

Ocular Manifestations of Metabolic Syndrome

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Context: Metabolic syndrome (metabolic syndrome X) is a prevalent cluster of risk factors that include high BMI, hypertension, insulin resistance and dyslipidemia. Individuals with metabolic syndrome are at an increased risk of coronary artery disease (CAD) and diabetes mellitus. Diabetes mellitus and hypertension (HTN) are associated with retinopathy and cataract.

Evidence Acquisition: Bibliographical searches were performed using MEDLINE/ScienceDirect/OVID up to October 2013 using the following keywords (all fields): ("metabolic syndrome" OR "Met syndrome") AND [(ocular disease) OR (cataract) OR (glaucoma) OR (age-related maculopathy)].

Results: This review explores the relationship between metabolic syndrome, including all its components, and various ocular conditions such as retinopathy, central retinal artery occlusion, cataract and elevated intraocular pressure.

Conclusions: Today, the prevalence of metabolic syndrome is increasing, because world population life in prevalence behaviors have changed. Its association with various ocular manifestations such as non-diabetic retinopathy, CRAO, cataract, and primary open angle glaucoma suggests that an epidemic of Met syndrome can have far-fetched ocular consequences as well.

Keywords: Cataract; Retinal Artery Occlusion; Intraocular Pressure; Metabolic Syndrome X; Retinopathy

1. Context

Based on Adult Treatment Panel III report (ATP-III) definition, Metabolic Syndrome X (Met syndrome) is the presence of three or more of the following components (1, 2):

1) Abdominal obesity (the abdominal obesity definition was modified using Asia Pacific WHO guidelines as body mass index [BMI] > 25 kg/m²) (3)

- Elevated blood triglycerides > 150 mg/dL (1.7 mM)

- Low HDL cholesterol < 40 mg/dL (1.0 mM) in men and < 50 mg/dL (1.3 mM) in women

- High blood pressure (high BP) > 130/85 mm Hg or use of BP lowering medications

2) Diabetes mellitus defined as a casual plasma glucose > 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) or a self-reported history of physician-diagnosed diabetes (4, 5).

It is well established that hypertension and diabetes are in association with ocular conditions such as retinopathy (6), cataract (7), and elevated intraocular pressure (IOP) (8, 9). The prevalence of Met Syndrome as defined by the national cholesterol education program (NCEP) guidelines has been estimated using the national health and nutritional examination survey (NHANES) database (10).

Based on the data from NHANES collected between 1999 and 2002, the prevalence of Met Syndrome is 34.5% (11, 12).

Also Azimi-Nejad et al. found that the "prevalence of Met syndrome was higher in Iranian women (55.0%), followed by Iranian men (30.1%), and this was higher than in French men (13.7%) and French women (6.6%) (13).

Nowadays several studies have introduced the notion that an increase of serum levels of inflammatory biomarkers as an emerging risk factor for many chronic diseases, including the metabolic syndrome, and obesity (14, 15). Some cytokines such as IL-2, IL-12, IFN- γ , TNF- α and TNF-B are pro inflammatory and cause exacerbation in Met syndrome (16, 17). These inflammatory cytokines might develop or worsen other diseases like ocular diseases.

2. Evidence Acquisition

Bibliographical searches were performed in MEDLINE/ScienceDirect/OVID up to October 2013 using the following keywords (all fields): ("metabolic syndrome" OR "Met syndrome") AND [(ocular disease) OR (cataract) OR (glaucoma) OR (age-related maculopathy)].

Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education:

We have described the connections between metabolic syndrome and ocular disease. It may neglect this connection by some physicians and so we want to recall this some common ocular diseases and metabolic syndrome.

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3. Results

3.1. Ocular Manifestation of MET Syndrome

3.1.1. Cataract

One of the most important causes of vision loss is cataract. It is mainly seen in Asia (18, 19). Diabetes (20, 21) and hyperglycemia (22, 23) are risk factors for cataract. Researchers have reported a connection between specific metabolic irregularities including obesity, (24-26) blood pressure, (27, 28) lipid profile, (29, 30) and some types of cataract. Met syndrome is a risk factor for diabetes mellitus (DM), coronary artery disease (CAD) and cardiovascular disease (CVD) (31, 32). Diabetes and hyperglycemia can induce cataract due to the development of glycation of lens proteins and osmotic effects of sorbitol that acts by absorption of water into the lens and the resulting hydration opacifies the lens (33). The mechanism linking HTN with cataract is not well understood. Inflammation and endothelial dysfunction could cause cataract in patients with HTN (34).

Tan et al. (7) showed that Met Syndrome is correlated with all the three types of cataract (nuclear, cortical, and posterior subcapsular). This evidence was reported in a cohort study among Australians (the blue mountain eye study). Furthermore, Paunksnis et al. (35) reported a connection between cataract and Met syndrome among middle-aged European people. In an Italian hospital based study, Met syndrome was shown to be in association with the probability of the need for cataract extraction (36).

Based on acceptable documents in many studies (19, 20, 22, 35, 37), hyperglycemia and diabetes are risk factors for cataract. Clinical observations confirm the findings of the Beaver Dam eye study (30), the Barbados eye studies (23, 38). These clinical studies suggest a relation between DM and both cortical and posterior subcapsular cataracts (PSC).

Sabanayagam et al. (39) reported that HTN, either alone or in combination with other Met syndrome components, was significantly associated with cataract. High BP was associated with cataract (either nuclear or cortical or posterior subcapsular subtypes) even among those without diabetes. He suggested that the Met syndrome and its two principal components, high BP and diabetes, are in relation with senile cataract in Malay population. These findings disclose the importance of modifiable risk of cataract. Some studies have found conflicting findings in the context of association between blood pressure, HTN, and cataract; high systolic BP was associated with cataract but high diastolic BP was not (18).

3.1.2. Glaucoma

One of the components of primary open angle glaucoma (POAG) is high intraocular pressure (IOP) (40). Ophthalmologists define IOP as a balance between aqueous secretion in posterior chamber and its outflow from tra-

becular meshwork and uveoscleral pathway (41).

Open angle glaucoma (OAG) is one of the most important causes of irreversible blindness worldwide (42, 43). Understanding the risk factors associated with OAG development or progression will help clinicians identify which patients would gain the most benefit from screening and careful monitoring for the disease. Risk factors for OAG include elevated intraocular pressure (IOP), family history of OAG, and increased age.

1988-2000 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) report that was a cross sectional health survey study showed that approximately 22% of Americans over the age of 18 met criteria for Met syndrome (11). Given the significant rise in hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, and obesity in recent years in the US, and the fact that even children and adolescents are affected by the obesity epidemic (44), it is essential for eye care providers to obtain a correct overview of the relationship between Met syndrome and chronic eye diseases including OAG. Many cross-sectional researches have shown association of increased IOP with cardiometabolic parameters (45, 46).

Chang et al. (47) analyzed the data from 1112 patients that underwent health checkup and concluded that people with Met Syndrome had a higher IOP than those without Met syndrome, and this difference was statistically significant. Their findings were consistent with those shown by Oh et al. (48) in the Korean population. There are several theories about possible mechanisms by which diabetes mellitus increases one's risk of developing OAG. Diabetes mellitus is a systemic disease, which is known to cause widespread vascular, autonomic, and endothelial dysfunction. Dysfunction of small blood vessels that have an important role in optic nerve nutrition may predispose the patient to glaucomatous damage to the optic nerve and retinal nerve fiber layer; oxidative damage from diabetes may lead to a similar result (49).

There are several proposed mechanisms explaining the relationship between hypertension and OAG. One theory suggests that elevated blood pressure leads to increased ciliary artery perfusion, resulting in increased aqueous production, which, in turn, increases the risk of developing OAG (50, 51).

Another theory believes that many people with hypertension have arteriosclerotic damage and stiffening of the small end vessels feeding the optic nerve, which may predispose them to experiencing glaucomatous optic neuropathy (52).

The third possibility includes damage to the optic nerve from decreased perfusion pressure caused during periods of episodic systemic hypotension related to blood pressure-lowering medication usage.

3.1.3. Hyperlipidemia

Basic science research in a trabecular meshwork cell culture model revealed that statins could increase aqueous

outflow facility (53). Several studies have demonstrated a relationship between obesity and elevated IOP (45, 54).

3.1.4. Miscellaneous

The results of some studies suggest that obesity can cause oculomotor nerve palsy and lower lid entropion consequently (55, 56). Sleep apnea, a condition related to obesity, has been seen with optic nerve head swelling, (57) and floppy eyelid syndrome (58).

3.1.5. Retinal Microvascular Disorder

Large and small vessel diseases such as inflammation and endothelial dysfunction have been reported to be associated with metabolic syndrome (58). The relationship between systemic hypertension and diabetes with retinal vascular diseases and other micro-vascular disorders is well known (6).

Wong reported that the possibility of retinopathy, arterial and venous crossing and narrowing of arterioles, were significantly more likely in people with Met Syndrome than people that do not suffer from this syndrome. Other factors including age, sex, level of education, race, smoking, and alcohol consumption didn't have an influence on this relationship (59).

Results of Kawasaki study among Japanese adults suggested that Met syndrome patients were more likely to have retinopathy (odds ratio is 1.64, 95% CI: 1.02-2.64) compared with people without it (60). Prospective studies are warranted to determine the association between Met Syndrome and probability of developing retinopathy and other micro-vascular changes. One of the causes of acute vision loss is anterior ischemic optic neuropathy (AION). AION is divided into two groups: arteritic (AAION) and non-arteritic (NAION) (57). The NAION pathogenesis is not completely clear and different factors are suggested to be responsible (61, 62).

Obesity, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia etc. are systemic risk factors that have an influence on blood circulation autoregulation of optic nerve head (61, 63). There may be a connection between Met syndrome and NA-AION. It was proved that one of the important parameters in the pathophysiology of NAION is optic disc structure (64). The risk of NAION is increased in patients with Met Syndrome due to synergistic effect of metabolic actors (62). These researches confirm the relationship between obesity and retinal vessel disease.

Studies have shown that there is no effective medical management for NAION. The incidence of AION in the fellow eye of affected patients is high, especially in young diabetic patients under 45 years old (61). Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is more prevalent in patients with Met Syndrome (64, 65). Along with these factors, the development of diastolic dysfunction includes increased BMI and diabetes (66). Early diagnosis and proper management of diastolic heart dysfunction can prevent further

heart damage and even death. In a patient with NAION in association with Met syndrome, a multidisciplinary protocol is useful to recognize these risk factors. Immediate treatment of these patients can improve visual function and prevent cardiovascular complications.

3.1.6. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion

Arteriosclerosis, history of cerebrovascular accident, diabetes and systemic hypertension are associated with central retinal artery occlusion (CRAO) (67).

There is an evidence-supporting association of obesity with diabetes, hypertension, and hypercoagulable disorders, thus suggesting a relationship between CRAO and obesity (68).

3.1.7. Age-Related Maculopathy

Many studies have reported association between obesity and age-related macular degeneration (ARMD). The age related eye disease study (AREDS), a cross-sectional study, has shown a relationship between increase in BMI and ARMD in fundus photographs (69). Obesity increases oxidative stress that is one of the most important parts of the ARMD pathogenesis and it is induced by hyperleptinemia (70).

4. Conclusions

Today, the prevalence of Met syndrome is increasing, because world population life behaviors have changed. Its association with various ocular manifestations such as non-diabetic retinopathy, CRAO, cataract, and primary open angle glaucoma suggests that an epidemic of Met syndrome can have far-fetched ocular consequences as well. Amelioration of Met syndrome may have a substantial role in preventing these ocular conditions. However, most of the studies designed in this regard were cross-sectional studies, thus a causal relationship cannot be proven. Prospective interventional researches are required to confirm the relationship between Met syndrome or its components, and different ocular manifestations such as retinal micro vascular signs, cataract, and POAG.

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Authors' Contribution

Authors contributed equally in this work.

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