

Regression of macular edema secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion during anti-TNF- α therapy for rheumatoid arthritis

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Abstract: A patient with macular edema secondary to a branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) was treated with intravenous injections of infliximab, an antitumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α antibody, for her rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Before the injection, the thickness of the right fovea, determined by optical coherent tomography, was 629 μm and the best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was 20/50. After eight injections of infliximab and 10 months after the first injection, her foveal thickness was decreased to 293 μm and the visual acuity improved to 20/20. There was no recurrence of macular edema during the infliximab injections. However, the infliximab injection was stopped because the patient developed pneumonia. Eight months after stopping the infliximab injection, her foveal thickness increased to 494 μm . To treat the RA, her orthopedists began weekly subcutaneous injections of etanercept, a fusion protein of a section of the TNF receptor and immunoglobulin. Five months later, the foveal thickness had decreased to 260 μm , and the visual acuity remained at 20/25⁺. Because TNF- α is known to break down the blood-retinal barrier, the improvements in our case suggest that TNF- α plays a role in the pathogenesis of macular edema in some patients with BRVO.

Keywords: branch retinal vein occlusion, macular edema, tissue necrosis factor-alpha, rheumatoid arthritis, infliximab, etanercept, foveal thickness

Introduction

Macular edema is one of the most common complications in eyes with branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) and a major cause of visual deterioration.¹ In addition to macular grid laser photocoagulation,² intravitreal injections of steroids,³ vitrectomy,⁴ and intravitreal injection of off-label bevacizumab,⁵ a monoclonal antibody against human vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), have been used to treat macular edema.

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α is known to play a major role in inflammation, and is used to treat rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Infliximab, a humanized monoclonal anti-TNF- α antibody, and etanercept, a dimeric fusion protein consisting of the extracellular domain of TNF receptor II and the Fc region of human immunoglobulin, are approved and used clinically to treat patients with RA.^{6,7} TNF- α is known to break down the blood-retinal barrier,⁸ and neutrophils activated by TNF- α release elastase which causes damage to endothelial cells and an increase in microvascular permeability. There are reports that anti-TNF- α is effective in treating macular edema associated with uveitis⁹ and diabetic retinopathy.¹⁰

We report a case of macular edema secondary to BRVO in which the degree of macular edema decreased during anti-TNF- α treatment for RA, increased when the

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anti-TNF- α treatment was stopped, then decreased again when the anti-TNF- α treatment was restarted.

Case report

A 59-year-old woman noticed a decrease in the vision of her right eye in early June 2006, and because she was being treated for RA in the Department of Orthopedics at Nagoya University Hospital, she was referred to the Department of Ophthalmology at the same institution on 30 June 2006. At that time, she was being treated with prednisolone 5 mg/day, diclofenac sodium 75 mg/day, salazosulfapyridine 1000 mg/day, and methotrexate 8 mg/week for her RA. Her best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was 20/40 OD, and macular edema due to a BRVO was detected. Her foveal thickness determined by optical coherent tomography (OCT; OCT2000 or Stratus, Carl Zeiss Meditec, Oberkochen, Germany) was 679 μm .

After obtaining approval from The Nagoya University Hospital internal ethics review board and her informed consent, she was treated with intravitreal bevacizumab (IVB) beginning on 07 August 2006. She was injected with IVB three times, and the foveal thickness after each injection was 298, 317, and 237 μm , and the BCVA was 20/40, 20/40, and 20/33, respectively. Although bevacizumab was effective in decreasing the macular edema, the decrease was transient. After the third injection, the patient refused further injections. Thus, the final bevacizumab injection was on November 14, 2006, and she was followed up without any ophthalmologic treatment.

On 28 December 2006, the foveal thickness determined by OCT was 629 μm , and the BCVA was 20/50 (Figures 1A and 1B). Because the RA was not well controlled with the oral treatment listed above, intravenous injections of infliximab

150 mg were started by the orthopedists on March 29, 2007. After five infliximab injections, the foveal thickness decreased to 465 μm . After the sixth injection of infliximab 150 mg, the amount of infliximab was increased to 200 mg, and after the second injection of 200 mg infliximab on February 7, 2008, the foveal thickness in her right eye decreased to 314 μm , and her visual acuity was 20/25 (Figure 1C). There was no recurrence of macular edema during the infliximab injections, and her right foveal thickness was 309 μm and her BCVA was 20/20 on September 26, 2008 (Figures 1D and 1E).

The infliximab injections were stopped on December 12, 2008 because she developed pneumonia and had joint surgery. She did not return to our department until May 29, 2009, more than five months after her last infliximab injection. We found that the macular edema had recurred, and the foveal thickness was 494 μm (Figures 2A and 2B). On June 5, 2009, her orthopedists started a 25 mg/week subcutaneous injection of etanercept to treat the RA. On July 3, 2009, about one month after the start of the etanercept injections, the foveal thickness had decreased to 369 μm (Figure 2C) and, on October 23, 2009, about five months after the start of the etanercept injections, the foveal thickness was 260 μm (Figures 2D and 2E). Her BCVA in the right eye was 20/25 or better throughout the period of etanercept treatment.

Discussion

We report the findings in a patient whose macular edema regressed after infliximab injections, as a secondary effect to her treatment for RA, then recurred after stopping the injections. The macular edema regressed again following etanercept injections. The infliximab injections were started nine months after the onset of the BRVO, and etanercept injection was started three years after the onset. These findings

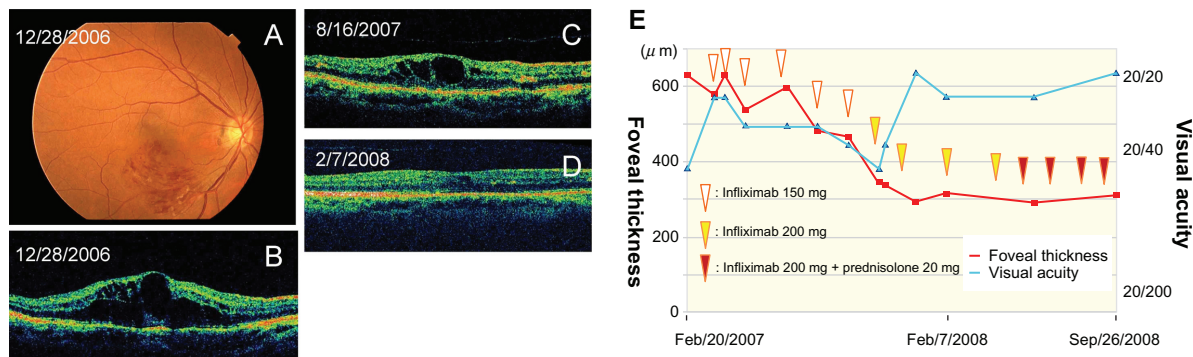


Figure 1 Fundus photographs and OCT images of a patient with macular edema associated with a BRVO. The patient was treated with infliximab. **A)** Fundus photograph of the right eye before the infliximab injections. **B)** OCT image of the right eye before the infliximab injections. **C)** OCT image of the right eye 10 months after the first infliximab injection. **D)** OCT image of the right eye 19 months after the first infliximab injection. **E)** Changes of foveal thickness and visual acuity during the infliximab treatment. **Abbreviations:** BRVO, branch retinal vein occlusion; OCT, optical coherence tomography.

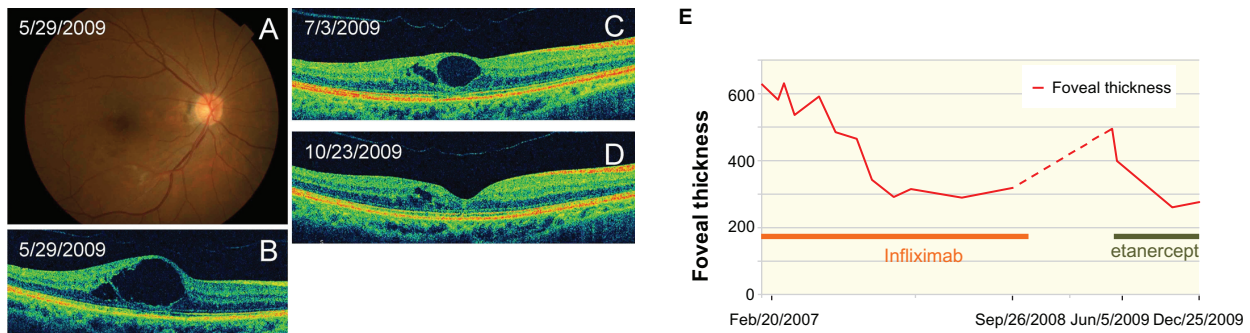


Figure 2 Fundus photographs and OCT images of an eye with macular edema that was reduced by intravitreal etanercept injections. **A)** Fundus photograph of the right eye before the etanercept injection. **B)** OCT image before the etanercept injection. **C)** OCT image of the right eye one month after the first etanercept injection. **D)** OCT image four months after the first etanercept injection. **E)** Changes of foveal thickness during infliximab and etanercept treatments.

Abbreviation: OCT, optical coherence tomography.

strongly suggest that these anti-TNF- α drugs were effective in reducing the degree of macular edema. However, the foveal thickness decreased gradually for more than six months after starting the infliximab, and more than three months after starting etanercept. In addition, when the infliximab was stopped for eight months, the macular edema recurred. These results suggest that repeated anti-TNF- α injections are needed to obtain the maximum effect, and the injections need to be continued to remain effective. Because the reduction of foveal thickness was transient, similar to anti-VEGF treatment, it is suggested that there could have been a systemic process occurring that may have influenced this localized inflammatory process.

Both VEGF and TNF- α are known to break down the blood-retinal barrier,⁸ and there are some reports that anti-TNF- α treatment is effective against macular edema associated with uveitis.⁹ Additionally, Sfikakis et al reported that anti-TNF- α treatment was effective in four of six eyes with diabetic macular edema, but not for two eyes with an epiretinal membrane.¹⁰ There is still no evidence that the ocular level of TNF- α is increased in eyes with macular edema secondary to BRVO.¹¹ However, because injections of steroids are effective in treating the macular edema secondary to BRVO,³ low-grade inflammation seems to play a role in the pathogenesis of chronic macular edema secondary to BRVO. Our findings suggest that TNF- α may also contribute to the macular edema.

Macrophages are found on the inner limiting membrane of eyes with macular edema,¹² and TNF- α is known to activate macrophages and increase VEGF expression.¹³ In addition, there has been a report of a significant reduction of macrophages and VEGF in RA patients after anti-TNF- α treatment.¹⁴ These reports suggest that anti-TNF- α therapy resolve the macular edema not by decreasing vascular

permeability directly, but by decreasing the expression of VEGF and/or other proteins related to inflammation.

Conclusion

From the clinical course of our patient, we conclude that TNF- α plays a role in the pathogenesis of her chronic macular edema secondary to BRVO. These findings suggest that anti-TNF- α should be considered for the treatment of macular edema secondary to BRVO.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Professor Duco Hamasaki of Bascom Palmer Eye Institute for discussions and editing the final version of the manuscript. Grant support was received from Grant-in Aid 19791262 (SK), 19500416 (YI), 18591913 (MK), and 18390466 (HT) at the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan.

Disclosure

The authors have no proprietary interest in this research.

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