

Study of correlation of risk factors with sternness of diabetic retinopathy

Abdul Aziz Makayee^{1*}, Aafiya Kachru², Afreen Aziz³

¹Consultant Ophthalmologist, Department of Ophthalmology, Govt Medical College, Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir, India

²Senior Resident, Department of Ophthalmology, Govt Medical College, Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir, India

³Senior Resident, Department of Ophthalmology, Govt Medical College, Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir, India

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Abstract

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is a complex metabolic disease caused by a variable interaction between hereditary and environmental factors. The clinical syndrome is defined by hyperglycemia, microvascular abnormalities (retinal and renal) and neuropathy. Its main features are abnormal insulin secretion, high levels of blood glucose and a variety of complications such as nephropathy, retinopathy, neuropathy and arteriosclerosis. **Materials and Methods:** The inclusion criteria for this study were: no previous treatment for the retinopathy such as photocoagulation, patients had to be older than 15 years and eyes with clear media to facilitate fundus examination and fundus photography. All diabetic patients meeting the inclusion criteria were enrolled at the Govt Medical College, Baramulla. All patients were informed about the purpose of this investigation and signed an informed consent prior to enrolment in this study. **Results:** 162 patients were selected and evaluated after meeting the inclusion criteria. The age of patients varied from 20 to 78 years old (average 57.91±11.09 years). Results considered statistically significant were $p < 0.02$. Stronger associations were found between severity of retinopathy (group B) and longer time of diabetes ($p < 0.001$), greater values of fasting blood sugar ($p = 0.11$), HbA (1c) ($p = 0.001$) and total serum cholesterol ($p = 0.019$). The severity of diabetic retinopathy was also strongly associated with lower values of hematocrit ($p = 0.004$), presence of proteinuria ($p < 0.05$) and hemoglobin ($p = 0.001$). There was no statistical correlation between the severity of retinopathy and the following: age, LDL, HDL, triglycerides, high blood pressure, plasma creatinine and magnesium. Visual acuity of group B patients was considerably lower than that of patients of group A ($p < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** The severity of diabetic retinopathy in the studied group was influenced by factors such as duration of disease, type of diabetes, good glycemic control, hematocrit and hemoglobin levels, total serum cholesterol and nephropathy. Factors that apparently did not increase the risk for diabetic retinopathy were age, gender, systemic hypertension and hypomagnesemia.

Key Words: Diabetes mellitus, nephropathy, retinopathy, neuropathy and arteriosclerosis.

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Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a complex metabolic disease caused by a variable interaction between hereditary and environmental factors. The clinical syndrome is defined by hyperglycemia, microvascular abnormalities (retinal and renal) and neuropathy. Its main features are abnormal insulin secretion, high levels of blood glucose and a variety of complications such as nephropathy, retinopathy, neuropathy and arteriosclerosis. Diabetic retinopathy is a leading cause of blindness in Americans between 20 and 74 years old, it is responsible for 12% of all new cases of blindness every year. The prevalence of diabetic retinopathy has been reported from 18 to 40% depending on the population studied. Authors estimate that 1 to 3% of the world's population has diabetes [1,2]. Approximately 85% of all cases present in patients 40 years old or older and only 5% in patients younger than 20 years old. Currently there is insufficient data on diabetic epidemiology in Brazil. Papers presented at the 7th Brazilian Congress to Prevent Blindness showed a prevalence of 1.42 to 9.77% of blind eyes due to diabetic retinopathy and its related complications[5]. Fundus abnormalities in diabetic patients have a progressive course, from

mild retinopathy, nonproliferative, where microaneurysms are the main feature[6], to severe proliferative disease with neovascularization of the disc, retina and iris [2,3]. Retinopathy in diabetic patients depends not only on carbohydrate metabolism deficiency as well as on other factors being studied[7]. There is a series of factors related to the development and progression of diabetic retinopathy; some more or less related to the severity of the disease. It is not possible to define which diabetic individuals will present retinopathy. However, it is possible to determine risk factors related to the development of retinopathy[5], such as duration of systemic disease, poor diabetes control, insulin-dependent diabetes, dyslipidemia, hypertension, alcoholism, pregnancy, associated renal disease, anemia hypomagnesemia and African descendant[8-16]. Some studies suggest that retinopathy progression is almost non-existent in younger-onset diabetics (less than 13 years-old). There are theories that puberty hormones might be a protection factor[5]. There is controversy about the influence of some of these factors on the progression of retinopathy. Based on these facts, epidemiologic studies to estimate incidence, prevalence and progression of diabetic retinopathy are important to establish hypotheses of its pathogenesis, and develop strategies on preventing visual loss. These data enable appropriate medical counseling, based on evidence. Studies like these become more important if proven that risk factors for diabetic retinopathy can be avoided or, at least, controlled. To determine the

*Correspondence

Dr. Abdul Aziz Makayee

Consultant Ophthalmologist, Department of ophthalmology, Govt Medical College, Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir, India

E-mail: drazizm@yahoo.co.in

relationship between the severity or stage of diabetic retinopathy and possible associated risk factors in a retrospective study

Material and methods

The inclusion criteria for this study were: no previous treatment for the retinopathy such as photocoagulation, patients had to be older than 15 years and eyes with clear media to facilitate fundus examination and fundus photography. All diabetic patients meeting the inclusion criteria were enrolled at the Govt Medical College, Baramulla. All patients were informed about the purpose of this investigation and signed an informed consent prior to enrolment in this study. The ophthalmic evaluation consisted of corrected visual acuity and intraocular pressure measurements followed by slit lamp examination. All fundus examinations and fundus photographs were performed by the first author, using an indirect ophthalmoscope and retinal camera after pupil dilation using 10% tropicamide (Mydracil®). Patients were classified into 4 groups according to the increase severity of diabetic retinopathy adapted from the published criteria by the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Research Group (ETDRS).

- Group 1: Very mild-to-mild nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) with findings such as microaneurisms and/or intraretinal hemorrhages and hard exudates. Diabetic patients without fundus abnormalities were included in this group for statistical purposes.
- Group 2: Moderate nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) with findings such as microaneurisms and/or intraretinal hemorrhages mild to moderate in all 4 quadrants or severe in less than 4 quadrants plus hard exudates and cotton-wool spots.
- Group 3: Severe to very severe nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) with findings suggesting risk for neovascular proliferation as intraretinal microvascular abnormalities (IRMAs), venous beading and extensive areas of retinal ischemia.
- Group 4: Proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) with evidence of neovascularization and/or vitreoretinal proliferation.

For this reason, patients were also questioned about their disease and personal characteristics: type of diabetes (insulin- or non-insulin-dependent), time interval since diagnosis, medication in use and racial ancestry. Each patient also had complete blood work-up including: fasting blood glucose, HbA (1c), hematocrit, hemoglobin, total serum cholesterol and fractions, creatinine, plasma magnesium, 24-hour urine test and systemic blood pressure, always measured by the same nurse. These reference values are defined according to the machine and biochemical kit used for the examination. In our

institution, the reference values used are as follows:

- Fasting blood sugar (glycemia) between 70 and 110 mg/dl
- HbA (1c) between 4.5 and 5.7%
- Hematocrit (males > 38 mg/dl, females > 36 mg/dl)
- Hemoglobin between 12.5 and 14.5 mg/dl
- Total serum cholesterol < 200 mg/dl
- LDL < 130 mg/dl
- HDL < 55 mg/dl for males and between 45 and 65 mg/dl for females
- Triglycerides < 160 mg/dl
- Creatinine: between 0.3 and 1.3 mg/dl
- Plasma magnesium: between 1.6 and 2.4 mg/dl
- Proteinuria (measured in 24-hour urine volume) < 0.15 g

High blood pressure was defined as systolic pressure > 140 mmHg and/or diastolic pressure > 110 mmHg. The authors investigated a possible correlation between the studied risk factors and the severity of the disease seen on dilated fundus examination and color stereo fundus photographs. After data collection, it seemed obvious that most patients presented very early stages of retinopathy because this is a transversal study of diabetic individuals without previous ophthalmic treatment. Keeping that in mind, patients were regrouped to optimize statistical analysis. Patients were separated in groups A and B: individuals with no signs or very mild retinopathy (group 1) were called group A, and those with a more defined and advanced retinopathy (groups 2, 3 and 4) were called group B. This regrouping does not compromise the value of this study and also allows relative risk calculation of the quantitative variables. The statistical analysis of quantitative variables such as sex, race, type of diabetes (I or II), presence or absence of anemia, nephropathy (represented by the presence of proteinuria in the 24-hour urine test and/or plasma creatinine greater than 1.3 mg/dl), isolated proteinuria and dyslipidemia, used the Chi-square test ($\alpha < 0.05$). Student's t test was used to analyze quantitative data such as age, duration of disease, fasting blood sugar, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA(1c)), hematocrit, hemoglobin, total serum cholesterol, LDL, HDL, triglycerides, systemic blood pressure, plasma creatinine, plasma magnesium and visual acuity, comparing groups A and B. All statistical analysis was performed using the Statistica Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS8.0 for Windows®, Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

162 patients were selected and evaluated after meeting the inclusion criteria. The age of patients varied from 20 to 78 years old (average 57.91 ± 11.09 years).

Table 1: Gender Distribution

S.No	Gender	Number of patients
1	Male	56 (35%)
2	Female	106 (65%)
3	Total Number of patients	162 (100%)

Table 2: Distribution of studied patients by type of diabetes

S.No	Type of Diabetes	Number of patients
1	Insulin dependent	56 (35%)
2	Non-Insulin dependent	106 (65%)
3	Total Number of Patients	162 (100%)

Patient distribution according to the diabetic retinopathy classification in to 4 groups as defined previously considered the eye with more advanced disease.

Table 3: Distribution of studied patients in groups of diabetic retinopathy according to ETDRS (Early treatment for diabetic retinopathy)

S.No	Group	Number of patients
1	Group I	108 (66.7%)
2	Group II	20 (12.3%)
3	Group III	20 (12.3%)
4	Group IV	14 (8.6%)
	Total	162 (100%)

For statistical purposes, patients of group 1 were named group A, and patients of groups 2, 3 and 4 were group B. Consequently, group A presented patients with very mild-to-mild retinopathy and group B presented patients with moderate to severe retinopathy. Statistical analysis compared the 2 groups with the studied risk factors. Statistical analysis of quantitative variables such as sex, race, type of diabetes (I or II), presence or absence of anemia, nephropathy (represented by proteinuria and/or plasma creatinine greater than 1.3 mg/dl), isolated proteinuria and dislipidemia used the Chi-square test ($\alpha < 0.05$). Stronger correlations were found between severity of retinopathy (group B) and the following variables: insulin-dependent diabetes ($\alpha < 0.01$), presence of nephropathy ($\alpha < 0.05$) and proteinuria ($\alpha < 0.05$). There seems to be an association between severity of retinopathy and African descendants, however the Chi-square test revealed a borderline value of significance ($\alpha = 0.053$). Relative risk equals 0.51 with a confidence interval of 95% between 0.28 e 0.92. The Chi-square test could not be used to access anemia because only 7 patients in this group tested positive. Fisher's exact test did not show statistical significance between anemia and the severity of retinopathy ($p = 0.21$). Variables such as sex and dislipidemia did not present a statistical correlation with the severity of diabetic retinopathy ($\alpha > 0.05$ in all cases). To analyze quantitative data such as age, duration of disease, fasting blood sugar, glycosylated hemoglobin, hematocrit, hemoglobin, LDL, HDL, total cholesterol, triglycerides, systemic blood pressure, presence of proteinuria, plasma creatinine, plasma magnesium and visual acuity, Student's t test was used comparing groups A and B. Results considered statistically significant were $p < 0.02$. Stronger associations were found between severity of retinopathy (group B) and longer time of diabetes ($p < 0.001$), greater values of fasting blood sugar ($p = 0.11$), HbA (1c) ($p = 0.001$) and total serum cholesterol ($p = 0.019$). The severity of diabetic retinopathy was also strongly associated with lower values of hematocrit ($p = 0.004$), presence of proteinuria ($p < 0.05$) and hemoglobin ($p = 0.001$). There was no statistical correlation between the severity of retinopathy and the following: age, LDL, HDL, triglycerides, high blood pressure, plasma creatinine and magnesium. Visual acuity of group B patients was considerably lower than that of patients of group A ($p < 0.001$).

Discussion

Many previously published studies, have been looking at the risk factors for development and progression of diabetic retinopathy. The duration of the disease seems to be the strongest factor associated with the development of retinopathy, confirmed by various studies[5,9]. The Diabetes Clinical and Complications Trial (DCCT) evaluated the effects of rigorous control of blood sugar and concluded, in 1993, that in juvenile diabetics, intensive treatment with insulin postpones the appearance and progression of retinopathy, nephropathy and neuropathy. Other studies confirm these findings in patients with type I as well as type II diabetes mellitus[8]. However it has been shown that even incipient diabetic retinopathy tends to resist arrest regardless rigorous glycemic control during a period of 5 years[15]. Previous studies have shown a greater prevalence of proliferative retinopathy in insulin-dependent diabetics than in non-insulin-dependent diabetics. However these studies were unable to prove if this association is due to metabolic differences of the 2 types of disease, or age difference between patients and blood sugar levels usually higher in patients with type I diabetes mellitus. The results obtained in this study are similar to previously published studies on risk factors related to the severity of diabetic retinopathy. Duration of diabetes, insulin-dependent diabetes and poor metabolic control of the disease are undoubtedly factors of great importance. Sinav found significantly higher levels of HDL, LDL e total serum cholesterol in patients with diabetic retinopathy [10]. A similar association was found in Dorman's study, in which there was no difference in triglyceride levels between patients with proliferative retinopathy and the ones with normal fundus[11]. The United Kingdom Prospective Diabetes Study showed no association

between triglyceride levels, LDL and the progression of diabetic retinopathy[13]. In this study, total serum cholesterol appears as an important risk factor, unlike other studies that found only LDL, HDL and triglycerides to be more important risk factors for incidence and progression of diabetic retinopathy[10-12]; Cruickshanks et al. evaluated 1139 diabetics and found an association between microalbuminuria and presence of retinopathy in these patients; this suggests an influence of nephropathy in the retinal disease. Our group has published data suggesting that gross proteinuria is a risk factor for diabetic retinopathy. Anemia is considered another risk factor, perhaps because of smaller amounts of oxygen for the retinal tissue[13,14]. Although this study has presented a very small sample of anemic individuals ($n=7$), low levels of hemoglobin and hematocrit, even in nonanemic individuals, seemed to be associated with the severity of diabetic retinopathy. There are not enough studies to prove that certain ethnic groups are at greater risk to develop diabetic retinopathy. Some studies suggest that black individuals with type II diabetes have a greater prevalence of retinopathy and blindness than Caucasian individuals with the same disease. The prevalence of retinopathy in Japanese male diabetics appears to be smaller than in Caucasian males with type II diabetes and greater in Latins (Mexicans), regardless of their socioeconomic level. However, all other risk factors seemed to have the same impact on the different racial groups. In this group, individuals of African descendant appeared to have more severe diabetic retinopathy. In a study published in 1989, Hatwal et al. also listed hypomagnesemia as a risk factor for the development of diabetic retinopathy[5-7]. However the data provided in this study do not agree with Hatwal et al's finding. Our findings suggest that factors such as plasma magnesium, plasma creatinine, age and gender do not seem to influence the severity of diabetic retinopathy. Klein and co-workers found that blood pressure was not a predictor of the incidence or progression of diabetic retinopathy[15]. Likewise, our study did not find any correlation between systemic hypertension and the severity of diabetic retinopathy.

Conclusion

The severity of diabetic retinopathy in the studied group was influenced by factors such as duration of disease, type of diabetes, good glycemic control, hematocrit and hemoglobin levels, total serum cholesterol and nephropathy. Factors that apparently did not increase the risk for diabetic retinopathy were age, gender, systemic hypertension and hypomagnesemia.

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