

· 共识与解读 ·

鼓室内注射药物治疗梅尼埃病国际专家共识(全译文)*

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[摘要] **目的:**鼓室内(intratympanic, IT)注射药物治疗梅尼埃病(MD)因其疗效显著而备受关注。由于 IT 注射药物治疗 MD 的共识和新证据的发布,对 IT 注射药物治疗 MD 进行细节上的补充具有重要意义。**方法:**检索近二十年来有关 IT 注射药物治疗 MD 的文献,参考《梅尼埃病治疗国际共识(ICON)》(2018 年),《美国梅尼埃病临床实践指南》(2020 年)和《梅尼埃病诊断治疗的欧洲立场声明》(2018),并遵循来自欧洲、美国和中国的专家意见。**结果:**专家一致认为:①鼓室内注射甲泼尼龙(ITM)对眩晕控制的疗效优于鼓室内注射地塞米松(ITD),ITM 有恢复 MD 患者听力的可能性。②由于氨基糖甙类药物的耳毒性,鼓室内注射庆大霉素(ITG)在听力良好 MD 患者中的应用持谨慎态度。但也有研究表明,小剂量 ITG 对听力没有显著影响,还需要高水平证据的临床研究进一步证明。③目前普遍接受的 ITG 治疗终点是在 12 个月内无眩晕发作或受累耳客观检查提示前庭功能丧失。**结论:**对 IT 注射药物治疗 MD 的药物类型、疗效和治疗终点还需要更多高证据水平的研究进行评价。

[关键词] 梅尼埃病;鼓室内注射治疗;糖皮质激素;甲泼尼龙;地塞米松;氨基糖甙类药物;庆大霉素

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Consensus on intratympanic drug delivery for Menière's disease

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Abstract Objective: Intratympanic(IT) drug delivery receives attention due to its effectivity in treatment for

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Menière's disease(MD). Due to the release of the consensus and new evidence on IT drug delivery for MD have been published, the review with a view to supplementing the details of IT treatment of MD is indispensable. **Methods:** The literatures on IT injection for MD treatment over the last two decades are retrieved, International consensus(ICON) on treatment of Menière's disease(2018), Clinical Practice Guideline(2020) and European Position statement on Diagnosis and Treatment of Menière's disease(2018) are taken into account for reference, and follow advice from experts from Europe, USA and China. **Results:** Experts agree on the following: ①The effectiveness of IT methylprednisolone(ITM) on vertigo control seems to be somewhat better than that of IT dexamethasone(ITD), and ITM can restore hearing in some cases. ②Due to the ototoxicity of aminoglycosides, the application of intratympanic gentamicin(ITG) in MD patients with good hearing is conservative. However, some studies suggest that ITG with low doses has no significant effect on hearing, which needs to be further proved by clinical studies with high levels of evidence. ③Currently, generally accepted treatment endpoint of ITG is no vertigo attack in a 12-month period or a vestibular loss in objective tests in the affected ear. **Conclusion:** More studies with high level of evidence are needed to evaluate the drug type, efficacy, and therapeutic endpoint of IT therapy for MD.

Key words Menière's disease; intratympanic treatment; corticosteroid; methylprednisolone; dexamethasone; aminoglycoside; gentamicin

1 介绍

梅尼埃病(MD)的最新诊断标准由 Bárány 学会分类委员会于 2015 年提出^[1]。MD 的诊断基于发作性眩晕、感音神经性听力损失(SNHL)及波动性耳部症状(听力、耳鸣或耳胀闷感)的临床表现。早期标准将内淋巴积水作为病理标志(AAO-HNS 1995),但最近的研究认为内淋巴积水无法解释 MD 患者的所有症状。MD 治疗的目的是控制症状、减少眩晕的影响、延缓听力损失的进展、提高生活质量,以期恢复工作能力、防止失能。MD 的治疗包括药物治疗、鼓室内(intratympanic, IT)注射治疗、切除和非切除手术等。当药物治疗无法控制眩晕发作时,通常考虑 IT 注射治疗和外科手术,如内淋巴囊手术(endolymphatic sac surgery, ESS)或切除手术^[2-3]。与此同时,在慢性 MD 中康复治疗对控制眩晕、耳鸣和听力损失也非常重要。

IT 注射治疗内耳疾病最早于 1944 年被描述^[4]。在过去的二十年中,IT 注射治疗 MD 得到越来越多的关注。在 MD 治疗的国际共识中,鼓室内注射糖皮质激素(intratympanic corticosteroids, ITC)用于 MD 治疗的第二阶段和鼓室内注射庆大霉素(intratympanic gentamicin, ITG)用于第四阶段,ITG 也称为药物破坏治疗^[5]。此外,MD 诊断治疗的欧洲立场声明推荐 ITC 和 ITG 分别作为二线和四线治疗^[6]。美国 MD 诊疗指南建议 ITC 和 ITG 分别作为治疗的第 2 步和第 3 步^[7]。虽然上述三个共识提到了 ITC 和 ITG,但药物的选择、剂量、可能出现的不良反应以及 ITG 的治疗终点均未进行讨论。此外,在共识发布之后,发布了关于 IT 给药治疗 MD 的新证据。因此,我们决定发表这篇综述,补充 IT 治疗 MD 的细节。

我们以关键词“Menière's disease”和“intratympanic injection”检索了近二十年来的英文文献,纳入系统综述和临床研究文章。我们发现糖皮

质激素和氨基糖甙类药物单独或联合使用是 IT 治疗 MD 最常用的药物。IT 拉坦前列素和更昔洛韦也被用于治疗 MD。糖皮质激素包括地塞米松、甲泼尼龙,氨基糖甙类药物包括庆大霉素、链霉素。使用证据级别分类(牛津 2011 年证据级别)来评估文献,并使用推荐等级评估、发展和评价(GRADE)系统分级在此共识中给出建议。

2 鼓室内注射糖皮质激素

当药物治疗无效时,建议使用 ITC。在 ITC 中,鼓室内注射甲泼尼龙(intratympanic methylprednisolone, ITM)治疗 MD 可能是最好的选择^[8](level 2)。ITM(40 mg/dL)和鼓室内注射地塞米松(intratympanic dexamethasone, ITD)(4 mg/dL)1 周 3 次控制眩晕的效果相似^[9]。ITM 受益更持久并且无严重不良反应(level 2)。很多人认为,ITM 会产生烧灼感,一项研究发现,庆大霉素(40 mg/mL)和甲泼尼龙(62.5 mg/mL)IT 的疼痛评分差异无统计学意义^[10]。

当甲泼尼龙不可用时,可以使用 ITD(level 2)。连续 5 次每日注射地塞米松(4 mg/mL)与安慰剂相比,可以更好地控制眩晕^[11]。

文献中 ITC 的治疗方案在浓度和频率上存在差异(表 1)。地塞米松的浓度从 10 mg/dL ~ 40 mg/mL,频率从每周 3 次到每月 2 次^[9,12-15]。甲泼尼龙的浓度范围为 40 mg/dL ~ 62.5 mg/mL,频率为每天 1 次 ~ 每隔 2 周 2 次^[9-10,16-18]。虽然 IT 注射的浓度、数量和频率到目前为止还没有确定,但建议 ITC 的注射次数超过 1 次。引起变化的另一个因素是中耳的注射部位。如果以前庭为主要靶点,则药物应靠近卵圆窗。由于大部分药物输送的目标是鼓室前下部分,药物可能并不总是到达卵圆窗^[19-20]。

作者建议将 ITM 而非 ITD 作为 MD 患者药物治疗后的第二阶段治疗(B 级),但仍需进一步研究。

表1 ITC治疗MD的策略

药物	浓度	次数	频率	研究者
地塞米松	4 mg/dL	3	1周3次	Masoumi等,2017
地塞米松	1 mg/mL	≈45	3个月隔天1次	Sennaroglu等,2001
地塞米松	4 mg/mL	3	每天1次,连续3次	Albu等,2016
地塞米松	4 mg/mL	3	每3天1次	Casani等,2012
地塞米松	10 mg/mL	≤3	每周1次	James等,2019
甲泼尼龙	40 mg/dL	3	1周3次	Masoumi等,2017
甲泼尼龙	40 mg/mL	10	每天1次,连续10 d	She等,2015
甲泼尼龙	62.5 mg/mL	3	3次,每周1次	Gabra等,2013
甲泼尼龙	62.5 mg/mL	2	2周1次	Patel等,2016
甲泼尼龙	62.5 mg/mL	2	2周1次	Harcourt等,2019

3 鼓室内注射氨基糖甙类药物

考虑到氨基糖甙类药物潜在的听力损失风险,保守手术(ESS)前使用IT氨基糖甙类药物治疗MD。治疗MD常用庆大霉素或链霉素,而目前首选药物为庆大霉素。与ITC或安慰剂相比,ITG被报道为最有效的药物,其次是甲泼尼龙、拉坦前列素、地塞米松和更昔洛韦(level 2)^[8]。

与ESS相比,ITG治疗能够获得更好的疗效^[21]。Sennaroglu等^[15]比较了ITD、ITG和ESS对眩晕的控制,在18个月后根据AAO-HNS 1985标准^[22]评估眩晕发作情况,发现ITG效果优于ITD,ESS次之。在本研究中,ITG(20 mg/mL,3次/d,1周)出现了明显的耳毒性,但需考虑到本研究在治疗前并未考虑听力水平的一致性^[15]。在一项回顾性研究中,ESS与ITG有相同的眩晕控制效果,但ESS耳-前庭并发症发生率较低^[23]。一项Meta分析显示ITG在减少MD患者眩晕发作次数方面明显优于ITC,ITG和ITC在听力改善和听力损失方面无明显差异^[24]。

近期有研究表明,IT小剂量庆大霉素不会导致听力损失,但缺乏对其疗效的纵向评价。Patel等^[10]报道,间隔2周注射2次庆大霉素(40 mg/mL)后,听力水平与基线相比没有显著变化。在每周给药地塞米松(10 mg/mL)注射3次,每2周给药庆大霉素(26.7 mg/mL)注射3次后,两组的纯音听阈与基线相比变化无明显差异^[12]。单剂ITG后,约半数患者发生自发性或甩头后眼震。ITG引起部分前庭损伤,包括自发放电和/或传入神经旋转敏感性^[25]。既往研究提示,如果出现明显的耳毒性不良反应(听力损失和前庭反应),应立即终止ITG^[26]。在一份报告中,观察到约10%的患者在4次ITG后出现听力损失,而2次ITG后听力损失不到5%^[27]。需要注意的是,A1555G突变人群即使注射一次ITG也可能导致显著的听力损失^[28]。

也有少数文献提示,在难治性MD患者中,IT注射庆大霉素和地塞米松混合(ITG+D)比单独ITC或ITG能更有效地控制眩晕^[29-30]。治疗后2年,混合组(ITG+D)的眩晕控制优于单独

ITD组。

4 ITG治疗的终点

一般认为,每个患者最多可进行3~5次ITG。当患者在3个月内没有眩晕发作时^[31],或客观测试(视频眼震、旋转试验)显示受累耳前庭神经受损时^[12],应停止治疗。

ITG后进行视频头脉冲试验(video-head impulse test,vHIT)可以监测前庭眼反射(vestibular ocular reflex,VOR)变化,预测ITG短期眩晕控制的效果。对于单侧MD患者,如果患耳与健耳水平半规管增益不对称值大于7%,且患耳VOR增益值下降超过17.8%,则无需进行第二次ITG^[32]。另一项研究发现,ITG治疗后1个月水平半规管VOR增益值减少33%以上,提示眩晕可以长期得到控制^[33]。如果ITG治疗后水平半规管VOR增益值下降较少,则认为患者眩晕控制效果差,需要考虑再次进行ITG治疗^[34]。当对前庭诱发肌源性电位(vestibular-evoked myogenic potentials,VEMPs)进行任何显著预测时,MD患者治疗后VEMPs未引出组提示预后较好,这组患者的一般头晕状态VAS评分最高。因此,单侧MD患者治疗后第2周VEMPs未引出,是治疗后6个月头晕状态和眩晕控制的显著预测因素^[35]。应用前庭功能检查结果决定ITG治疗终点仍需进一步研究。

关于ITG的剂量、治疗终点选择和对眩晕及听力的影响见表2。

当ITC无效时,建议ITG每隔2周给药2次,以控制MD症状。作者也建议有听力损失的患者进行ITG而非进行ESS;有手术治疗禁忌证也应行ITG治疗MD(B级)。但庆大霉素的浓度和ITG的使用频率需要进一步的有效证据。

5 鼓室内注射其他药物

由于样本量小,即使研究采用了安慰剂对照双盲研究设计,IT拉坦前列素的有效性也需要谨慎解释^[8](level 2)。没有证据支持IT抗病毒药物和拉坦前列素的有效性^[36]。一项队列研究表明,反复IT利多卡因后,眩晕、耳胀闷感有所改善和眩晕发作减少^[37](level 1)。

表 2 ITG 治疗 MD 的剂量、治疗终点和效果

浓度/(mg·mL ⁻¹)	次数	频率	治疗终点	效果		研究者
				眩晕	听力损失	
26.7	1~3	每周 1 次	眩晕控制	眩晕控制率 100%	无	Carey 等,2002
26.7	3~4	每周 1 次	眩晕控制	眩晕减少 87%	无	Paradis 等,2013
26.7	≤3	2 周 1 次	无眩晕发作和/或前庭功能检测提示前庭功能丧失	2 年中眩晕无发作	无	Naples 等,2019
30	1~数次		显著听力下降,无眩晕发作,或眩晕发作每月少于 1 次	眩晕控制率 66.8%	无	Gibson 等,2019
40	2	2 周 1 次	无眩晕发作	眩晕发作减少 87%	无	Patel 等,2016
40	1~5	2 周 1 次	眩晕控制	每月眩晕发作次数从 4.4 降至 0.52	无	Scarpa 等,2019
40	1~2	5 周 1 次	vHIT 增益值低于正常范围最低值/PTA 下降 10 dB	眩晕控制率 70%		Martin-Sanz 等,2019

6 总结

综上所述,我们提出了 IT 注射治疗 MD 的流程(图 1),并提出以下几点:①ITM 对眩晕控制的疗效优于 ITD,ITM 有恢复 MD 患者听力的可能性。②由于氨基糖甙类药物的耳毒性,对 ITG 在听力良好 MD 患者中的应用持谨慎态度。但也有研究表明,小剂量 ITG 对听力没有显著影响,还需要高水平证据的临床研究进一步证明。③目前普遍接受的 ITG 治疗终点是在 12 个月内无眩晕发作或受累耳客观检查提示前庭功能丧失。VEMP 和 vHIT 对 ITG 治疗终点的意义有待进一步研究。

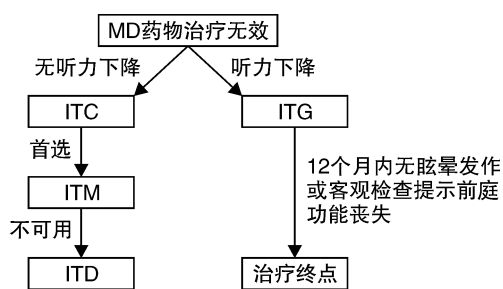


图 1 IT 注射治疗 MD 的流程

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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