

RETINAL NERVE FIBER LAYER, GANGLION CELL COMPLEX AND CHOROIDAL THICKNESS EVALUATION IN PATIENTS WITH OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME

Dr. Ela Eren¹, Dr. Nilüfer İlhan², Dr. Sebahat Genç³

¹TC Sağlık Bakanlığı Hatay Devlet Hastanesi, ophthalmology, Hatay, Turkey (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0603-5418>)

²Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Hastanesi, ophthalmology, Hatay, Turkey (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7453-3956>)

³Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Hastanesi, chest medicine, Hatay, Turkey (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0967-9622>)

Article Info: Received 28 April 2021; Accepted 17 June 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32553/ijmbs.v5i6.1935>

Corresponding author: Dr. Ela EREN

Conflict of interest: No conflict of interest.

Abstract

Purpose To evaluate the association of Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS) with Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer (RNFL), Ganglion Cell Complex (GCC) and choroidal tissue thickness (CCT).

Study Design: This is a retrospective cross-sectional study.

Methods: This study included 50 patients with OSAS and 50 controls between July 2014-January 2015). OSAS severity was classified by using the apnea-hypopnea index (AHI). RNFL thickness, GCC thickness and CCT analyses were performed by optic coherence tomography (OCT). Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS for Windows version 21 software.

Results: The mean intraocular pressure (IOP) of the patients with OSAS 16.1 ± 1.37 , the cup/disc (C/D) ratio was 0.45 ± 0.17 and vertical C/D ratio was 0.43 ± 0.16 . The control group mean IOP was 15.2 ± 1.03 , the C/D ratio was 0.36 ± 0.20 and vertical C/D ratio was 0.34 ± 0.19 . These are all important measurements in glaucoma and statistically significant ($p=0.00, 0.022, 0.012$). Although the differences between the mean values of all quadrants RNFL thickness were similarly lower in OSAS group, this significance was not statistically different. Similarly the average GCC, minimum GCC and subfoveal CCT values between groups were not significant ($p=0.79, 0.53, 0.9$).

Conclusion: In summary we found that peripapillary RNFL, GCC, CCT did not change with OSAS patients or the severity of OSAS. Furthermore we found that IOP, C/D ratio and vertical C/D ratio of patients were all significantly higher than control group. However multicenter longterm cohort studies are still needed to assess the definite changes of RNFL thickness, GCC and CCT in OSAS patients.

Keywords: OSAS, OCT, glaucoma, ganglion, choroid

Introduction:

Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS) is a breathing disorder which is related of oxygen desaturation during sleep. Especially it causes complete collapse of the pharyngeal airway or partial collapse repetitively during sleep and generally ends with reduction in oxygen desaturation. Overnight polysomnography (PSG) is the gold standart in diagnosis of OSAS.(1) The prevalence of OSAS is estimated to be 1% to 2% in men and 1.2% to 2.5% in women around the world.(2) The prevalence of OSAS in Turkey was reported as 1.8%.(3) The treatment of OSAS is continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP). OSAS causes hypoxia, hypercapnia and low oxygen saturation. The balance between vasodilatation and vasoconstriction in blood vessels is broken.(4-6)

OSAS is also associated with ophthalmic disorders. There are many reports in the pathogenesis theories of vascular complications which can be caused by that inflammatory processes, oxidative stress, endothelial dysfunction and vascular remodelling in ocular disorders(6, 7). These changes may disrupt the perfusion of the optic nerve head

(ONH) and this results in ganglion cell loss. As a result, optic nerve may become more sensitive to increases in the intraocular pressure or optic nerve glaucomatous damage may develop even with normal intraocular pressure. The prevalence of glaucoma in the OSAS was found to be 5.9% to 27% by several studies(8-10).

Spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (OCT) provides quantitative and reproducible measurements for investigating RNFL thickness in glaucoma. In recent studies, a decreased RNFL thickness and increased ONH area-volume parameters measured with OCT have been reported in patients with OSAS(11, 12). The choroid is a vascular layer between the sclera and the retina. The choroid evaluation can be used for detecting of systemic vascular injury. New-generation spectral domain OCT with enhanced scanning speed shows us to see high-resolution images with more accurate measurements. In recent studies, OCT was an effective device for evaluating choroidal tissue thickness(13). Previous studies also have been suggested that OSAS may also trigger the macular ganglion cell

complex (GCC) loss. In recent years GCC can be measured by OCT.(11, 14).

OSAS have effects on RNFL, GCC, macula and choroidal tissue. But overall studies have conflicting results. These studies especially focused on the prevalence of glaucoma or choroidal thickness of OSAS patients. In our study we evaluate all posterior ocular structures and whether there was a correlation between these structures and the clinical severity of OSAS.

Metods

This cross-sectional study included 50 patients with OSAS and 50 age-sex matched controls between July 2014-January 2015. The study was directed in according with the Declaration of Helsinki for biomedical research and the study protocol was approved by the local ethics committee of Mustafa Kemal University School of Medicine (18/08/2014/152). All participants were given informed consent.

Diagnoses of OSAS was based on overnight PSG (Compumedics E Series 44 channel polysomnograph, Profusion PSG3 Software (Abbotsford, VIC, Australia)). OSAS severity was classified by using the apnea-hypopnea index (AHI), which was defined as the number of apnea and hypopnea per hour of total sleep time. Apneas were full cessation of airflow more than 10s. Hypopneas were defined as reduction of >50% in air flow signal with a fall of $\geq 3\%$ in oxygen saturation or an arousal. Apneas and hypopneas were considered during the sleep time and AHI ≥ 5 were considered as OSAS and those with AHI 5-15 were regarded as having mild, AHI 15-30 to have moderate and AHI >30 to have severe OSAS.

All patients underwent a detailed ophthalmic examination. Visual acuity testing, refraction assessment, biomicroscopic investigation, intraocular pressure measurement with Goldman aplanation tonometry and fundus examination were all done. All participants were examined with OCT device (Cirrus HD-OCT 4000 (Carl Zeiss Meditec Inc., Dublin, CA, USA)). Temporal, nasal, inferior, superior and

average RNFL thickness values were obtained. Data for RNFL thickness were acquired using the 'Optic Disc Cube 200 \times 200' protocol. The GCC mapping was conducted based on macular protocol centered on fovea with a cube of 512 \times 128 with automated measurement of the GC-IPL thickness. Choroidal thickness obtained by enhanced depth modality of OCT ($\lambda=840$ nm, 26000 A scans/s, and 5 μ m axial resolution). The choroidal thickness was shown as the vertical distance between the high-reflective retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) edge and the choroid-sclera junction line. Diurnal variations may exist in the choroidal thickness measurements(15); therefore, all of the measurements were performed between 09:00 and 12:00 with same ophthalmologist (E.E).

The exclusion criterias from the study were patients with a history of ocular surgery, ocular trauma, any anterior or posterior segment disease, all glaucomas even normotensive glaucoma and ocular hypertension. Systemic hypertension and diabetes mellitus can affect the optic nerve and choroidal blood flow so we also exclude the patients who have these diseases.

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS for Windows version 21 software (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA). The descriptive statistics for continuous variables were expressed as mean \pm standart deviation and the significance of the difference between the mean values of the groups was evaluated using the Student's t-test. A p value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Comparison between mean values of groups was evaluated by Pearson's correlation tests. Pearson's correlation efficient was used to measure strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variables.

Results

Fifty patients with OSAS (3 mild, 18 moderate, and 29 severe) and fifty volunteers were studied. There was no statistically significant difference in age, gender, visual acuity and refractive values between the groups. Baseline demographic characteristics of patients are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) and control groups.

	OSAS group (n=50)	Control group (n=50)	P
Age (year)	49.2 \pm 10.5	50.0 \pm 8.7	0.68
Sex (n , %)			
Female	16 (38.1%)	26 (61.9%)	0.06
Male	34 (58.6%)	24 (41.4%)	0.06
Visual acuity (snellen)	0.96 \pm 0.08	0.97 \pm 0.1	0.67
Refraction(D)(SE)	0.64 \pm 0.86	0.32 \pm 0.96	0.19
OSAS: obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, SE: spheric equivalent, D: diopter			
*p<0.05			

The mean RNFL thickness of the patients with OSAS were lower than the control group. However, this difference was not statistically significant. Figure 1 shows the distribution of average RNFL thickness in patients and control group.

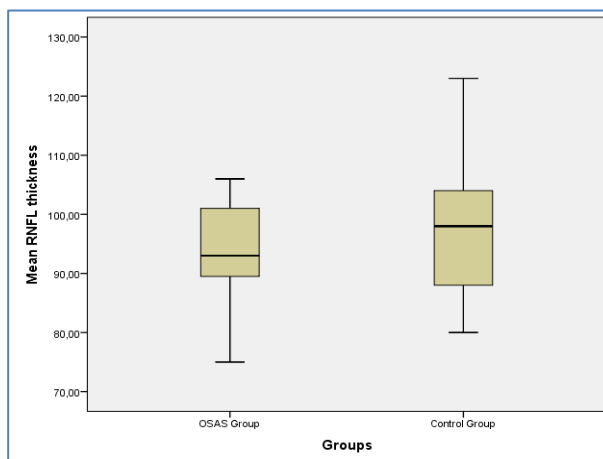


Figure 1: The distribution of average retinal nerve fiber layer thickness (RNFL) thickness in obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) and control groups.

In addition, we found that the differences between the mean values of all quadrants RNFL thickness were similarly lower in OSAS group than in control groups. But this significance was not statistically different. Table 2 shows the mean RNFL thickness (μ) values in the groups. According to severity of disease there was no correlation was found between mean RNFL values and AHI ($P = 0.86$, $r = -0.02$).

Table 2: The mean retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) thickness (μ) values in the obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) and control groups

RNFL thickness μm	OSAS group (n=50)	Control group (n=50)	<i>P</i>
Superior	118.9 \pm 13.1	128.6 \pm 19.8	0.16
Nasal	71.7 \pm 12.3	72.0 \pm 10.7	0.89
Inferior	122.8 \pm 16.8	125.9 \pm 19.6	0.40
Temporal	63.7 \pm 7.6	65.9 \pm 10.6	0.35
Average RNFL	94.3 \pm 8.7	96.5 \pm 12.3	0.32

OSAS: obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, RNFL: retinal nerve fiber layer

* $p < 0.05$

The RNFL thickness and GCC measurements were not statistically significant. The mean IOP, C/D ratio and vertical C/D ratio of the OSAS group significantly higher thought us there might be glaucoma incidence higher in OSAS group. Table 3 shows optic nerve-related indicators in obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) and control groups.

Table 2: The mean retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) thickness (μ) values in the obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) and control groups

RNFL thickness μm	OSAS group (n=50)	Control group (n=50)	<i>P</i>
Superior	118.9 \pm 13.1	128.6 \pm 19.8	0.16
Nasal	71.7 \pm 12.3	72.0 \pm 10.7	0.89
Inferior	122.8 \pm 16.8	125.9 \pm 19.6	0.40
Temporal	63.7 \pm 7.6	65.9 \pm 10.6	0.35
Average RNFL	94.3 \pm 8.7	96.5 \pm 12.3	0.32

OSAS: obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, RNFL: retinal nerve fiber layer

* $p < 0.05$

The subfoveal choroidal thickness of OSAS patients was 301.3 \pm 56.1 μm and the control group was 305.3 \pm 44.0 μm . There was not significant correlation was found between choroidal thickness and severity of disease according to AHI ($p = 0.9$, $r = -0.01$). Figure 2 shows the distribution of choroidal thickness in patients with OSAS and control group.

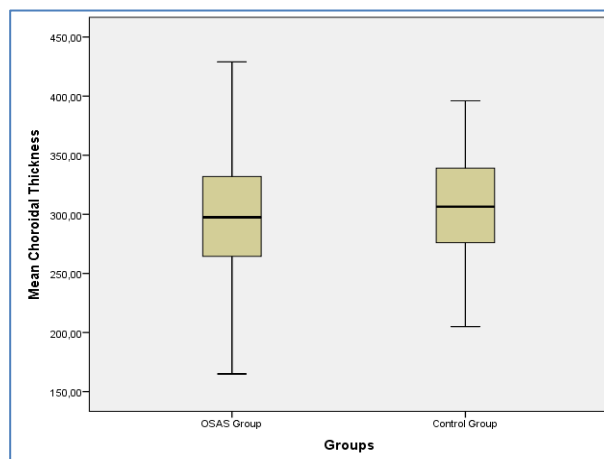


Figure 2: The distribution of average choroidal thickness in obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) and control groups.

Discussion

OSAS is a syndrome characterized by recurrent apnea or hypopnea episodes during sleep, and frequently decrease in blood oxygen saturation (SpO₂). Optic disc damage can be occurred by loss of ganglion cells. The hypoxia secondary to OSAS-induced imbalance between mediators; NO and endothelin can cause this ganglion cell loss. (16)

High IOP is the most important risk factor for the glaucoma. The higher IOP causes a change in the ONH structures, especially makes RNFL thinning. A study by Karakucuk *et al.*(17) found that four patients have glaucoma and the prevalence of glaucoma in OSAS patients was 12.9% (n=4/31). They also found a positive correlation between IOP and AHI. In our study we found that IOP values in OSAS group was significantly higher than in controls. IOP is important risk factor for glaucoma and glaucomatous ONH damage. At the same time there is no correlation between AHI groups.

Another important parameter is increase vertical cup/disk (C/D) ratio in glaucomatous optic nerve. A few study were compared vertical C/D ratio between OSAS and control. Sergi *et al.*(18) did not find any difference in the cup/disk ratio between the OSAS patients and the control group. They found a significant correlation between AHI and the cup/disk ratio. (18) In contrast with their study, our study shows that the vertical cup/disk ratio significantly higher in OSAS group than in controls without OSAS.

In glaucoma, RNFL thickness decreases progressively. This thinning can be present in eyes of patients with glaucoma before detectable changes occur in the visual field(19, 20). If a decrease in the RNFL can be detected, it gives an alert to the risk for developing glaucoma. Firstly Kargi *et al.* (21) were reported RNFL thickness decreases in patients with OSAS. Conversely, a study performed in Turkish population by Adam *et al.* (22)reported that there is no difference in RNFL thickness between healthy and OSAS subjects. Another study by Ferrandez *et al.* (23)reported that RNFL thickness did not differ significantly between OSAS

and control groups. Similarly in our study, we detected no correlation between OSAS patients and control group in RNFL parameters.

In addition to the measurement of peripapillary RNFL thickness by OCT, measurement of the macular ganglion cell complex thickness has been used in several ocular and neurological diseases, particularly glaucoma. Ferrandez *et al.*(24) showed that neither ganglion cell layer (GCL) nor ganglion cell inner plexiform layer (GC-IPL) thickness were reduced in OSAS patients compared with healthy controls. Conversely, Huseyinoglu *et al.* (25) found GCL thickness decreases in patients with severe OSAS compared to the control group. In addition, there was a significant negative correlation between AHI and GCL thickness. (24) Kara(26) reported that the GC-IPL thickness in patients with severe OSAS was significantly lower than that of controls. In our study we found no significant correlation in GCL thickness between OSAS and control group.

The retina is metabolically very active tissue in the human body, and it has a double blood supply from the central retinal artery and the choroid. Certain characteristics of the choroid have been studied histologically. Spaide *et al.* (27) described a "enhanced deep imaging" (EDI) technique to monitor the full thickness of the choroid and this optimize the parameters of OCT. Karalezli *et al.*(28) showed that the median choroidal thickness was statistically thinner in the eye of patients with severe OSAS than that of the controls. On the other hand Tonini *et al.*(29) reported that choroidal vascular response to hypoxia does not affected in the patients with OSAS. In a study Yuvacı *et al.* (5) although differences in choroidal thickness were observed, no significant differences were found between the control group and the other OSAS groups. Similarly in our study although central choroidal thickness were thinner in OSAS group but datas were not statistically significant.

The different results in several studies may be because of the calibrations of measuring instruments, the duration of OSAS, the demographic characteristics of the participants,

the vascular dysregulation present in patients with OSAS. In addition to these general factors, there are some limitations of our study and the major one is the limited sample of patients. A larger cohort study can give us more meaningful analysis on the relation between the severity of OSAS and posterior ocular findings. Another limitation was we were the exact timing of the development of OSAS was not known, which has a certain influence on the degree of hypoxia. The results of our study may be compared after longterm follow up and after CPAP treatment.

In summary we found that peripapillary RNFL, GCC, central choroidal thickness did not change with OSAS patients or the severity of OSAS. Further more we found that IOP, C/D ratio and vertical C/D ratio of patients were all significantly higher than control group. These association between OSAS and glaucoma supports the several previous studies. However multicenter longterm cohort studies are still needed to assess the definite changes of RNFL thickness, GCC and CCT in OSAS patients.

References

- Guilleminault CJP, medicine pos. Clinical features and evaluation of obstructive sleep apnea. 1994.
- Young T, Palta M, Dempsey J, et al. Epidemiology of obstructive sleep apnea: a population health perspective. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. The occurrence of sleep-disordered breathing among middle-aged adults. *N Engl J Med*. 1993; 328: 1230–5. 2002;165(9):1217-39.
- Köktürk OJTT. Epidemiology of sleep apnea syndrome. 1998;46:193-201.
- Caples SM, Garcia-Touchard A, Somers VKJS. Sleep-disordered breathing and cardiovascular risk. 2007;30(3):291-303.
- Yuvacı İ, Pangal E, Bayram N, et al. Evaluation of posterior ocular changes using enhanced depth imaging-optical coherence tomography in patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. 2016;79(4):247-52.
- Arnaud C, Dematteis M, Pepin J-L, et al. Obstructive sleep apnea, immuno-inflammation, and atherosclerosis. *Seminars in immunopathology*; 2009: Springer.
- Jelic S, Le Jemtel THJTicm. Inflammation, oxidative stress, and the vascular endothelium in obstructive sleep apnea. 2008;18(7):253-60.
- Khandgave TP, Puthran N, Ingole AB, et al. The assessment of sleep apnoea as a risk factor in glaucoma. 2013;7(7):1391.
- Bendel R, Kaplan J, Heckman M, et al. Prevalence of glaucoma in patients with obstructive sleep apnoea—a cross-sectional case-series. 2008;22(9):1105-9.
- Mojon DS, Hess CW, Goldblum D, et al. High prevalence of glaucoma in patients with sleep apnea syndrome. 1999;106(5):1009-12.
- Lin P-W, Friedman M, Lin H-C, et al. Decreased retinal nerve fiber layer thickness in patients with obstructive sleep apnea/hypopnea syndrome. 2011;249(4):585-93.
- Casas P, Ascaso FJ, Vicente E, et al. Retinal and optic nerve evaluation by optical coherence tomography in adults with obstructive sleep apnea–hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS). 2013;251(6):1625-34.
- Maul EA, Friedman DS, Chang DS, et al. Choroidal thickness measured by spectral domain optical coherence tomography: factors affecting thickness in glaucoma patients. 2011;118(8):1571-9.
- Marcus DM, Costarides AP, Gokhale P, et al. Sleep disorders: a risk factor for normal-tension glaucoma? 2001;10(3):177-83.
- Tan CS, Ouyang Y, Ruiz H, et al. Diurnal variation of choroidal thickness in normal, healthy subjects measured by spectral domain optical coherence tomography. 2012;53(1):261-6.
- Stiefel P, Sánchez-Armengol MA, Villar J, et al. Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, vascular pathology, endothelial function and endothelial cells and circulating microparticles. 2013;44(6):409-14.
- Karakucuk S, Goktas S, Aksu M, et al. Ocular blood flow in patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS). 2008;246(1):129-34.
- Sergi M, Salerno DE, Rizzi M, et al. Prevalence of normal tension glaucoma in obstructive sleep apnea syndrome patients. 2007;16(1):42-6.
- Kremmer S, Ayertey HD, Selbach JM, et al. Scanning laser polarimetry, retinal nerve fiber layer photography, and perimetry in the diagnosis of glaucomatous nerve fiber defects. 2000;238(11):922-6.
- Quigley HA, Dunkelberger GR, Green WRJAjoo. Retinal ganglion cell atrophy correlated with automated perimetry in human eyes with glaucoma. 1989;107(5):453-64.
- Kargi S, Altin R, Koksall M, et al. Retinal nerve fibre layer measurements are reduced in patients with obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome. 2005;19(5):575-9.
- Adam M, Okka M, Yosunkaya Ş, et al. The evaluation of retinal nerve fiber layer thickness in patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. 2013;2013.
- Ferrandez B, Ferreras A, Calvo P, et al. Assessment of the retinal nerve fiber layer in individuals with obstructive sleep apnea. 2016;16(1):40.
- Ferrandez B, Ferreras A, Calvo P, et al. Macular retinal ganglion cell layer thickness is not reduced in patients with obstructive sleep apnea. 2016;56(2):85-91.
- Huseyinoglu N, Ekinci M, Ozben S, et al. Optic disc and retinal nerve fiber layer parameters as indicators of neurodegenerative brain changes in patients with

- obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. 2014;18(1):95-102.
26. Kara N, Sayin N, Bayramoglu S, et al. Peripapillary retina nerve fiber layer thickness and macular ganglion cell layer thickness in patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. 2018;32(4):701-6.
27. Spaide RF, Koizumi H, Pozzoni MCJAjoo. Enhanced depth imaging spectral-domain optical coherence tomography. 2008;146(4):496-500.
28. Karalezli A, Eroglu FC, Kivanc T, et al. Evaluation of choroidal thickness using spectral-domain optical coherence tomography in patients with severe obstructive sleep apnea syndrome: a comparative study. 2014;7(6):1030.
29. Tonini M, Khayi H, Pepin J-L, et al. Choroidal blood-flow responses to hyperoxia and hypercapnia in men with obstructive sleep apnea. 2010;33(6):811-8.