an average of $563.6 \pm 162.5 \mu\text{m}$, respectively. The patients were divided into laser group (retinal photocoagulation alone, $n = 49$) and combination group (intravitreal injection of Conbercept combined with retinal

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photocoagulation, n=49) using a random number table based on the treatment order. Inclusion criteria: i) fluorescein fundus angiography (FFA) was diagnosed as BRVO; ii) optical coherence tomography (OCT) showed macular cystic edema, and the retina was diffusely thickened; iii) All are monocular, with a course of <3 months. Exclusion criteria: i) previous exposure to intravitreal injection of anti-VEGF drugs or subconjunctival injection of triamcinolone acetonide; ii) previous treatment with laser photocoagulation; iii) diagnosis or suspected shallow anterior chamber, glaucoma or ocular hypertension; iv) ME secondary to age-related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, retinal vein inflammation, retinal vasculitis; v) eye diseases other than BRVO; vi) history of drug allergy and bronchi asthma, and diabetes. The general data, such as sex, age, BCVA before treatment, CMT and intraocular pressure, had no statistically significant differences between the two groups ($P>0.05$, Table I), and they were comparable. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Yantaishan Hospital, and patients and their families agreed and signed the informed consent.

Treatment methods. In combination group, intravitreal injection of Conbercept was performed routinely. 0.05 ml of Conbercept injection (10.0 mg/ml) containing 0.5 mg of Conbercept was taken using a 1 ml syringe, and the syringe was vertically inserted at 3.75 mm behind the corneal limbus to slowly inject Conbercept. After that, Ofloxacin eye ointment was applied and the eye was bandaged. Whether the treatment should be repeated after injection once was determined according to the return visit examination. The anti-VEGF drugs were given if the BCVA declined by 2 lines or CMT was increased by $\geq 100 \mu\text{m}$. The injection was performed twice at an interval of ≥ 4 weeks. At 1 week after injection, the patients underwent laser photocoagulation under a retinoscope using the multi-wavelength laser machine (Lumenis). The laser parameters are as follows: spot diameter, 100-200 μm ; power, 150-200 mW; exposure time, 0.1-0.15 sec; level I spot, spot gap, ~ 1 spot diameter. The quadrant photocoagulation was conducted for the non-perfusion area shown in FFA. The laser parameters are as follows: spot diameter, 50-100 μm ; exposure time, 0.2 sec; spot reaction, level I-II, spot gap, ~ 1 spot diameter. After treatment, eye drops (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) were used 4 times per day for 3 consecutive days. The range of photocoagulation each time was $\leq 1/4$ quadrant, and photocoagulation was conducted twice at an interval of 1 week. The patients who could not receive photocoagulation due to great bleeding should undergo photocoagulation after bleeding absorption.

In laser group, the macular grid laser photocoagulation was directly performed. The laser parameters are as follows: spot diameter, 100-200 μm ; power, 150-200 mW; exposure time, 0.1-0.15 sec; level I spot, spot gap: ~ 1 spot diameter. Quadrant local photocoagulation was performed using the same laser parameters for the patients with non-perfusion area or new vessels in the peripheral retina. All operations were completed by the same physician.

Observation indexes. The BCVA, OCT, fundus color photography, and FFA examination were performed before treatment and 1 week and 1, 3, and 6 months after treatment. The BCVA examination uses a standard logarithmic visual acuity

chart, which is converted to the logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution (logMAR) visual acuity. Nonmyd α -DIII non-mydratic fundus camera (Kowa Co., Ltd.) was used in fundus color photography, Spectralis HRA instrument was used in FFA, and Spectralis OCT instrument was used in OCT. With the central fovea of macula as the center, the horizontal linear scanning was conducted (scanning depth, 1.9 mm; scanning area, 6x6 mm; transverse resolution, 14 μm ; axial resolution, 7 μm ; scanning mode, 512x496). The distance from the internal limiting membrane of retinal nerve epithelial layer to the lateral strong reflective area of retinal pigment epithelial layer was measured as CMT using the built-in range of software by two experienced technicians 3 times, and the average was taken. The integrity of ellipsoid zone and external limiting membrane (ELM) was observed on the central horizontal scanning line and within 500 μm in the greyscale map. We also recorded the BCVA, mean CMT changes, intraocular pressure changes, and complications before and 1 week after treatment and at 1, 3, and 6 months.

The correlations of long-term visual acuity of patients in combination group with age, logMAR BCVA before treatment, CMT before treatment, times of drug injection and decrease value of CMT at 1 month after treatment were analyzed using Pearson correlation analysis. The multivariate regression analysis was adopted for the correlations of long-term visual acuity of patients in combination group with age, logMAR BCVA before treatment, CMT before treatment, times of drug injection, decreased value of CMT at 1 month after treatment, and integrity of ellipsoid zone and ELM.

Statistical analysis. Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) 22.0 software (IBM Corp.) was used for statistical analysis. Enumeration data were expressed as rate (%), and χ^2 test was performed for the intergroup comparison. Measurement data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (mean \pm SD), multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) with repeated measures was adopted for the comparison of BCVA and CMT at different time points, independent-samples t-test for the intergroup comparison, and LSD-t test for the intragroup comparison. $P<0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Changes in BCVA before and after treatment in the groups. The changes in BCVA had statistically significant differences in both groups before and after treatment (F group = 14.56, F time = 10.84, F time x group = 12.62, $P<0.01$). At 1 week, 1 month, 3 months and 6 months after treatment, the BCVA in both groups was significantly superior to that before treatment ($P<0.05$), and the BCVA in combination group was obviously better than that in laser group, showing statistically significant differences ($P=0.008$, $P<0.001$, $P=0.004$, $P<0.001$) (Fig. 1).

Changes in CMT before and after treatment in the groups. The changes in CMT had statistically significant differences in both groups before and after treatment (F group = 13.47, F time = 17.28, F time x group = 20.34, $P<0.01$), and ME obviously subsided after treatment (Fig. 2). At 1 week, 1, 3 and 6 months after treatment, CMT evidently declined in both

Table I. Demographics and general clinical data of the studied patients.

Parameters	Combination group n=49	Laser group n=49	P-value
Sex (male/female)	27/22	24/25	0.686
Age (years)	55.13±9.62	56.84±9.57	0.380
Course of the disease (days)	19.5±2.7	18.8±2.3	0.170
BCVA (logMAR)	0.84±0.47	0.89±0.49	0.607
CMT (μm)	559.5±152.7	570.3±172.6	0.744
IOP (mmHg)	14.8±3.9	15.2±3.5	0.594
Occlusion vessel			0.871
Superior temporal branch	23 (46.9%)	26 (53.1%)	
Inferior temporal branch	17 (34.7%)	14 (28.6%)	
Superior nasal branch	4 (8.2%)	3 (6.1%)	
Inferior nasal branch	5 (10.2%)	6 (12.2%)	

BCVA, best corrected visual acuity; logMAR, logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution; CMT, central macular thickness; IOP, intraocular pressure.

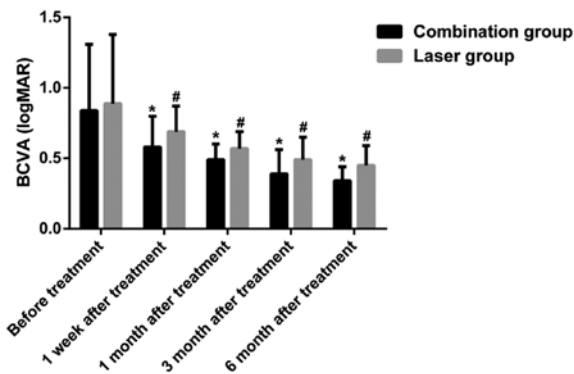


Figure 1. Comparison of pretreatment and post-treatment BCVA (logMAR) of the studied patients in two different groups. *Compared with laser group, $P<0.05$; #compared with before treatment, $P<0.05$. BCVA, best corrected visual acuity; logMAR, logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution.

groups compared with that before treatment ($P<0.05$), while it was obviously smaller in combination group than that in laser group ($P=0.009$, $P=0.002$, $P<0.001$, $P<0.001$) (Fig. 3).

Changes in intraocular pressure before and after treatment in the groups. No statistically significant difference was found in intraocular pressure between and within the two groups before and after treatment ($P>0.05$) (Fig. 4).

Times of drug injection and related complications in the groups. In combination group, the average times of intravitreal injection in affected eyes were 2.43 ± 0.86 times, and 31 eyes received intravitreal injection 2-4 times. During treatment and follow-up, no ocular complications (intraocular hypertension, endophthalmitis, vitreous hemorrhage, retinal tear and iatrogenic cataract) and systemic adverse reactions occurred.

Influencing factors for visual recovery in combination group after treatment. According to the Pearson correlation analysis, the visual recovery of patients in combination group was

Table II. Pearson correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis of the studied patients in combination treatment group.

Factors	r-value	P-value
Pearson correlation analysis		
Age	0.087	0.695
Pretreatment logMAR BCVA	0.434	0.001
Pretreatment CMT (μm)	-0.172	0.506
Injection times	0.348	0.001
One month posttreatment CMT (μm)	0.593	0.001
Multiple regression analysis		
Age	-0.310	0.784
Pretreatment logMAR BCVA	5.525	0.001
Pretreatment CMT (μm)	2.103	0.074
Injection times	0.418	0.570
1 month posttreatment CMT (μm)	6.763	0.001
ELM completeness	-0.425	0.001
EZ completeness	-1.790	0.181

logMAR, logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution; BCVA, best corrected visual acuity; CMT, central macular thickness; ELM, external limiting membrane; EZ, ellipsoid zone.

positively correlated with the logMAR BCVA before treatment, decrease value of CMT at 1 month after treatment and times of drug injection ($P<0.05$), while it was not correlated with the age or CMT before treatment ($P>0.05$). The results of multivariate regression analysis revealed that the visual recovery of patients in combination group was associated with the logMAR BCVA before treatment, decreased value of CMT at 1 month after treatment, integrity of ELM and times of drug injection ($P<0.05$), while it was not associated with the age, CMT before treatment or integrity of ellipsoid zone ($P>0.05$) (Table II).

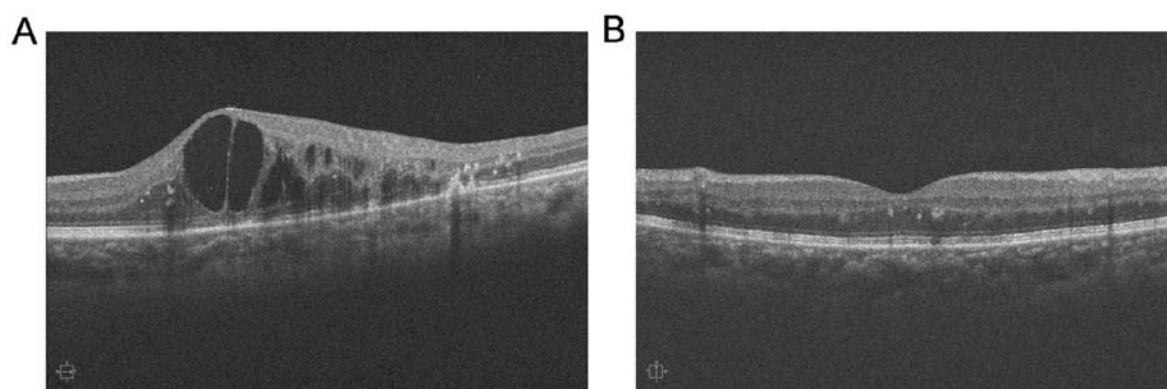


Figure 2. Comparison of pretreatment and 6 months post-treatment OCT of a macular edema secondary to BRVO patient. (A) Pretreatment OCT of the patient indicates severe neuro-epithelium detachment and macular cystoid edema. (B) OCT of the patient 6 months after intravitreal Conbercept injection combined with retinal laser photocoagulation showed macular edema dramatically subsided and retinal structure almost recovered to normal. OCT, optical coherence tomography; BRVO; branch retinal vein occlusion.

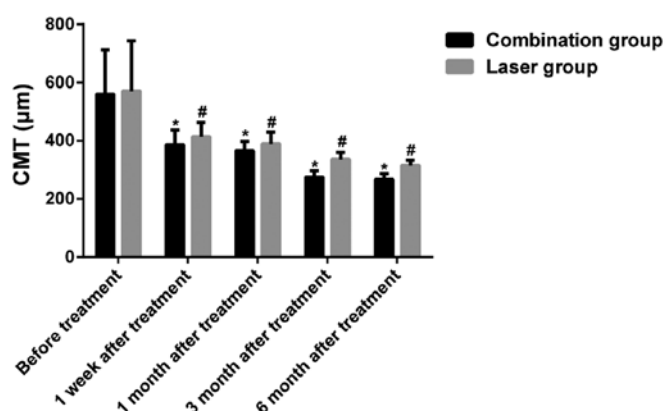


Figure 3. Comparison of pretreatment and post-treatment CMT (μm) of the studied patients in two different groups. *Compared with laser group, $P < 0.05$; #Compared with before treatment, $P < 0.05$. CMT, central macular thickness.

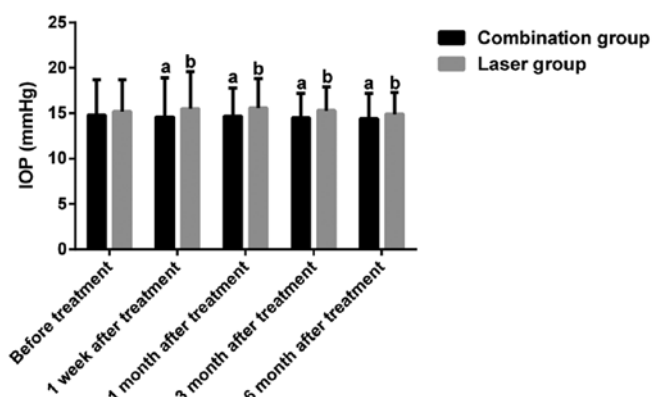


Figure 4. Comparison of pretreatment and post-treatment IOP (mmHg) of the studied patients in the two groups. ^aCompared with laser group, $P > 0.05$; ^bCompared with before treatment, $P > 0.05$. IOP, intraocular pressure.

Discussion

Secondary ME is the major cause of diminution of vision in BRVO patients, and its pathogenesis is mainly retinal circulatory disorder and venous circuity and distention, in which the local ischemia and hypoxia lead to the destruction of

the retinal blood-oxygen barrier and the damage of retinal pigment epithelial cells, and the fundus microangiopathy results in leakage, thus causing retinal tissue edema and ME when involving macula (9). It has been found in recent studies that the level of VEGF in the vitreous body of BRVO patients is higher, and the high expression of VEGF leads to exudation of serum protein, and promotes angiogenesis and ME. Therefore, anti-VEGF can alleviate and treat ME secondary to BRVO (10,11). Conbercept, a kind of fully humanized recombinant fusion protein, can block all VEGF-A subtypes, VEGF-B and placental growth factor, reduce vascular leakage, and inhibit vascular endothelial cell proliferation and angiogenesis, thereby treating ME (12). Multiple studies have shown that intravitreal injection of Conbercept can rapidly improve the visual acuity of patients with ME secondary to RVO, but the duration of action of this drug is limited, and multiple injections are required, which causes a certain economic burden for patients (13-15).

Laser photocoagulation is a conventional treatment means for BRVO, its mechanism is that due to the destruction of photoreceptor cells and retinal pigment epithelial cells, the oxygen content in the inner retina relatively increases, the contraction of arterioles is caused, and the pressure of capillary network and vein relatively declines, thereby reducing vascular leakage and alleviating ME (16). However, it is difficult to perform laser photocoagulation in the case of severe ME and retinal edema, and great bleeding, and it has been confirmed that the affected eyes often suffer from visual field defect and decline in contrast sensitivity after laser photocoagulation, affecting the recovery of visual function (17). Therefore, some scholars have proposed that combining laser photocoagulation and anti-VEGF drugs can not only improve the efficacy on ME, but also facilitate the recovery of visual function of patients, which has high clinical application value.

Our study compared the efficacy and safety of simple retinal photocoagulation with intravitreal injection of Conbercept combined with retinal photocoagulation for the treatment of macular edema secondary to BRVO. It was found that CMT was significantly smaller in combination group than that in laser group at each time point after treatment, and the possible reason is that Conbercept inhibits pathological

neovascularization, induces differentiation, increase migration of vascular endothelial cells, improves vascular endothelial cell function, reduces the elimination of retinal endothelial system on granular antigens, and repairs the structure and function of blood-retinal barrier, thereby alleviating fluid exudation and inflammatory response (18). Moreover, the scar tissues produced by retinal photocoagulation maintain the blood-retinal barrier, promote the absorption of diffuse ME, and reduce the lesions, thus decreasing CMT (19). In addition, the BCVA was also remarkably improved in combination group compared with that in laser group at each time point after treatment, and the possible reason is that Conbercept was used to alleviate ME before retinal photocoagulation, providing an optimal opportunity for photocoagulation. In the case of RVO secondary to macular edema, the Conbercept is given via intravitreal injection. Because of the rapid onset and strong effect of anti-VEGF treatment, it can quickly and significantly reduce macular edema, and can make the cornea-like photocoagulation in the macular area. Low energy is more efficiently accomplished, achieving better therapeutic results with smaller lesions, thereby reducing the frequency of treatment, avoiding recurrence and improving vision in patients with RVO macular edema (20).

In this study, the results showed that the visual recovery was not associated with age and CMT before treatment, but positively correlated with BCVA before treatment. A study has proved that the course of disease is associated with the degree of visual recovery, so only those patients with a course <3 months were enrolled in this study (21). Besides, research has revealed that the simple fracture of ellipsoid zone can repair autonomously, but beyond recovery if it is combined with ELM damage, suggesting that ELM plays an important role in the damage repair of ellipsoid zone (22). In this study, the results manifested that the integrity of ellipsoid zone had no correlation with visual recovery after treatment. However, Inoue *et al* (23) found that there are still repair of ellipsoid zone and visual recovery at 12 months after treatment. The reason may be related to the short observation time in this study. Moreover, it was observed that the integrity of ELM may play a significant role in the recovery of visual function, and the changes in CMT and the structural integrity of ELM at 1 month after the first treatment are of certain value in the prognosis evaluation of visual acuity.

However, the results in this study need to be further verified using large number of samples in multi-center randomized controlled trials.

In conclusion, intravitreal injection of Conbercept combined with retinal photocoagulation can effectively improve the visual acuity and reduce the CMT of patients. The visual recovery of patients after treatment is correlated with the BCVA before treatment, decreased value of CMT at 1 month after treatment and integrity of ELM.

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Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

Authors' contributions

BW and LC designed the study and performed the experiments, SF and LC collected the data, BW and SF analyzed the data, BW and LC prepared the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Yantaishan Hospital (Yantai, China). Signed informed consents were obtained from all participants before the study.

Patient consent for publication

Patients or their guardians provided written informed consent for publication.

Competing interests

The authors declare they have no competing interests.

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