

# 卢美根与噻吗心安治疗高眼压疗效对比的Meta分析

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## A meta-analysis of therapy comparison between bimatoprost and timolol in ocular hypertention eye

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**Abstract Objective** Many researches have demonstrated the lowering-intraocular pressure (IOP) effects of bimatoprost and timolol. However, no powerful evidence showed which drug has the better efficacy. This study was to perform a meta-analysis to evaluate the efficacy and tolerability of bimatoprost compared with latanoprost in lowering IOP. **Methods** This was an evidence-based medicine science study. Pertinent studies were identified through searches of PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library Controlled Trials Register and Chinese Biomedicine Database using the terms of timolol, blocardren, temserin, timoptic, bimatoprost, lumigan. The intensive searching by hand and up to October 1, 2008 was also designed. **Results** Six randomized and controlled studies enrolling a total of 2 094 patients were included in the meta-analysis and three clinical indexes were analyzed. Bimatoprost was associated with greater decline value from baseline IOP in comparison with timolol ( $P < 0.01$ ) with a weight mean difference  $-2.04$  at final point (95% CI:  $-2.44$  to  $-1.64$ ). Numerically greater proportions of bimatoprost patients than timolol patients achieved the target IOP at 3 months (from 3 literature) and  $>6$  months (from 2 literature) with a pooled RR of 1.87 (95% CI: 1.45 to 2.41), 1.60 (95% CI: 1.36 to 1.90) ( $P < 0.01$ ), respectively. Bimatoprost showed a more frequencies in the adverse effects such as conjunctival hyperemia and eyelash growth than timolol with an RR of 4.18 (95% CI: 2.89 to 6.05), 9.40 (95% CI: 5.62 to 15.71). No obvious drug-related side effect was found from literature analysis included both drugs. **Conclusion** Searched literature offers grade A of evidences for the comparison clinical evaluation of therapy efficacy between bimatoprost and timolol in lowering IOP. Bimatoprost has a better efficacy in lowering IOP and reaching comparable proportions of patients with target IOP than timolol. Both agents are well tolerated.

**Key words** bimatoprost; timolol; high intraocular pressure; meta-analysis; evidence-based medicine

**摘要 目的** 研究卢美根与噻吗心安在青光眼与高血压患者中降压的有效性,并观察不良反应。**方法** 检索PubMed、EMBASE、The Cochrane Library Controlled Trials Register及中国生物医学文献数据库收录的有关卢美根与噻吗心安治疗青光眼与高血压症的对照研究,并辅以手工检索、因特网搜索。对纳入的6项随机对照试验,针对眼压下降比例、达到目标眼压人数、药物不良反应3项内容进行综合分析。**结果** 卢美根降眼压效果优于噻吗心安,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ ) [合并的加权均数差(WMD) =  $-2.04$ , 95% CI ( $-2.44, -1.64$ )]。3篇文献报道随访3个月时达到目标眼压的患者人数,卢美根组与噻吗心安组比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ ) [合并危险比(RR) = 1.87, 95% CI (1.45, 2.41)]; 2篇文献报道随访 $>6$ 个月时达到目标眼压患者人数,卢美根组与噻吗心安组比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ ) [合并RR = 1.60, 95% CI (1.36, 1.90)]。结膜充血及睫毛变长为拟前列腺素类抗青光眼药物2种较为常见的不良反应,其发生率卢美根组与噻吗心安组比较,差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ ) [合并RR = 4.18, 95% CI (2.89, 6.05)、RR = 9.40, 95% CI (5.62, 15.71)]。**结论** 卢美根在降低眼压的程度和随访不同时期达到目标眼压的人数方面均优于噻吗心安。除结膜充血及睫毛变长的发生率卢美根组高于噻吗心安组外,2种药物均未发现有严重的药物相关不良反应。

**关键词** 卢美根; 噻吗心安; 高血压; Meta分析; 循证医学

**分类号** R 775 R 988.1 **文献标识码** A **文章编号** 1003-0808(2009)12-1120-06

青光眼是致盲的主要原因之一<sup>[1-2]</sup>,药物治疗是

青光眼患者首选的方法。英国的一项流行病学调查显示,自2004年青光眼药物治疗已逐渐从局部使用 $\beta$ 受体阻滞剂转变为应用拟前列腺素类等新型药物<sup>[3]</sup>。目前国内已上市的拟前列腺素类抗青光眼药物主要有

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3 种,即拉坦前列腺素(适利达)、曲伏前列腺素(苏维坦)和贝美前列腺素(卢美根)。根据三项 Meta 分析的报告,与拉坦前列腺素及曲伏前列腺素比较,贝美前列腺素具有相同或者更强的降眼压效果<sup>[4-6]</sup>;并具有更为经济费用-效益比<sup>[7]</sup>。贝美前列腺素类在发展中国家有更广阔的临床应用前景。噻吗心安以其稳定的降压疗效及廉价性,广泛用于青光眼的治疗<sup>[8]</sup>,但不良反应较多<sup>[9-12]</sup>,限制了其临床应用。既往文献对于卢美根和噻吗心安的临床效果评价不尽一致<sup>[13-14]</sup>,本研究拟通过 Meta 分析,以期获得更可靠的结论。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 文献纳入标准

文献纳入标准:(1)直接比较 0.03% 卢美根滴眼液与 0.5% 噻吗心安滴眼液的随机对照临床试验,交叉对照试验亦可。(2)青光眼或高眼压症者,正常眼压性青光眼除外。(3)患者未使用抗青光眼药物情况下平均眼压  $>21$  mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa),且无青光眼性视野改变、视盘改变及视网膜神经纤维层缺失。(4)已服用抗青光眼药物患者,经药物洗脱期,其基线眼压为 22~34 mmHg。(5)观察指标至少包含下列其中的一项:眼压下降值(不论固定时间点眼压或日间平均眼压)、达到目标眼压的患者比例、眼部不良反应发生的人数。(6)重复发表文献取样本量最大者。拟纳入文献不符合其中一项者即排除。

### 1.2 文献检索范围及来源

检索数据库包括 PubMed、EMBASE、The Cochrane Library Controlled Trials Register、中国生物医学文献数据库,检索词为 timolol、blocardren、temserin、timoptic、bimatoprost、lumigan,检索时间截止到 2008 年 12 月 1 日,文献类型为随机对照试验,并对所有检出文献的参考文献进一步检索。同时对眼科专业网站、药品制造商网站及相关学术会议资料等进行检索。

### 1.3 数据的提取及质量评估

多名作者依据事先确定的试验方案独立进行数据的提取。任何数据提取上的差异通过协商解决。数据提取内容包括纳入文献作者、发表年份、试验设计类型、国别、试验持续时间、样本数量、年龄、性别、种族、青光眼类型、眼压值;撤访人数及出现不良反应患者例数等。每名评价员通过 Jadad 评分量表独立对纳入文献进行评分(最大值为 5;评分  $\geq 3$  为高质量)。

### 1.4 结局的测量

首要观察指标为基线眼压至终末眼压的下降值,达到目标眼压( $<18$  mmHg)的人数作为结局测量的第

二观察指标,药物耐受性评价通过眼部相关不良反应的发生率进行评估。

### 1.5 统计学方法

针对入选文献报道的结局指标,采用不同方法进行分析,计数资料质量采用危险比(risk rate, RR)作为效应量,计量资料采用加权均数差(weight mean difference, WMD)作为效应量。因各文献不同的临床特征及样本数量,即使比较差异无统计学意义,仍假设其异质性存在,故采用随机效应模型合并数据。结局指标采用意向性分析进行处理。

对于报道了均数及标准差的文献,直接提取数据进行统计。如果只通过  $t$  检验提供了  $P$  值,则通过计算得到相应的  $t$  分布的  $t$  值获得标准差<sup>[15]</sup>。 $P < 0.05$  为总体效应检验差异有统计学意义。采用 Cochrane 协作网提供的 RevMan4.2 软件进行 Meta 分析。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 文献筛选及特征描述

检索文献 66 篇,其中大多数为回顾性文献,初步筛选获得目标文献 21 篇<sup>[13-14,16-34]</sup>。15 篇文献因为不同原因而排除,包括试验设计方案不符合纳入要求<sup>[19-20,22-25,28-29]</sup>,研究样本不符合纳入要求(已服用青光眼药物无洗脱期直接进入试验<sup>[16,21,31]</sup>,给药次数不符合要求<sup>[26-27]</sup>,结局观察指标不符合<sup>[18]</sup>)及重复发表的文獻<sup>[32]</sup>。最终本研究纳入了 6 篇临床随机对照试验<sup>[13-14,17,30,33-34]</sup>,共包括了 2 094 例患者。所有研究均直接比较 0.03% 卢美根滴眼液与 0.5% 噻吗心安滴眼液,前者 8:00 时点双眼或单眼,后者 8:00、20:00 时点双眼或单眼。文献筛选过程见图 1。

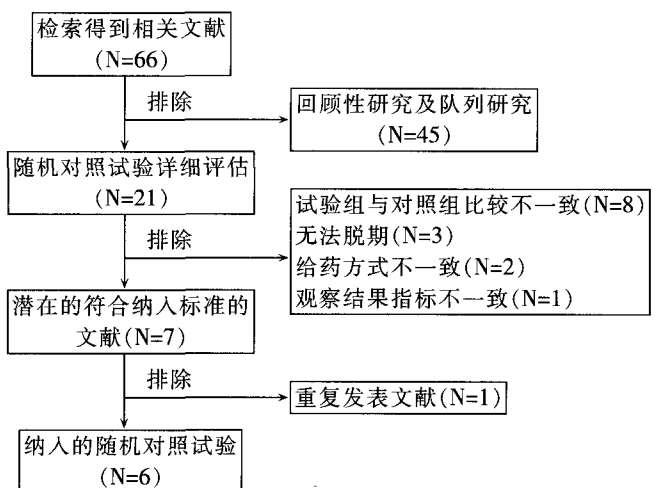


图 1 文献筛选流程图

Fig. 1 Flow chart of publication for inclusion in the meta-analysis

6 篇文献中的临床试验来自于中国、美国、西班牙、加拿大、澳大利亚及新西兰。5 篇文献为厂商资助进行,其中 4 篇为同一公司赞助;5 篇为双盲的平行对照试验,1 篇为未说明盲法的平行对照试验。4 篇文献来自于多中心研究。5 篇文献质量较高(Jadad 评分 > 3)。研究时间为 3 ~ 12 个月;撤访率为 0 ~ 12%;纳入研究患

者的年龄为 59.9 ~ 62.6 岁;有性别明确记录的 2 081 例患者中,男 921 例(44.3%),女 1 160 例(55.7%);有明确记录种族的 1 958 例患者中,白种人 1 449 例(58.7%),有色人种 509 例(20.6%);纳入患者的青光眼类型包括原发性开角型青光眼 1 132 例(55.7%)、其他类型青光眼 20 例(0.9%),高眼压症患者 882 例(43.4%)(表 1)。

表 1 符合纳入标准文献基本情况  
Table 1 Characteristic of included trails in the meta-analysis

Author	Design	Country	Follow-up	Samples	Loss rate (%)	Mean age (Y)	Gender (male/female)	Race (white/other)	Diagnosis			Jadad score
									POAG	OG	OH	
Zhao JM	PG	China	3 months	76	0	60.7	35/41	NR	55	0	21	1
Whitcup SM	MC	USA	3 months	362	5.0	60.15	162/200	271/91	178	8	176	3
	DB	Can										
	PG											
Martin E	SC	Spain	6 months	60	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	3
	DB											
	PG											
Brandt JD	MC	USA	3 months	528	7.4	59.9	272/303	377/151	271	257	4	
	DB											
	PG											
Brandt JD	MC	USA	3 months	353	5.0	62.6	145/208	265/88	225	2	126	5
	DB	Aus										
	PG	NZ										
Higginbo-tham EJ	MC	USA	12 months	715	12	61.4	307/408	536/179	403	10	302	3
	DB											
	PG											

PG; parallel controlled trial; MC; multiple-center; SC; single center; DB; double blindness; NR; nonreport; POAG; primary open-angle glaucoma; OG; other type glaucoma; OH; ocular hypertension

2.2 降压效果比较

6 篇文献中患者治疗后的随访时间为 3 ~ 12 个月,随访结束时二者眼压下降[WMD = -2.04%, 95% CI(-2.44, -1.64)](P < 0.01)(图 2)。排除同一厂商赞助的文献后行异质性检验,2 篇文献随访结束时眼压下降[WMD = -2.66%, 95% CI(-3.71, -1.61)], Meta 分析结果未逆转(P < 0.01)(图 3)。3 篇文献报

道了随访 3 个月时达到目标眼压的患者比例,卢美根组为 52.9%,噻吗心安组为 24.8%,2 组比较差异有统计学意义[RR = 1.87, 95% CI(1.45, 2.41)](图 4)。2 篇文献报道了随访 > 6 个月时达到目标眼压的患者比例,卢美根组为 59.5%,噻吗心安组为 38%,2 组比较差异有统计学意义[RR = 1.60, 95% CI(1.36, 1.90)](图 5)。

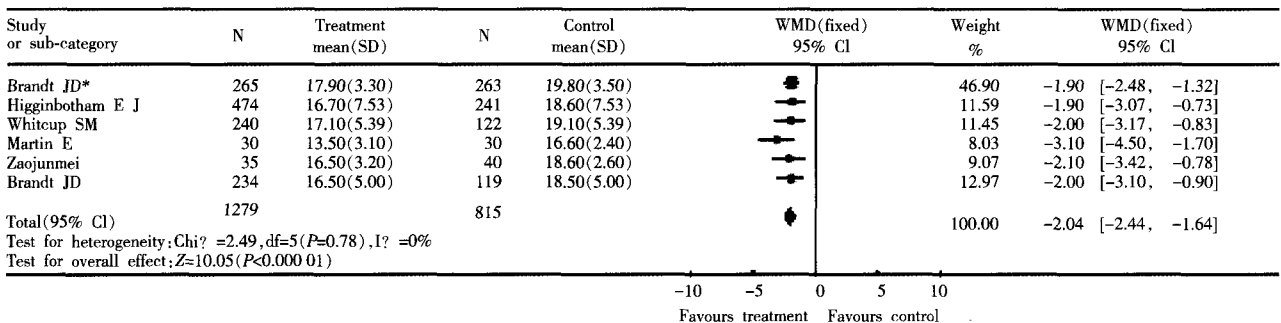


图 2 随访结束时 2 组眼压下降的总体有效率 Meta 分析图

Fig. 2 A meta-analysis of weight mean difference comparison of intraocular pressure from baseline between bimatoprost and timolol

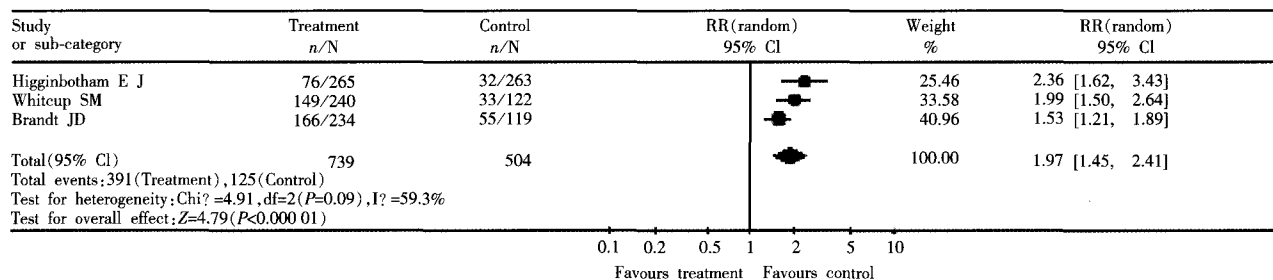


图 3 随访结束时 2 组眼压下降的总体有效率的敏感性检验 Meta 分析图

Fig.3 A meta-analysis of sensitivity analysis for intraocular pressure at the end of follow-up time

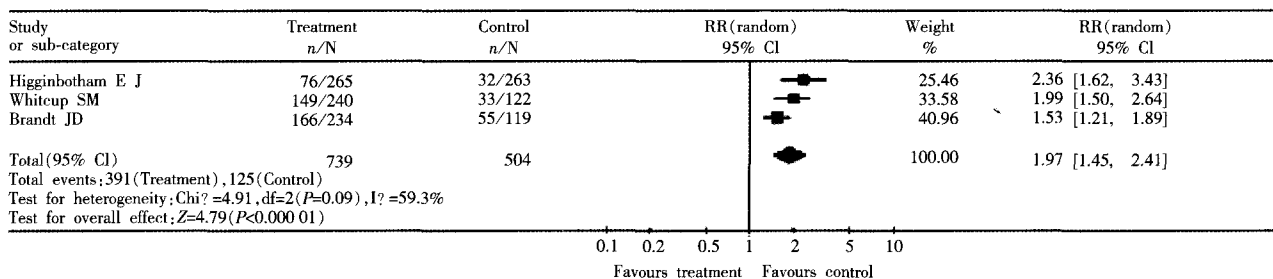


图 4 随访 3 个月 2 组达目标眼压人数的总体有效率 Meta 分析图

Fig.4 A meta-analysis of risk rate comparison of achieving target intraocular pressure between bimatoprost and timolol in 3 months

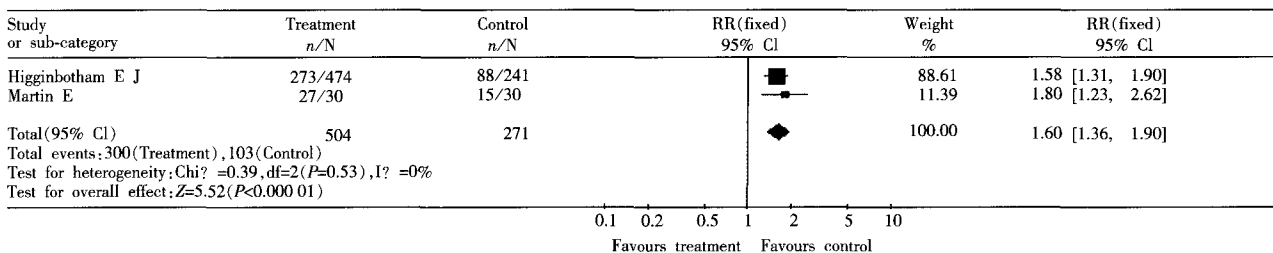


图 5 随访 6 个月 2 组达目标眼压人数的总体有效率 Meta 分析图

Fig.5 A meta-analysis of risk rate comparison of achieving target intraocular pressure between bimatoprost and timolol in 6 months

### 2.3 不良反应观察

结膜充血、睫毛变长是拟前列腺素类抗青光眼药物较为常见的 2 种不良反应。6 篇文献报道了结膜充血的发生率,卢美根组为 27.8%,噻吗心安组为 7%,2 组比较差异有统计学意义 [RR = 4.18, 95% CI(2.89, 6.05)] (图 6)。

3 篇文献报道了睫毛变长的发生率,卢美根组为 35.8%,噻吗心安组为 4%,2 组比较差异有统计学意义 [RR = 9.40,

95% CI(5.62, 15.71)] (图 7)。

### 3 讨论

卢美根经美国食品药品监督管理局批准于 2001 年在美国上市,为一种合成的前列酰胺<sup>[35]</sup>,其选择性地模

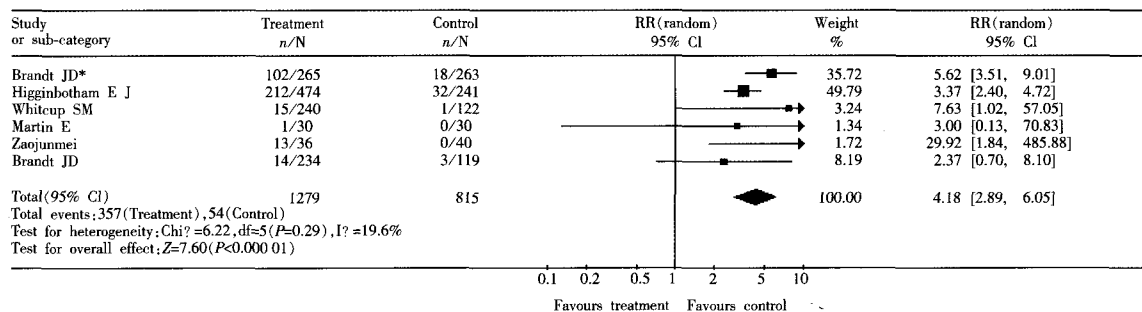


图 6 2 组结膜充血情况的合并值 Meta 分析图

Fig.6 A meta-analysis of risk rate comparison of conjunctival hyperemia between bimatoprost and timolol

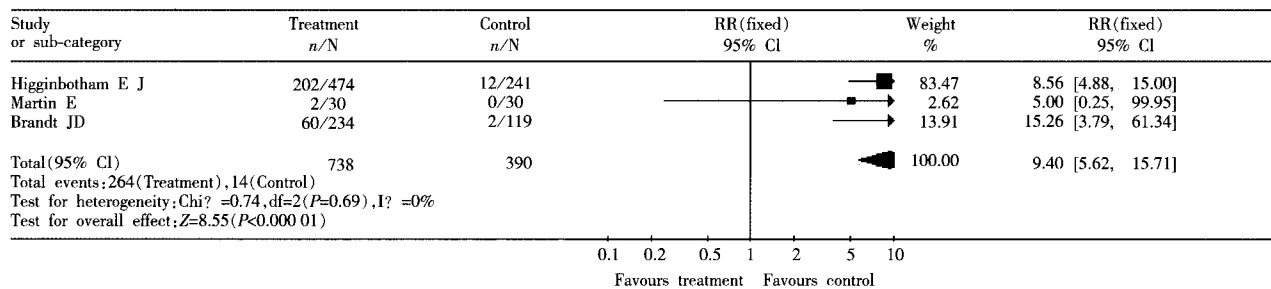


图 7 2 组睫毛变长情况的合并值 Meta 分析图

Fig. 7 A meta-analysis of risk rate comparison of eyelash growth between bimatoprost and timolol

拟了天然存在的前列酰胺的作用,可通过增加房水经小梁网及葡萄膜巩膜 2 条外流途径而降低眼压。最近的一项研究亦提示其作用与降低小梁网氧化应激反应有关<sup>[36]</sup>。

本研究共纳入 6 篇随机对照试验,试验组为 0.03% 卢美根滴眼液,对照组为 0.5% 噻吗心安滴眼液,纳入患者为青光眼或高血压症。在二者的降眼压效果方面,卢美根效果较好,较噻吗心安组有 2% 的降眼压幅度。van der Valk 等<sup>[37]</sup>报道在 6 953 例患者、纳入 28 篇临床对照试验的 Meta 分析中,0.03% 卢美根滴眼液与安慰剂比较,降低基线眼压 28%; 0.5% 噻吗心安滴眼液与安慰剂比较,降低基线眼压 26%,二者差值约 2%,与本研究结论一致。在达到目标眼压 (< 18 mmHg) 例数方面,本研究按随访期 3 个月及随访期 > 6 个月 2 个亚组进行分析,卢美根组与噻吗心安组在 2 个时间段比较,差异均有统计学意义 (P < 0.01)。一项随访期为 6 年的进展期青光眼的干预试验发现<sup>[38]</sup>,如药物能控制眼压持续稳定在 < 18 mmHg,将使患者的视野损害终止。本研究提示卢美根组与噻吗心安组比较,达到此安全眼压水平的例数较多,差异有统计学意义。

卢美根及噻吗心安均有较好的药物耐受性,治疗过程中均无严重的药物相关不良反应发生,主要眼部不良反应为结膜充血及睫毛变长。出现撤访患者的 4 篇文献,其主要原因为结膜充血。综合纳入文献的结膜充血情况,卢美根较噻吗心安有 4.18% 的机会更易发生此不良反应。3 篇文献报道了睫毛变长的发生率,数据显示卢美根较噻吗心安有 9.40% 的机会更易发生此不良反应。Martinez 等<sup>[19]</sup>对 2 种药物应用前后的房水闪辉情况进行比较,结果表明差异无统计学意义,提示卢美根导致的结膜充血可能与前房炎症无关。Yeom 等<sup>[39]</sup>的研究亦提示,卢美根并不引起黄斑部的结构改变。纳入文献报道的其他不良反应主要有虹膜色素沉着、干眼、眼部瘙痒、眼痛等,因各篇文章症状描述有所差异,故未行比较。

青光眼药物占我国眼科用药的第三位,仅次于抗生 素滴眼液和人工泪液产品<sup>[40]</sup>,对于我国这样一个发展中 大国,费用 - 效益比显得尤为重要。美国一些学者基于 青光眼药物费用及达到目标眼压的比例,设定了一个费用 - 效益比模型,结果提示卢美根在达到每个目标眼压点时的费用均小于噻吗心安,但美国噻吗心安 售价远高于国内;在达到 15 mmHg 眼压水平时,其比值亦 优于拉坦前列腺素及噻吗心安/多佐胺的联合用药<sup>[41]</sup>。高颖等<sup>[7]</sup>对 3 种常用抗青光眼药物进行治疗费用比较,卢美根单独点用日费用仅为 1.92 元,低于适利达的单独点用日费用 3.76 元及苏维坦单独点用日费用 3.15 元。对于因全身不良反 应的限制而不宜使用 β 受体阻滞剂类滴眼液者,卢美根因 其经济性与降压的有效性提供了较适宜的替代选择;对于 单独使用 β 受体阻滞剂类滴眼液眼压不能控制者,联合 卢美根也能获得较好的性价比<sup>[42]</sup>。

Meta 分析属于循证医学的文献定量分析方法,能够 为疾病的临床治疗效果评价提供可靠的证据,但分析的资 料在证据的收集、统计分析等环节均可能存在异质性,搜 集的各文献在研究过程中仍存在一定的偏倚因素:(1)测 量偏倚。各文献之间眼压测量的时间点并不完全相同,而 2 种滴眼液的药物起效时间并非一致。(2)文献选择的 偏倚。本研究纳入文献为英文和中文,可能遗漏以其他 语言发表的相关文献。而且虽然进行了手工检索、专家咨 询等,但仍可能存在纳入文献不全的可能。(3)结局指标 偏倚。在纳入的 6 篇文献中,4 篇文献为同一公司赞助, 1 篇文献也为资助项目,故在治疗效果的有效性上可能 存在一定的偏倚。本研究剔除 4 篇同一公司赞助文献后 行敏感性检验,发现 Meta 分析结果未逆转,提示卢美根 与噻吗心安比较,在降压效果上仍有优势。

本研究共纳入 6 篇随机对照试验的文献,结果表明 卢美根的降眼压效果优于噻吗心安,在随访不同时期达 到目标眼压的人数多于噻吗心安组。2 种药物均

未发现严重的药物相关不良反应,但卢美根组结膜充血及睫毛变长的发生率均明显高于噻吗心安组。

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(收稿: 2009-03-16 修回: 2009-10-13)

(本文编辑: 尹卫靖)