

Original Article

# Posterior sub-tenon's bevacizumab injection in diabetic macular edema; a pilot study



Khalil Ghasemi Falavarjani\*; Joobin Khadamy; Arezoo Karimi Moghaddam; Nasser Karimi; Mehdi Modarres

## Abstract

**Purpose:** To evaluate the short-term results of sub-tenon's injection of bevacizumab in patients with clinically significant macular edema (CSME).

**Methods:** In this prospective non-comparative interventional case series, sub-tenon's injection of 2.5 mg/0.1 ml bevacizumab was performed for eyes with CSME. Macular thickness and best corrected visual acuity measurements were performed before and one month after injections.

**Results:** Nineteen eyes of twelve patients with a mean age of  $59.8 \pm 5.7$  years were evaluated. Thirteen eyes (68.4%) had center-involving macular edema. No significant difference was observed between pre- and post-injection central subfield retinal thickness measurements ( $P = 0.3$ ). Central subfield thickness measurements improved or remained unchanged in 13 eyes (68.4%). Baseline BCVA of  $0.48 \pm 0.35$  LogMAR improved to  $0.36 \pm 0.26$  LogMAR after injection ( $P = 0.01$ ). Improvement of  $>2$  lines in BCVA was found in 5 eyes (26.3%), and no eye lost  $>2$  lines of BCVA. No complication associated with sub-tenon's injection was observed.

**Conclusion:** Sub-tenon's injection of bevacizumab resulted in significant short-term visual improvement in eyes with CSME. Retinal thickness changes were not significant.

**Keywords:** Bevacizumab, Diabetic retinopathy, Macular edema, Sub-tenon's injection

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## Introduction

Macular edema is one of the main causes of visual impairment in patients with diabetic retinopathy.<sup>1</sup> The Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) showed that macular photocoagulation reduced the risk of moderate visual acuity loss in eyes with clinically significant macular edema (CSME) by approximately 50%.<sup>2</sup> The aim of the macular photocoagulation treatment in CSME is to prevent further visual loss and improvement of visual acuity occurs in about 10–20% of eyes.<sup>2–4</sup> Treatment of diabetic macular edema with anti-vascular

endothelial growth factor (VEGF) agents has resulted in superior outcomes compared to conventional laser photocoagulation. Currently, the treatment of choice for diffuse diabetic macular edema is intravitreal injection of anti-VEGF agents alone or in combination with laser photocoagulation.<sup>5,6</sup>

Although previous studies have shown the efficacy of intravitreal anti-VEGF injections in various retinal diseases, each intravitreal injection poses the risk of post-injection ocular adverse events including infectious endophthalmitis, intraocular inflammation, intraocular pressure elevation and retinal detachment.<sup>7</sup>

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Eye Research Center, Rassoul Akram Hospital, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

\* Corresponding author at: Eye Research Center, Rassoul Akram Hospital, Sattarkhan-Niayesh Street, Tehran 14455-364, Iran. Tel.: +98 9121725850; fax: +98 2166509162.

e-mail address: [drghasemi@yahoo.com](mailto:drghasemi@yahoo.com) (K.G. Falavarjani).



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Diffusion through the sclera is a known method for the delivery of various medications into the eye.<sup>8</sup> Promising results have been reported with sub-tenon's injection of triamcinolone for the treatment of diabetic macular edema.<sup>9,10</sup> Liang et al.<sup>11</sup> reported successful treatment of myopic choroidal neovascularization (CNV) with posterior sub-tenon's bevacizumab (STB) injection. To our knowledge, no other study has reported the use of sub-tenon's injection of anti-VEGF agents in ocular diseases. The aim of this pilot study was to evaluate the results of STB injections in eyes with CSME. If found useful, the STB is a less invasive alternative for the treatment of diabetic macular edema as compared to intravitreal injections.

## Methods

In this prospective non-comparative interventional case series, from January to May 2014, all patients with clinically significant diabetic macular edema (according to EDTRS classification)<sup>2</sup> who underwent STB injection were included. We considered STB injection for eyes with non-center involved macular edema who were candidate for macular photocoagulation.<sup>3,4</sup> Patients with center involving macular edema who were eligible for intravitreal anti-VEGF therapy but rejected the intravitreal injections due to the possible complications associated with intravitreal injections, were also considered for STB treatment. Macular photocoagulation was performed for all patients one month after STB injections. The study protocol was approved by the Rassoul Akram Hospital Eye Research Center Ethics Committee and informed consents were obtained.

Exclusion criteria were the history of intraocular surgery during last 8 months, history of retinal laser photocoagulation, high refractive errors (>6 diopters of sphere or >3 diopters of cylinder), media opacity affecting visual acuity and optical coherence tomography (OCT) measurements, history of glaucoma or intraocular pressure more than 22 mmHg, ischemic or inflammatory optic neuropathy, uveitis, retinal vascular occlusion, vitreomacular interface disorders and the need for panretinal photocoagulation. Both eyes of each participant were enrolled if both eyes met the inclusion criteria.

Complete ophthalmic examination including best corrected visual acuity measurement (BCVA) using a standard Snellen chart (converted to LogMAR), and slit lamp and dilated fundus examination was performed. Macular thickness measurements were taken with a 3D spectral domain OCT-1000 device (software version 3.32.003.04, Topcon Incorporation, Tokyo, Japan). A 3D Scan 512 × 128 protocol, covering a 6 × 6 mm<sup>2</sup> centered on the fovea was used for all measurements. Images with inadequate quality factor (<45), discontinuity, misalignment, involuntary saccade or blinking artifacts were excluded. OCT imaging and BCVA measurements were taken immediately before and one month after STB injections.

All injections were performed in the office. After instillation of a drop of tetracaine, one drop of 5% povidone-iodine was instilled in the fornix. The lids were kept open by the surgeon and no speculum was used. The patients were asked to look at the contralateral shoulder. The injections were performed into the sub-tenon's space in the superotemporal fornix (as far posteriorly as could be easily visualized, nearly

more than 8 mm from limbus) with a 27-gauge needle under direct visualization. Each injection consisted of 2.5 mg bevacizumab in 0.1 mm volume.

Statistical analyses were performed with a SPSS software (version 15, SPSS Inc. Chicago, IL) and paired t test and correlation test were used for analysis.  $P < 0.05$  was considered significant. The average retinal thickness in central 1 mm and 3 mm of the OCT macular grid was considered central subfield thickness (CST) and central macular thickness (CMT), respectively. Considering the intersession repeatability of the OCT instrument, CST changes >14.5 μm were considered clinically significant.<sup>12</sup>

## Results

Nineteen eyes of twelve patients including 5 men and 7 women with a mean age of 59.8 ± 5.7 years were assessed. Thirteen eyes (68.4%) had center-involving macular edema.

Central subfield retinal thickness was 350.7 ± 113.3 μm and 337.6 ± 109.7 μm before and one month after injections, respectively ( $P = 0.3$ ). Mean change in CST was -13.1 ± 61.5 μm. Seven eyes (36.8%) had a clinically significant decrease in CST and a clinically significant increase in CST was observed in 6 eyes (31.5%). Central macular thickness was 362.4 ± 68.7 μm and 355.4 ± 63.5 μm before and after injections, respectively ( $P = 0.2$ ).

Baseline BCVA of 0.48 ± 0.35 LogMAR improved to 0.36 ± 0.26 LogMAR after injection ( $P = 0.01$ ). Mean change in BCVA was -0.12 ± 0.19 LogMAR. Improvement and worsening of BCVA was found in 10 (52.6%) and 2 eyes (10.5%), respectively. Improvement of >2 lines in BCVA was found in 5 eyes (26.3%), and no eye lost >2 lines of BCVA. Improvement in BCVA was statistically significantly correlated with decrease in CST ( $P = 0.003$ ).

No complication associated with STB injection including scleral perforation, infection or limitation in ocular movements was observed.

## Discussion

Although intravitreal injection is the most frequently used method of anti-VEGF application in ophthalmology, alternative routes have been evaluated. Several studies reported successful application of topical and subconjunctival bevacizumab for corneal neovascularization.<sup>13-15</sup> Kim et al.<sup>16</sup> reported that bevacizumab penetrated into the anterior chamber of the rabbits after a single subconjunctival injection of 2.5 mg of bevacizumab. Nomoto et al.<sup>17</sup> evaluated the pharmacokinetics of bevacizumab in rabbit eyes and showed a maximum concentration of 1418.7 and 295.8 ng/g in the iris/ciliary body and retina/choroid, respectively, after subconjunctival injection of 1.25 mg of bevacizumab. They showed that the bevacizumab level in the retina/choroid and iris/ciliary body was maintained above half-maximum inhibitory concentration for 8.6 and 8.4 weeks, respectively. Moreover, they found longer half-life for bevacizumab in the iris/ciliary body and retina/choroid after subconjunctival injection compared with those after intravitreal injection. They proposed that this may be secondary to the sustained bevacizumab delivery into the intraocular tissues due to the scleral depot binding of bevacizumab to the scleral matrix. Ryoo et al.<sup>18</sup> reported three eyes with neovascular glaucoma

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