

WITHDRAWN: Evaluation of Tear Film Osmolarity Among Diabetic Patients Using a TearLab Osmometer

ALI ABUSHARHA

aabusharha@ksu.edu.sa

King Saud University <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7097-0852>

Ali Alsagr

King Saud University

Mohammad Alobaid

Al-Qassim University: Qassim University

Ali Almayouf

King Saud University

Sulaiman Alajlan

King Saud University

Mossab Omair

CL GUPTA EYE INSTITUTE

Essa Alahmad

department of primary health care, ministry of health

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of the present study is to determine the effects of type 2 diabetes mellitus on tear osmolarity using a TearLab Osmolarity system. Moreover, the relationship between tear film osmolarity and ocular surface discomfort in controlled and uncontrolled diabetic patients was assessed.

Patients and Methods: This study included 40 male type 2 diabetic patients aged 20 to 70 years (mean \pm SD 49 ± 12). A control group (18–43 years; 32.2 ± 6.5 years) consisting of 40 male subjects was also enrolled for comparison. The tear osmolarity was measured using the TearLab Osmolarity System. The ocular surface disease index questionnaire (OSDI) was used to assess ocular discomfort symptoms.

Results: The mean tear osmolarity was 297 ± 8.00 and 296 ± 11 mOsm/L for controlled and uncontrolled diabetic subjects, respectively. While the average osmolarity in the control group was 299 ± 8.00 mOsm/L. No significant differences were detected in tear osmolarity between the control and diabetes groups. The ocular surface disease index questionnaire (OSDI) score was significantly higher in the diabetic patient group. No significant correlation was found between tear osmolarity and OSDI scores.

Conclusion: The ocular discomfort symptoms score in diabetic patients was significantly higher compared to normal eye subjects. Tear osmolarity was not significantly different in diabetic patients. This finding may be explained by a lack of relationship between tear film parameters and diabetic severity; tear film parameters may correlate more with diabetic duration rather than severity. Therefore, studies focused on diabetes duration and tear film parameters are recommended.

Introduction

Dry eye disease (DED) is a common ocular surface disease. DED is associated with increased tear osmolarity and mild to severe ocular surface irritability and inflammation.¹ Normal tear tonicity is determined by the presence of cations (sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, and copper) and anions (chlorides, bicarbonates, and phosphates).² Sodium chloride is the most abundant cation present in tears. Other macromolecules, such as proteins and sugars, also contribute to tear tonicity.² The tear film aqueous layer mainly contains glucose, electrolytes, antibodies, and antibacterial proteins.³

Hyperosmolarity of the tear film is the central mechanism leading to ocular surface abnormalities.⁴ It is accepted today that there is a relationship between tear hyperosmolarity and ocular surface inflammatory events. Thus, tear hyperosmolarity may eventually lead to ocular surface damage and dry eye symptoms, including ocular discomfort and redness.⁴ Farris et al suggested that tear film osmolarity be considered the new gold standard for the diagnosis of dry eye syndrome, due to the simplicity and reliability of tear osmolarity measurements.⁵

At present, there are numerous clinical tools used to diagnose dry eye symptoms. Methods, such as dry eye questionnaires, measuring tear quantity with paper strips, and ocular surface staining, have been

widely used to diagnose dry eye syndrome.^{6,7} It has been demonstrated that tear osmolarity is the single best tool to diagnose and grade the severity of dry eye syndrome.⁷ However, the tear osmolarity test has a major drawback; values of tear film osmolarity in normal and dry eye individuals overlap. Many cut off values for dry eye syndrome have been proposed. Cutoff values between 305 to 316 mOsm/L have been reported to differentiate between normal and dry eye patients.⁸

Recent reports show that the prevalence of diabetes in the Middle East and North Africa is 12.2%. An estimated 4.3 million people living in Saudi Arabia were diagnosed with diabetes mellitus.⁹ Diabetes mellitus is one of the risk factors of dry eye syndrome. Lacrimal secretomotor function can be affected due to a reduction in corneal sensitivity that may result in a reduction in tear production.¹⁰ Corneal sensitivity controls the process of tear secretion.¹¹ Poor tear production leads to hyperosmolarity which affects the ocular surface and causes ocular discomfort symptoms and inflammatory events.¹² Autonomic neuropathy abnormalities found in diabetic patients could play an important role in reduced corneal sensitivity leading to poor lacrimation.¹¹ Poor tear production leads to hyperosmolarity which affects the ocular surface and causes ocular discomfort symptoms and inflammatory events.¹³ In addition, corneal and conjunctival epithelial abnormalities are observed in diabetes mellitus patients.¹³ Moreover, ocular complications, such as retinopathy, corneal sensitivity defect, cataracts, and corneal lesions, are also associated with diabetes.¹⁴

The purpose of the present study was to determine the effects of type 2 diabetes mellitus on tear osmolarity using the TearLab Osmolarity System. We also investigated the extent to which diabetes mellitus alters tear film osmolarity. Moreover, the relationship between tear film osmolarity and ocular surface discomfort in controlled and uncontrolled diabetic patients was assessed.

Materials And Methods

Subjects

This study included 20 male type 2 diabetic patients, aged 20 to 70 years (mean \pm SD 49 \pm 12). A control group (18–43 years; 32.2 \pm 6.5 years) consisting of 40 male subjects was also enrolled for comparison. Controlled and uncontrolled diabetes were diagnosed based on the hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) test. An HbA1c level above 6.5% was defined as uncontrolled, while a level below 6.5% was considered controlled diabetes. The exclusion criteria included subjects who had any ocular diseases, surgery, continuous use of ocular medication, or contact lens use during the previous month. All study procedures were explained to the subjects and consent forms were signed by all subjects. Ethical approval was obtained from the College of Applied Medical Sciences Ethics Committee. The participants were treated according to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Dry eye questionnaire

Subjects were asked to complete the ocular surface disease index (OSDI) questionnaire. The OSDI includes 12 questions on different ocular symptoms. A score of 12 was used as the cut off value between normal and dry eye patients.

Tear film osmolarity

The tear osmolarity was measured using the TearLab Osmolarity System (TearLab Corp., San Diego, CA, USA) Nano tear samples were collected from the inferior lateral meniscus using single-use disposable chips. Then, the handheld pen was placed in the stationary reader to analyze the sample and measure the tear sample osmolarity.

Statistical analysis

The data were collected using Excel (Microsoft™ Office 2010, Microsoft Corp., Redmond, USA) and analyzed using the SPSS® statistical package, version 22.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) for Windows®.

Result

The average HbA1c of all diabetic patient subjects was $7.91 \pm 2.89\%$. Mean HbA1c was 5.86 ± 0.93 and $10.26 \pm 2.51\%$ in controlled and uncontrolled diabetic subjects respectively. HbA1c in the uncontrolled group ranged from 7.2 and 14. Twenty-seven percent of subjects had an HbA1c between 7 and 10% and 22% of subjects had HbA1c above 10%.

The mean tear osmolarity was 297 ± 8.00 and 296 ± 11 mOsm/L for controlled and uncontrolled diabetic subjects, respectively (Fig. 1). The average osmolarity reading in the control group was 299 ± 8.00 mOsm/L. The tear osmolarity reading ranged from 288 to 310 mOsm/L and 285 to 320 mOsm/L in the control and diabetic groups, respectively. Parametric testing showed no significant differences in tear osmolarity between normal subjects and diabetic patients.

The ocular surface disease index questionnaire (OSDI) scores were significantly higher among diabetic patients compared with individuals in the control group. The mean OSDI score was 4.75 ± 3.27 and 11.75 ± 5.98 in the control and diabetic groups, respectively (Fig. 2). The mean OSDI score for uncontrolled diabetic patients (13.4 ± 4.96) was higher compared with the controlled diabetic subjects (9.74 ± 6.11); however, the difference was not statistically significant. The correlation test was applied to assess the relationship between tear film osmolarity and OSDI scores and no significant correlation was found ($r = 0.3$; $P = 0.06$).

Discussion

This study describes the effect of diabetes mellitus on tear film osmolarity, measured using the TearLab Osmolarity System. Tear film osmolarities in controlled and uncontrolled diabetic patients were compared. The mean HbA1c in diabetic patients was $7.91 \pm 2.89\%$. The tear osmolarity reading ranged from 285 to 320 mOsm/L among subjects with diabetes with an average value of 296 ± 11 mOsm/L.

These results match those observed in an earlier study.¹⁵ Najafi et al showed that tear osmolarity was 301 mOsm/L in patients with diabetes mellitus. However, higher osmolarity measurements were reported among diabetic patients in another report.¹⁵ Furest et al reported that the average tear osmolarities were 311 and 302 mOsm/L in male and female diabetic patients, respectively.¹⁶ The values reported by Furest et al for tear osmolarity in female diabetic patients (302 mOsm/L) were similar to the values determined in our study.¹⁶ However, the same study reported higher osmolarity values among male patients.¹⁶

In the current study, no significant differences were observed in tear osmolarity between controlled and uncontrolled diabetic patients and no correlation was found between HbA1c and tear osmolarity measurements. This result is in agreement with previous reports showing no correlation between HbA1c levels and tear film osmolarity, although tear osmolarity was significantly higher among diabetic patients.¹⁷ However, the same study demonstrated a significant correlation between tear osmolarity and the duration of diabetes mellitus.¹⁷ Another study by Derakhshan et al showed no significant difference in the tear film osmolarity between patients with diabetes mellitus and normal individuals.¹⁸ The discrepancy in these reports may be due to the complexity of lacrimal function and the multifactorial nature of dry eye symptoms.

In this study, we found that the OSDI score was significantly higher among diabetic patients compared with the control group; the OSDI score in diabetic subjects was threefold higher than that observed in the control group. Excessive use of lubricant eye drops has been reported among patients with higher HbA1c.¹⁹ Furthermore, more than 50% of diabetic subjects have dry eye symptoms.⁹ These reports are consistent with the results of our study, indicating that patients with diabetes mellitus have greater ocular discomfort.

The major factor responsible for dry eye in diabetes mellitus is increased glycemic levels, which leads to corneal neuropathy.²⁰ Associations between poor corneal sensation, decreased tear secretion, and uncontrolled diabetes mellitus are well documented.²¹ Also, diabetic patients have increased keratoepitheliopathy scores compared with normal subjects. Moreover, conjunctival squamous metaplasia and decreased goblet cell density have been reported in uncontrolled diabetic patients.²² Therefore, ocular surface damage and tear film instability may play a vital role in promoting the symptoms of ocular discomfort.

No statistically significant correlation was observed between tear osmolarity and OSDI scores in our study. In contrast, a previous study showed a positive relationship between tear film osmolarity and ocular discomfort symptoms. These discrepancies may have developed because tear film parameters are more closely associated with the duration of diabetes rather than the severity of diabetes mellitus.¹⁸ There are still many unanswered questions about the relationship between tear osmolarity and the duration of diabetes mellitus.

Conclusion

The ocular discomfort symptoms score in diabetic patients was significantly higher compared to those obtained from the eyes of normal subjects. Tear osmolarity showed no significant changes in diabetic patients. Alterations in tear film parameters in diabetes mellitus may be associated more with the duration rather than the severity of diabetes mellitus. More research is needed, focusing on this relationship.

Abbreviations

Dry eye disease (DED)

ocular surface disease index (OSDI)

Declarations

Disclosure The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

All study procedures were explained to the subjects and consent forms were signed by all subjects. Ethical approval was obtained from the College of Applied Medical Sciences Ethics Committee. The participants were treated according to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki.

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Figures

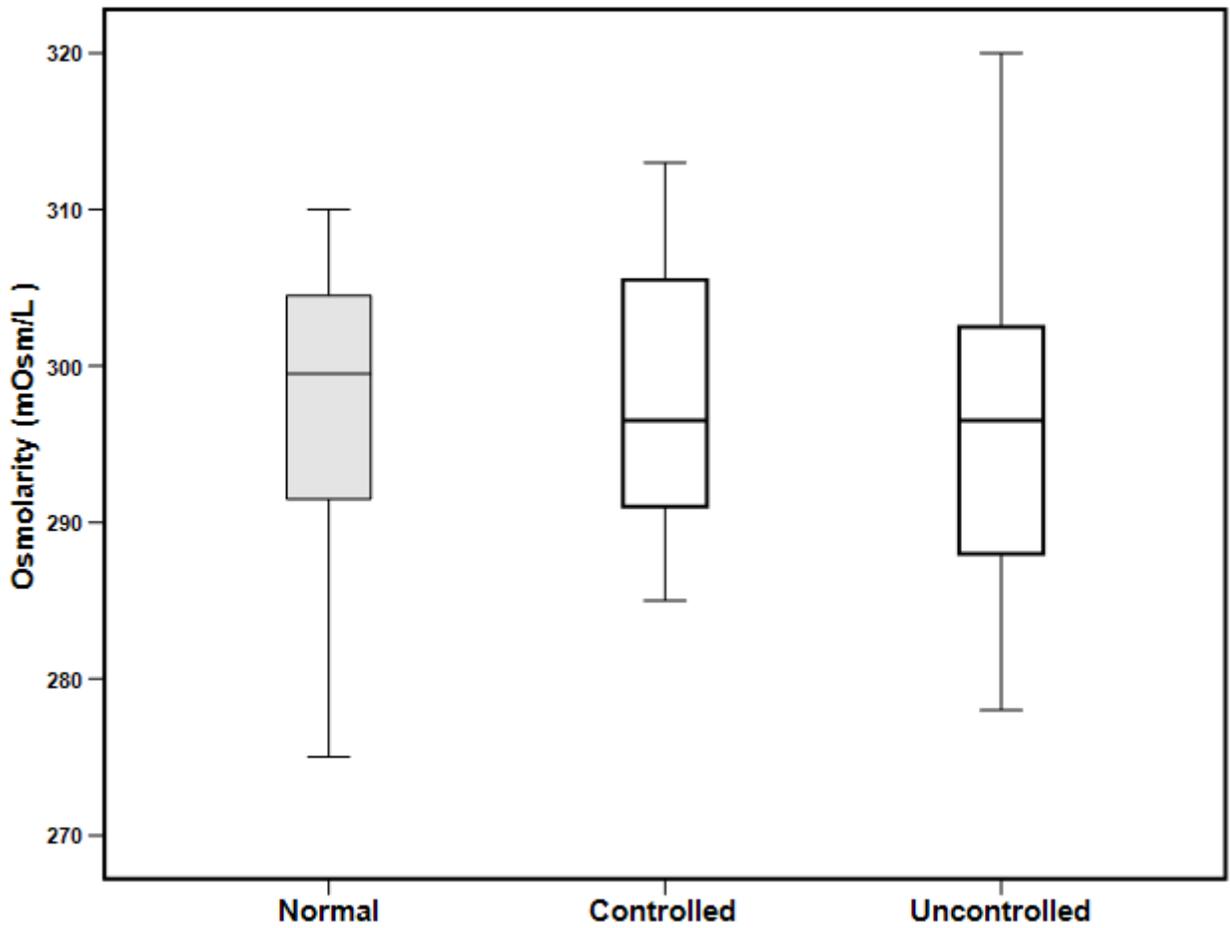


Figure 1

A box plot showing tear osmolarity measured in normal subjects and subjects with controlled and uncontrolled diabetes. No significant differences were found.

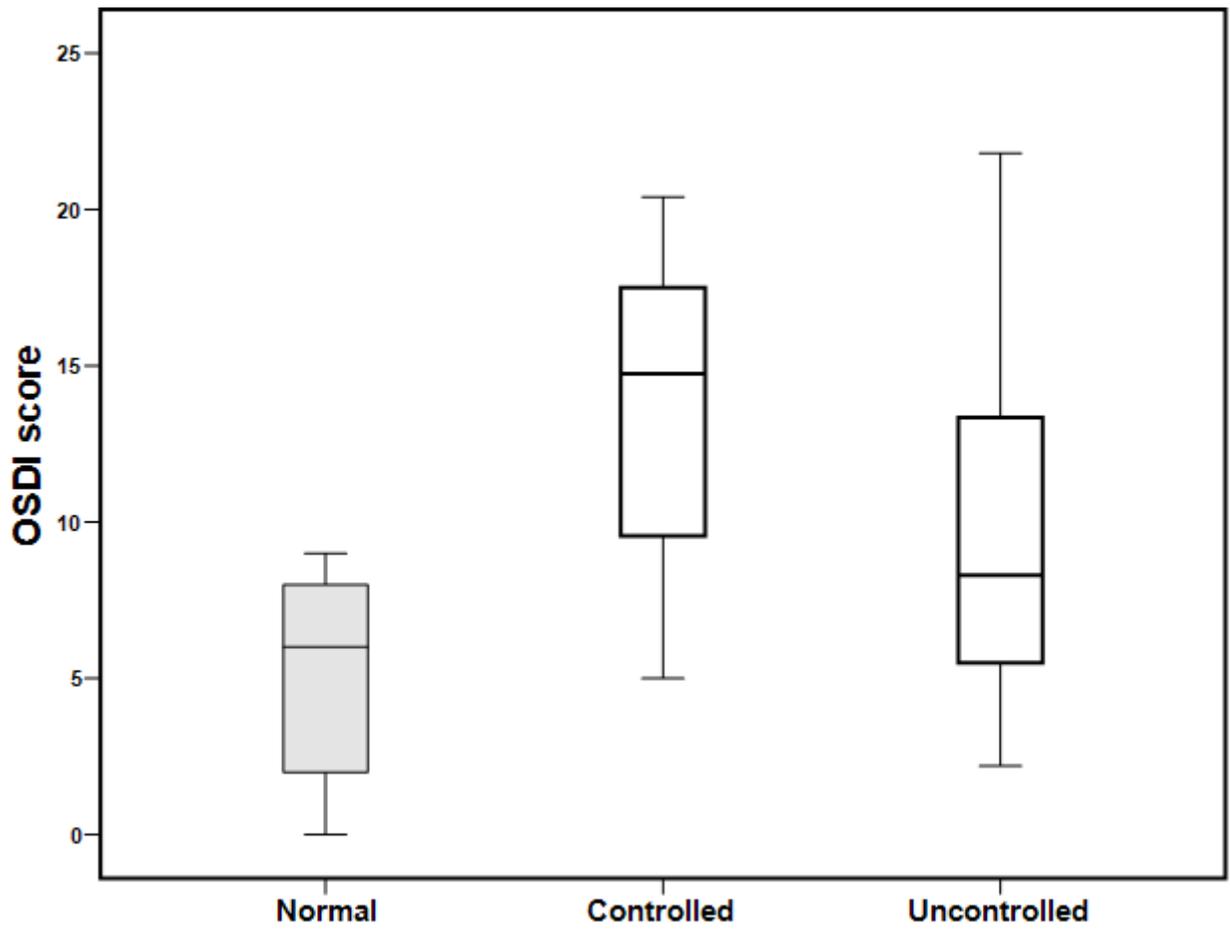


Figure 2

A box plot showing tear Ocular Surface Disease Index score measured in normal subjects and subjects with controlled and uncontrolled diabetes. Significantly increased ocular discomfort symptoms were observed in controlled and uncontrolled diabetic patients compared with normal subjects.