

Association of Body Mass Index, Blood Sugar and Glycated Hemoglobin Levels with Types of Macular Edema in Patients with Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus



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Submission: February 17, 2020; Published: August 20, 2020

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Abstract

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disease defined by elevated blood glucose. DM is a global epidemic and the prevalence is anticipated to continue to increase.

Material & Methods: After ethical approval and taking consent 130 patients with macular edema of type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (>18 years) attending were included. In this hospital-based cross-sectional study, the patients had preliminary demographic and medical evaluation along with history taking, anthropometric, complete ophthalmological and hemo-dynamic assessment were also done.

Observation & Results: There was a statistically significant trend of increasing proportion of cystoid and serous macular edema from early and simple macular edema with increasing HbA1c levels ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Keeping in view a wide spectrum of severity grades of OCT based diabetic macular edema and only a few cases in some categories (serous macular edema), the findings of present study should be considered as a preliminary attempt. Further studies on a larger population are recommended.

Keywords: Retinopathy; Macular Edema; Optical coherence tomography

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disease defined by elevated blood glucose. DM is a global epidemic and the prevalence is anticipated to continue to increase. DM is can be further classified as type 1 (T1DM), which causes pancreatic beta cell failure due to which insufficient insulin is type 2 (T2DM) is characterized by insulin resistance [1]. Type II diabetes is most dominant form of diabetes contributing for almost 90% of total burden of diabetes [2]. Diabetic retinopathy is a cause of visual loss on a global scale. The pathology is closely associated with vascular, glial, and neuronal components of the diabetic retina. Treatments for the vision-threatening complications of diabetic macular edema and proliferative diabetic retinopathy have greatly improved. As per recent studies, diabetes markedly impacts the retinal neurovascular unit and its interdependent vascular, neuronal, glial, and immune cells [3]. Laboratory and clinical evidence show that, microvascular changes, inflammation and retinal neurodegeneration may contribute to diabetic retinal damage in the early stages of diabetic retinopathy [4].

Clinically, diabetic changes in the retina can be divided into two stages: non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy and proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Early stage of DR is represented by NPDR, wherein the pathology is increased vascular permeability and capillary occlusion. During this stage, the fundus findings include microaneurysms, hemorrhages and hard exudates while the patients may be asymptomatic⁴. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy is an advanced type of DR, the patients may experience severe vision impairment. This stage is characterized by neovascularization [4]. However, in addition to hyperglycemia, other factors like hypertension, dyslipidemia, and particularly the genetic load, have an immense influence on the severity and clinical course of diabetic retinopathy (DR) [5]. Using OCT, DME can be classified into four main types presented as the OCT Classification of Diabetic Macular Edema given by Koleva-Georgieva: [6]

Type 1: Early diabetic macular edema

- Type 2: Simple diabetic macular edema
- Type 3: Cystoid diabetic macular edema:
 - 3a, mild.
 - 3b, intermediate.
 - 3c, severe
- Type 4: Serous macular detachment

Material & Methods

The study is a hospital-based cross-sectional study. 130 diabetic patients who were attending the Outpatient Department of Ophthalmology and Outpatient Department of Medicine of our tertiary center, referred to Outpatient Department of Ophthalmology of our tertiary center were evaluated. The retinal/macular changes were evaluated and were included in the study. Patients with macular edema of type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (>18 years) attending Ophthalmology and Medicine OPD of our tertiary health center were included. The exclusion criteria comprised of patients who had gestational DM, undergone any intra-ocular laser treatment or intra-ocular injection in the past 3 months, patients suffering from non-diabetic maculopathy (age-related macular degeneration / macular dystrophy), patients who have

undergone any intraocular surgery in the past 3 months, patients with history of intake of drugs like corticosteroids, nephrotoxic in the past 3 months or any non-diabetic renal disease and patients with significant media haziness preventing adequate visualization of the fundus. Informed and written consent was obtained from the all the patients. All the patients were given the freedom to withdraw from the study, if they wished so.

The patients included underwent a series of examinations; their best corrected visual acuity was measured using Snellen’s chart for both the eyes, which was followed by torch light examination, distant direct ophthalmoscopy, slit lamp examination, fundus evaluation by direct ophthalmoscope and fundus photography by Zeiss. Goldman’s Applanation Tonometer was used to measure the intraocular pressure (IOP). Macular edema and its severity were assessed and evaluated by using Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) following the criteria described by Koleva-Georgieva. The patients under evaluation were subjected to preliminary demographic and medical evaluation and history taking, anthropometric and hemo-dynamic assessment were also assessed. Analysis of the data assessed was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences, version 21.0 or above (Tables 1-8).

Table 1: Association of HbA1c with different types of macular edema.

SN	HbA1c (%)	Total	Early (n=33)		Simple (n=38)		Cystoid (n=46)		Serous (n=13)	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	≤7%	24	13	54.2	8	33.3	3	12.5	0	0
2	7.1-8.5%	55	12	21.8	22	40	17	30.9	4	7.3
3	>8.5%	51	8	15.7	8	15.7	26	51	9	17.6

$\chi^2=28.68; \pi<0.001 (\Sigma)$

'p' value for each cell.

SN	HbA1c (%)	Total	Early (n=33) vs Others (n=97)		Simple (n=38) vs Others (n=92)		Cystoid (n=46) vs Others (n=84)		Serous (n=13) vs Others (n=117)	
			χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'
1	≤7%	24	12.87	<0.001	0.24	0.625	6.74	0.009	3.27	0.071
2	7.1-8.5%	55	0.64	0.424	5.34	0.021	0.84	0.361	0.79	0.375
3	>8.5%	51	4.17	0.041	7.44	0.006	8.93	0.003	5.45	0.02

Table 2: Association of Fasting Blood sugar levels with different types of macular edema.

SN	FBS (mg/dl)	Total	Early (n=33)		Simple (n=38)		Cystoid (n=46)		Serous (n=13)	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	>125 mg/dl	85	23	27.1	21	24.7	33	38.8	8	9.4
2	100-124 mg/dl	45	10	22.2	17	37.8	13	28.9	5	11.1

$\chi^2=2.897; p=0.408 (NS)$

'p' value for each cell.

SN	FBS (mg/dl)	Total	Early (n=33) vs Others (n=97)		Simple (n=38) vs Others (n=92)		Cystoid (n=46) vs Others (n=84)		Serous (n=13) vs Others (n=117)	
			χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'
1	>125 mg/dl	85	0.36	0.547	2.43	0.119	1.27	0.260	0.09	0.759
2	100-124 mg/dl	45	0.36	0.547	2.43	0.119	1.27	0.260	0.09	0.759

Table 3: Association of PP Blood sugar levels with different types of macular edema.

SN	PPBS (mg/dl)	Total	Early (n=33)		Simple (n=38)		Cystoid (n=46)		Serous (n=13)	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	>200 mg/dl	89	23	25.8	23	25.8	34	38.2	9	10.1
2	≤200 mg/dl	41	10	24.4	15	36.6	12	29.3	4	9.8

$\chi^2=1.768$; $p=0.622$ (NS)

'p' value for each cell

SN	PPBS (mg/dl)	Total	Early (n=33) vs Others (n=97)		Simple (n=38) vs Others (n=92)		Cystoid (n=46) vs Others (n=84)		Serous (n=13) vs Others (n=117)	
			χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'
1	>200 mg/dl	89	0.03	0.860	1.57	0.211	0.98	0.322	0.00	0.950
2	≤200 mg/dl	41	0.03	0.860	1.57	0.211	0.98	0.322	0.00	0.950

Table 4: Association of BMI with different types of macular edema.

SN	BMI	Total	Early (n=33)		Simple (n=38)		Cystoid (n=46)		Serous (n=13)	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	18.5-24.9kg/m ²	45	7	15.6	18	40.0	14	31.1	6	13.3
2	25.0-29.9kg/m ²	82	24	29.3	20	24.4	31	37.8	7	8.5
3	≥30kg/m ²	3	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0

$\chi^2=8.881$; $p=0.180$ (NS)

'p' value for each cell.

SN	BMI	Total	Early (n=33) vs Others (n=97)		Simple (n=38) vs Others (n=92)		Cystoid (n=46) vs Others (n=84)		Serous (n=13) vs Others (n=117)	
			χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'	χ^2	'p'
1	18.5-24.9 kg/m ²	45	3.51	0.061	3.86	0.049	0.55	0.458	0.85	0.357
2	25.0-29.9 kg/m ²	82	1.77	0.184	2.52	0.113	0.57	0.451	0.53	0.467
3	≥30 kg/m ²	3	2.76	0.096	1.27	0.260	0.01	0.940	0.34	0.559

Observations & Results

Among males, cystoids macular edema was most common (37.3%) followed by simple (32%), early (20%) and serous macular edema (10.7%) whereas among females early and cystoid macular edema (32.7%) were most common followed by simple (25.5%) and serous macular edema (9.1%). However, on evaluating the data statistically, no significant association between types of macular edema and gender was observed ($p=0.430$).

A dominance of early and simple macular edema types in age group 41-50 years and 51-60 years and a dominance of cystoid and serous macular edema in age group 61-70 years was seen. It was seen that proportion of those with early macular edema showed a declining trend with increasing age whereas other macular edema types showed an increasing trend with increasing age. Serous edema was present in only 61-70 years old patients. Statistically, the relationship between age and type of edema was significant ($p=0.003$).

In the normal weight group (BMI 18.5-24.9 kg/m²), maximum (40%) had simple macular edema followed by cystoid (31.1%), early (15.6%) and serous (13.3%) macular edema. In overweight group (BMI 25.0-29.9 kg/m²) too, maximum had cystoid macular

edema (37.8%) followed by early (29.3%), simple (29.3%) and serous macular edema. In obese (>30 kg/m²) group, out of 3 patients, 2 (66.7%) had early macular edema while 1 (33.3%) had cystoid macular edema. On evaluating the data statistically, we did not find a significant association between BMI and types of macular edema ($p=0.180$).

Among those with HbA1c <7%, majority had early macular edema (54.2%) followed by simple (33.3%) and cystoid (12.5%) macular edema. Among those with HbA1c 7.1-8.5%, maximum had simple macular edema (40%) followed by cystoid (30.9%), early (21.8%) and serous (7.3%) macular edema. On the other hand, among those with HbA1c >8.5%, majority had cystoids macular edema (51%) followed by serous (17.6%), early and simple macular edema (15.7% each) respectively. Thus, there was a statistically significant trend of increasing proportion of cystoid and serous macular edema from early and simple macular edema with increasing HbA1c levels ($p<0.001$). Among those with fasting blood sugar >125 mg/dl, maximum (38.8%) had cystoids macular edema followed by early (27.1%), simple (24.7%) and serous (9.4%) macular edema respectively whereas among those with fasting blood sugar 100-124 mg/dl, maximum had simple macular edema (37.8%) followed by cystoid (28.9%), early (22.2%) and

serous macular edema (11.1%) respectively. On evaluating the data statistically, there was no significant association between fasting blood sugar levels and types of diabetic macular edema.

Among those with post-prandial blood sugar levels >200 mg/dl, maximum (38.2%) had cystoid macular edema followed by early and simple macular edema (25.8%) and serous (10.1%) macular edema respectively whereas among those with blood sugar levels <200 mg/dl, maximum (36.6%) had simple macular edema followed by cystoid (29.3%), early (24.4%) and serous macular edema (9.8%) respectively. On evaluating the data statistically, the association between post-prandial blood sugar levels and types of macular edema was not found to be significant ($p=0.622$).

Discussion

Glycemic control is an important risk factor associated with diabetic macular edema. Chronic hyperglycemia could damage the vascular endothelial cells and affects the integrity of blood-retinal barrier (BRB), which in turn results in fluid extravasation that is manifested as macular edema. In more specific terms, "hyperglycemia leads to an accumulation of free radicals and advanced glycosylated end-products (AGE's) and gluco-toxins, which form cross-links on proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids to alter the structure and function of these components within the BRB" [7]. HbA1c is a known marker of glycemic control over long term. Several studies show that odds of macular edema are 1.08 to 1.73 times higher for every 1% increase in HbA1c [8-12]. Romero-Aroca et al. [12] in their study reported found the odds of macular edema to be 4.01 times higher among those with HbA1c >7% as compared to those having HbA1c <7%.

Jew OM et al, [13] evaluated the risk factors for clinically significant macular edema amongst patients in type 2 diabetes in a case control study involving 150 patients with bilateral non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) and CSME in either eye were compared to 150 patients with bilateral NPDR and no CSME in both eyes. The study reported CSME group to have a significantly higher HbA1c and FBG ($P<0.05$). The authors did not find any significant difference for BMI while, multiple logistic regression analysis showed that HbA1c had significantly high odds of developing CSME. Kamoi K et al, [14] performed a study to identify the most significant risk factors for in clinically significant macular edema type 2 diabetes mellitus and retinopathy, using optical coherence tomography in 7 subjects with clinically significant macular edema (group 1) and 124 without any clinically significant macular edema (group 2) diabetic retinopathy patients. Body mass index was found to be a significantly ($p < 0.001$) negative predictor.

The study by Varma et al, [15] suggested a greater burden of DME among non-Hispanic blacks, individuals with high levels of HbA1c, and those with longer duration of diabetes. The study by Leveziel N et al, [16] found that 355 (12.6%) persons with type-2

diabetes also had diabetic macular edema, and diabetic macular edema had independent and significant association with age, duration of diabetes, HbA1c, systolic blood pressure, and stage of diabetic retinopathy. Prakash & Kothari [17] conducted a study among 170 type 2 diabetes mellitus patients and found out that the mean HbA1c levels were significantly higher in clinically significant macular edema group (10.09 ± 1.74) as compared to non-clinically significant macular edema group (8.90 ± 2.18).

Martín-Merino E et al, [18] examined the risk factors associated with the development of diabetic macular edema among patients diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in a case-control study of 2405 subjects divided in two groups of 211 diabetic macular edema patients and 2194 controls. They reported that diabetic macular edema increased with high HbA1c $\geq 7\%$.

Singh et al, [19] found that cystoid macular edema and serous retinal detachment were associated with increased fasting and post prandial blood sugar levels respectively. The findings of present study, we assessed the prevalence of different types of diabetic macular edema based on OCT evaluation and to find out various risk factors associated with them. Keeping in view a wide spectrum of severity grades of OCT based diabetic macular edema and only a few cases in some categories (serous macular edema), the findings of present study should be considered as a preliminary attempt. Further studies on a larger population are recommended.

Conclusion

The results of this study depict that a substantial fraction of diabetic patients with macular edema have major association with old age, increased blood sugar fasting and post prandial blood sugar levels, glycosylated hemoglobin and body mass index. Glycemic control and adoption of a healthy lifestyle are found to be of paramount importance in diabetic patients in order to avoid macular edema. Regular ophthalmic evaluation and routine follow-up should be made essential for assessment of diabetic patients especially who have had diabetes since a prolonged period.

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DOI: [10.19080/JOJO.2020.08.555741](https://doi.org/10.19080/JOJO.2020.08.555741)

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