Comparison of ocular blood flow by doppler evaluation in middle aged type 2 diabetes patients with and without diabetic macular edema

Piyali Sarkar¹, Sripurna Ghosh² *

¹Associate Professor, ²Post Graduate, Dept. of Ophthalmology, North Bengal Medical College, West Bengal, India

*Corresponding Author:
Email: sripurna.ghosh@gmail.com

Abstract
Introduction: The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that the number of people diagnosed with Diabetes is 347 million worldwide. Diabetic macular edema (DME) and Diabetic Retinopathy are the main causes of vision loss in Diabetes mellitus.

Objective: To compare altered ocular blood flow by Doppler evaluation in middle aged type 2 diabetic patients with and without diabetic macular edema.

Materials and Methods: An analytical Cross – Sectional Study was conducted in the outpatient and in patient Department of Ophthalmology and the Department of Radiodiagnosis in a tertiary care hospital including 36 patients in each group (A-with DME & B-without DME). Color doppler was done to evaluate ocular blood flow velocities in Internal carotid, ophthalmic and central retinal arteries and central retinal vein.

Results: The majority of diabetes patients in developing countries are middle aged (45–64 years of age). Vascular changes and subsequent ocular hemodynamic changes are critical events in the pathogenesis of diabetic retinopathy. Mean Resistivity Index (RI) and Mean Pulsatility Index (PI) in the ophthalmic artery were found to be significantly high in the DME group. Mean end diastolic velocity (EDV) in the common carotid artery was found to be significantly high in the NO DME group than the DME group. In our study, the mean values of Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) (mg/dl), Total cholesterol (mg/dl), Serum urea (mg/dl), Serum creatinine (mg/dl) was found to be higher (Statistically significant) in the DME group as compared to NO DME group.

Conclusion: Our findings may indicate disturbances of retinal and choroidal circulation in patients with DME. Further studies with larger groups of patients are needed to understand better the role of retrobulbar hemodynamics in the pathogenesis of Diabetic macular edema.

Keywords: Diabetic macular edema, Ocular blood flow, Doppler evaluation.

Introduction
Diabetes mellitus (DM) refers to a group of common metabolic disorders that share the phenotype of hyperglycemia. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that the number of people diagnosed with Diabetes is 347 million worldwide (updated November 2014).¹ India leads the world with largest number (31.7 million) of diabetic subjects earning the dubious distinction of being termed the “diabetes capital of the world”.

There are many risks factors of type 2 diabetes mellitus embedded in nature (genetic) as well as nurture (i.e. environmental factors including intrauterine environment) like obesity, physical inactivity, lipid profile abnormalities, hypertension, dietary habits. Other factors like family history, genetic factors and birth weight also play a role.

The vascular complications of Diabetes Mellitus are subdivided into microvascular (retinopathy, neuropathy, nephropathy) and macrovascular complications [coronary heart disease (CHD), peripheral arterial disease (PAD), cerebrovascular disease]. The risk of complications increases as a function of the duration and degree of hyperglycemia. A reduction in chronic hyperglycemia prevents or delays its complications. Diabetic retinopathy [DR] is the most common ocular complication in Diabetes Mellitus.² Worldwide, 93 million people have diabetic retinopathy (DR), including 21 million with Diabetic Macular Edema (DME); another 300 million people are at risk.³ The reported prevalence of diabetic retinopathy (DR) in diabetics varies substantially between studies, but is probably around 40%. It is more common in type 1 diabetes than in type 2 and sight-threatening disease is present in up to 10%. Diabetic macular edema and Diabetic Retinopathy are the main causes of vision loss in Diabetes mellitus.

Diabetic retinopathy is the progressive dysfunction of the retinal vasculature caused by chronic hyperglycemia characterized by microaneurysms, retinal hemorrhages, retinal lipid exudates, cotton-wool spots, capillary nonperfusion, macular edema, neovascularization.⁴ Over time, hypoxia causes increased Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) levels in retinal tissue, leading to formation of new vessels, increased vascular permeability and accumulation of fluid. Theoretically, aldose reductase, (VEGF) and platelet abnormalities are said to play a role in the pathogenesis.

The best predictor of diabetic retinopathy is the duration of the disease.⁵ It is a stronger predictor for proliferative disease than for maculopathy. Raised glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) is associated with an increased risk of proliferative disease. Improved glycemic control also slowed the progression of early diabetic complications.⁶ Strict blood pressure control...
significantly reduced both macro- and microvascular complications. Impaired renal function is an excellent predictor of the presence of retinopathy.

The classification used is the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS – the modified Airlie House classification) internationally.

Diabetic macular edema (DME) remains the most common cause of visual impairment in diabetes. Diabetic macular edema can be sub-classified in terms of distribution that is either focal or diffuse. Focal diabetic macular edema results from microaneurysms and/or dilated, leaking capillaries while diffuse DME is thought to result from breakdown of the outer blood retinal barrier (BRB).

Clinically significant DME (CSDME) is defined as retinal thickening within 500μm of the centre of the fovea, hard exudates within 500μm of the fovea associated with retinal thickening, or retinal thickening of 1500μm diameter any part of which lies within 1500μm of the fovea.

Vascular changes and subsequent ocular hemodynamic changes are critical events in the pathogenesis of DR. Color doppler imaging is a well established technique for assessing ocular blood flow velocities in the retrobulbar vessels. By measuring the frequency shift, blood velocity can be determined. The peak systolic velocity (PSV), end diastolic velocity (EDV) can be measured directly in small orbital vessels and the impedance indices i.e. resistivity index (RI) and the pulsatility index (PI) can be calculated from their values by mathematical formulae.

Orbital blood flow velocities in diabetics were increased in some studies, but decreased in others or unchanged. Numerous clinical studies have demonstrated increase in the resistivity index (RI) in the retrobulbar vessels with progression of diabetic retinopathy. Increased resistivity index has also been reported in the ophthalmic and posterior ciliary arteries of DR patients. Few studies have also demonstrated increased pulsatility index with progression of diabetic retinopathy.

Disturbance of retinal hemodynamics is an accepted surrogate marker of early diabetic retinopathy. If any correlation is found between ocular hemodynamics and systemic parameters, it may help in predicting the onset and progression of DR in diabetic patients. As some risk factors like hypertension, hyperlipidemia and glycemic control are modifiable, this may help in controlling the progression of DR in diabetic patients.

**Aims and Objectives**

**General Objective:** To study association if any between altered ocular blood flow and occurrence of diabetic macular edema.

**Specific Objectives:**

1. To measure the ocular blood flow velocities, resistivity index and pulsatility index in the ophthalmic artery, central retinal artery, central retinal vein and carotid artery using color and spectral doppler analysis in middle aged diabetes patients with (Group-A) and without diabetic macular edema (Group-B) and compare

2. To measure the systemic parameters like blood pressure, body mass index, intraocular pressure in middle aged diabetes patients with and without diabetic macular edema and to correlate the systemic parameters with ocular blood flow.

**Methodology**

1. An analytical Cross – Sectional Study was conducted in the out patient and in patient Department of Ophthalmology and the Department of Radiodiagnosis, North Bengal Medical College and Hospital, Darjeeling from April 2015 to March 2016 (1 year). All patients of diabetes mellitus attending the out patient and in patient Department of Ophthalmology were examined.

2. The Inclusion Criteria were diagnosed cases of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus of 45-64 years age group. Patient with DME in either eye will be considered as a DME case (Group-A). In case of unilateral DME, that eye will be selected as study eye. In case of bilateral DME, the study eye will be chosen by tossing a coin. Those without DME in either eye, the study eye will be chosen by tossing a coin (Group-B).

3. The Exclusion criteria were subjects who have had previous laser photocoagulation in the study eyes or with any disease or anomaly of the study eye which may affect blood flow such as ocular inflammation, trauma, non-diabetic vascular disease, and glaucoma, any ocular surgery in the study eye within last 6 months, any significant media opacity hampering examination of fundus, or with history of a major systemic disease including cardiovascular disease, rheumatoid arthritis. Pregnant and breast feeding women and those subjects who do not give consent were also excluded.

**Criteria for diagnosis of diabetic macular edema**

1. Patients will be diagnosed with DME as per modified Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) classification. DME is a general term defined as retinal thickening within two disc diameters of the foveal center. It can be either focal or diffuse in distribution. Clinically significant macular edema (CSME) is a form of DME that was precisely defined by the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS). CSME exists if any of the following criteria are met:

   1. Any retinal thickening within 500 mcm of the foveal center;
2. Hard exudates within 500 mcm of the foveal center that are associated with adjacent retinal thickening (which may lie more than 500 mcm from the foveal center);

3. An area of retinal thickening at least 1 disc area in size, any part of which is located within 1 disc area of the foveal center.

Study Parameters / Variables for objective 1 were retrobulbar blood flow velocities; peak systolic velocity (PSV) and end diastolic velocity (EDV), resistivity index (RI) & pulsatility index (PI) [retrobulbar vessels and the carotid arteries of the left side in every subject using orbital Color Doppler Ultrasonography imaging technique]

And those for Objective 2 were best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), intraocular pressure, body mass index, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, pulse pressure, fasting and post-prandial blood sugar, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), total lipid profile – HDL (high density lipoprotein), LDL (low density lipoprotein), VLDL (very low density lipoprotein), serum triglycerides and total cholesterol, serum albumin and globulin, serum urea and creatinine.

SAMPLE SIZE = 36 in each group

Methods

Diabetic macular edema was diagnosed as per the modified ETDRS (Early Treatment and Diabetic Retinopathy Study) classification:

Group 1: Diabetics without any diabetic macular edema (No DME group)

Group 2: Diabetics with diabetic macular edema (DME group)

Best corrected visual acuity (BCV\(_A\)) was measured for each subject by refraction and converted to LogMAR (Logarithm of Minimum Angle of Resolution) value. A thorough ocular examination was done in each subject to rule out any other disease.

Dilated fundoscopy (with tropicamide-0.5% and phenylephrine-2.5% eye drop) was performed in every subject with a 90 Dioptrc Vog lens using slit lamp biomicroscopy. The diagnosis of presence or absence of diabetic retinopathy was done as per modified Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) classification.

The following parameters were measured for each subject: BCVA, intraocular pressure was measured by Goldmann Applanation tonometry, systolic and diastolic blood pressures were measured by using anaeroid sphygmomanometer. Pulse pressure was calculated for each subject. (Pulse pressure = (Systolic BP – Diastolic BP)). Body mass index was calculated after measuring height and weight with a ruler and a weighing machine [BMI = (weight in kg) / (height in metre)].

Using the values of PSV and EDV, the following parameters were calculated for each vessel:

1. Resistivity index (RI) = (PSV-EDV)/PSV\(^{19}\)

2. Pulsatility index (PI) = (PSV-EDV)/V mean [where V mean = 1/3 (PSV-EDV) + EDV,\(^{20}\), in all patients].

Statistical Analysis

Collected data was entered in Microsoft Excel worksheet and analysed using the principles of descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean values were calculated for the variables and compared between the two groups using the Student’s Unpaired t-test in the IBM SPSS Statistics Software Version 20. Findings were presented in the forms of tables and charts as well as percentages were calculated.

Results

In No DME group, 17 subjects (47%) females and 19 subjects (52%) were males whereas in DME group, 18 subjects (50%) were females and 18 subjects (50%) males.

Comparison of the means of systemic parameters between the diabetics with no DME group and diabetics with DME group.

Mean duration of Type 2 Diabetes mellitus was found to be 8.89 years (SD= 4.79) in DME group whereas it was 5.46 years (SD= 3.80) in NO DME group. The results were significant (p-value = 0.001 by student’s unpaired t-test).

Mean duration of hypertension was found to be 3.96 years (SD= 6.34) in DME group whereas it was 1.39 years (SD= 2.54) in No DME group. The results were significant. (p-value = 0.027 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS) (mg/dl) was found to be 170.0 mg/dl (SD= 69.52) in DME group whereas it was 153.25 mg/dl (SD= 63.37) in No DME group. (p-value = 0.289 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Body Mass Index (kg/m\(^2\)) was found 24.64 kg/m\(^2\) (SD= 4.79) in DME group whereas it was 23.70 kg/m\(^2\) (SD= 3.80) in No DME group. (p-value = 0.138 by student’s unpaired t-test).

Mean Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS) (mg/dl) was found to be 246.99 mg/dl (SD= 90.26) in DME group whereas it was 237.11 mg/dl (SD= 81.33) in No DME group. (p-value = .298 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Post Prandial Blood Sugar (PPBS) (mg/dl) was found to be 246.99 mg/dl (SD= 90.26) in DME group whereas it was 237.11 mg/dl (SD= 81.33) in No DME group. (p-value = .627 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) (%) was found to be 8.10 % (SD= 1.54) in DME group whereas it was 8.08 % (SD= 1.57) in No DME group. (p-value = 0.958 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean High Density Lipoprotein (HDL) (mg/dl) was found to be 45.76 mg/dl (SD= 14.72) in DME group whereas it was 45.10 mg/dl (SD= 8.77) in No DME group.
DME group. (p-value = 0.819 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) (mg/dl) was found to be 118.91 mg/dl (SD= 37.36) in DME group whereas it was 100.07 mg/dl (SD= 40.33) in No DME group. (p-value = 0.043 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Very Low Density Lipoprotein (VLDL) (mg/dl) was found to be 32.31 mg/dl (SD= 12.95) in DME group whereas it was 28.81 mg/dl (SD= 6.33) in No DME group. (p-value = 0.149 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Serum Triglycerides (mg/dl) was found to be 165.68 mg/dl (SD= 64.19) in DME group whereas it was 154.48 mg/dl (SD= 33.41) in No DME group. (p-value = 0.357 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Serum Total Cholesterol (mg/dl) was found to be 192.95 mg/dl (SD= 44.35) in DME group whereas it was 165.68 mg/dl (SD= 37.44) in No DME group. (p-value = 0.011 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Serum Albumin (gm/dl) was found to be 3.10 mg/dl (SD= 1.09) in DME group whereas it was 3.20 mg/dl (SD= 0.80) in No DME group. (p-value = 0.025 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Serum Urea (mg/dl) was found to be 3.95 mg/dl (SD= 0.60) in DME group whereas it was 3.82 mg/dl (SD= 0.58) in No DME group. (p-value = 0.365 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Serum Globulin (gm/dl) was found to be 3.35 mg/dl (SD= 0.66) in DME group whereas it was 3.20 mg/dl (SD= 0.60) in No DME group. (p-value = 0.102 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean Serum Total Protein (gm/dl) was found to be 7.05 gm/dl (SD= 0.82) in DME group whereas it was 7.16 gm/dl (SD= 0.62) in No DME group. (p-value = 0.496 by student’s unpaired t-test)

Mean end diastolic velocity (EDV) in the common carotid artery was found to be significantly high in the No DME group (24.16 cm/sec ; SD=6.11) than the DME group (21.25 cm/sec ; SD=6.11). [p-value = 0.026 as per student’s unpaired t-test]

The ICA vessel velocities and indices were not found to be significantly higher in the DME group compared to the NO DME group. Mean RI in the ophthalmic artery was found to be significantly high in the DME group (0.74; SD =0.11) than the No DME group (0.66; SD =0.13). [p -value = 0.002 as per student’s unpaired t-test]Mean PI in the ophthalmic artery was found to be significantly high in the DME group (1.55; SD =0.48) than the No DME group (1.22; SD =0.39). [p -value = 0.002 as per student’s unpaired t-test]

The CRA vessel velocities and indices were not found to be significantly higher in the DME group compared to the NO DME group

The Diastolic Flow (DF) in the Central Retinal Vein (CRV) was not found to be significantly different in the DME group compared to the NO DME group.

### Table 1: Distribution of DME according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>DME</th>
<th>No DME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45-49 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54 years</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59 years</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64 years</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: Distribution of the diabetic patients according to status of retinopathy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retinopathy Level</th>
<th>Mild NPDR</th>
<th>Moderate NPDR</th>
<th>PDR</th>
<th>Severe NPDR</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison of the means of ocular and carotid blood flow velocities and indices of study eye between the diabetics with no DME and diabetics with DME.

### Table No 3: Common Carotid Artery (CCA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Statistics</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSV (CCA) cm/sec</td>
<td>DME</td>
<td>83.41</td>
<td>17.79</td>
<td>.641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>85.61</td>
<td>21.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDV (CCA) cm/sec</td>
<td>DME</td>
<td>21.25</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>.026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>24.16</td>
<td>6.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI (CCA)</td>
<td>DME</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>.113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI (CCA)</td>
<td>DME</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4: Internal carotid artery (ICA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSV (ICA) cm/sec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>84.47</td>
<td>47.10</td>
<td>.604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>80.04</td>
<td>19.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDV (ICA) cm/sec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>30.59</td>
<td>16.38</td>
<td>.922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>30.28</td>
<td>10.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI (ICA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>.566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI (ICA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>.764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Ophthalmic artery (OA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSV (OA) cm/sec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>52.32</td>
<td>23.37</td>
<td>.925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>51.85</td>
<td>18.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDV (OA) cm/sec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>14.28</td>
<td>8.31</td>
<td>.154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>16.89</td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI (OA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI (OA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Central retinal artery (CRA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSV (CRA) cm/sec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>34.17</td>
<td>11.46</td>
<td>.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>34.31</td>
<td>10.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDV (CRA) cm/sec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>12.85</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>14.33</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI (CRA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI (CRA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DME</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DME</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

The majority of diabetes patients in the developing countries are middle aged (45–64 years of age). The number of people with diabetes is increasing in middle age due to urbanization, and increasing prevalence of obesity and physical inactivity. The middle aged patients with diabetes usually have much worse blood sugar control compared with late onset diabetes patients.\(^\text{21}\)

In our present study, there was no statistical difference between the two groups – Diabetics with No Diabetic Macular edema (No DME) and Diabetic Macular edema (DME) – with respect to age and gender.

Mean RI in the ophthalmic artery was found to be significantly high in the DME group (0.74; SD =0.11) than the No DME group (0.66; SD =0.13). [p -value = 0.002]. Mean PI in the ophthalmic artery was found to be significantly high in the DME group (1.55; SD...
In conclusion, our findings may indicate that the systemic parameters were measured in both the groups and compared by appropriate statistical test. In our study, the mean values of Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) (mg/dl), Total cholesterol (mg/dl), Serum urea (mg/dl), Serum creatinine (mg/dl) was found to be higher (Statistically significant) in the DME group as compared to NO DME group. The systemic parameters were measured in both the groups and compared by appropriate statistical test. In our study, the mean values of Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) (mg/dl), Total cholesterol (mg/dl), Serum urea (mg/dl), Serum creatinine (mg/dl) was found to be higher (Statistically significant) in the DME group as compared to NO DME group. In conclusion, our findings may indicate disturbances of retinal and choroidal circulation in patients with DME. Further studies with larger groups.
of patients are needed to understand better the role of retrobulbar hemodynamics in the pathogenesis of Diabetic macular edema.

References