


Sight-threatening Diabetic Retinopathy and Associated Risk Factors Among Adult Diabetes Patients at Debre Tabor General Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Clinical Ophthalmology

Getasew Alemu Mersha ¹
Asamere Tsegaw Woredekal²
Matyas Tilahun Tesfaw³

¹Department of Optometry, School of Medicine, University of Gondar Comprehensive Specialized Hospital, Gondar, Ethiopia; ²Department of Ophthalmology, School of Medicine, University of Gondar Comprehensive Specialized Hospital, Gondar, Ethiopia; ³Department of Ophthalmology, School of Medicine, Debre Tabor University, Debre Tabor, Ethiopia

Background: People with diabetes have an increased risk of developing sight-threatening conditions. Sight threatening diabetic retinopathy (STDR) is an advanced microvascular complication of diabetes on the eye. It remains one of the leading causes of preventable blindness among working age adults around the world. There is a paucity of evidence on the prevalence of STDR and its associated factors in Ethiopia, particularly in the study area. Therefore, the aim of our study was to determine the prevalence of STDR and its associated factors among adult diabetes patients at Debre Tabor General Hospital (DTGH), Northwest Ethiopia.

Materials and Methods: An institution-based cross-sectional study was conducted on 306 diabetes patients at Debre Tabor General Hospital with systematic random sampling technique. Semi-structured questionnaire, document review and physical examination were applied to collect the data. Binary and multivariable logistic regression model were used to identify associated factors for STDR.

Results: The majority of the participants 163 (53.3%) were type 1 diabetes (T1DM) and the mean age of T1 and T2 DM participants was 34.5 (12.8) and 58.7 (10.7) years respectively. The prevalence of STDR was 15.3% (95%CI: 9.6%–20.9%) and 11.9% (6.6–17.5) in T1DM and T2DM, respectively. Low family monthly income (adjusted odds ratio (AOR)=4.4, 95% CI: 1.05–18.40) among T2DM, longer duration of diabetes (AOR=10.9, 95%CI: 2.94–40.4) among T1DM (AOR=3.54, 95%CI: 1.06–11.8) among T2DM and poor glycemic control (AOR=3.93, 95%CI: 1.06–14.5) and hypertension (AOR=5.86, 95%CI: 1.20–28.6) among T1DM and BMI (AOR=4.79, 95%CI: 1.35–17.00) among T2DM were significantly associated with STDR.

Conclusion and Recommendation: The prevalence of STDR was high. Low family monthly income, longer duration of diabetes, poor glycemic control, hypertension and obesity were positively associated with STDR. Early screening of STDR and improving diabetes self management in all diabetes patients were recommended.

Keywords: STDR, prevalence, Ethiopia

Correspondence: Getasew Alemu Mersha
Department of Optometry, School of Medicine, University of Gondar Comprehensive Specialized Hospital, Gondar 196, Ethiopia
Tel +251932823935
Fax +251-58-114 1240
Email gechopta12@gmail.com

Introduction

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a common and specific microvascular complication of diabetes, characterized by spectrum of lesions in the retina. Clinically, diabetic retinopathy can be graded as non-sight-threatening diabetic retinopathy (NSTDR) including mild and moderate nonproliferative abnormalities and sight-threatening

diabetic retinopathy (STDR) which includes severe non-proliferative abnormalities, proliferative abnormalities and diabetic maculopathy.^{1,2}

In the initial stage of the disease, people do not have visual impairment and may not notice any visual symptoms. However, in its advance form of complication (STDR), the disease progress into proliferative phase which is characterized by formation of new blood vessels and macular edema owing to accumulation of fluid within the retina producing severe and often irreversible vision loss. In addition, the new blood vessels may bleed, adding further complication of pre-retinal or vitreous hemorrhage. Finally, neovascular glaucoma associated with the new vessels can be a cause of visual loss.¹

Globally, the prevalence of DR and STDR among diabetic adults was estimated to be 34.6% and 10.2% respectively.³ The prevalence of DR in Africa was reported to be 31.6%⁴ while the national prevalence of DR in Ethiopia was 19.48%.⁵ Out of 139 million visual impaired worldwide 3.7 (1.9%) million were visually impaired due to STDR.⁶ Visual impairment as a result of STDR has a significant impact on patients' quality of life, and can compromise their ability to manage their disease successfully, which can in turn have a positive impact on the incidence of other diabetic complications and negative impact on overall life expectancy and productivity.⁷

The major risk factors for the development STDR in diabetes patients are longer duration of diabetes, hyperglycemia, inflammation, dyslipidemia, obesity, puberty, pregnancy and hypertension.⁸⁻¹⁰ Complete understanding of the magnitude of STDR in the patient population is crucial to design policies for prevention and timely treatment of the disease.

Preservation of sight in STDR can be achieved through effective screening, timely laser treatment, intraocular injection of steroids and antivascular endothelial growth-factor agents and intraocular surgery.^{11,12}

Despite the magnitude of DR is widely known through the previous studies, limited data is available on the magnitude and underlying risk factors of STDR in Ethiopia, besides no study has been conducted in the study area so far. The purpose of this study is, therefore, to determine the prevalence of STDR and associated factors among adult diabetes patients attending Debre Tabor General Hospital (DTGH), Northwest Ethiopia.

Methods and Materials

Study Design and Period

A hospital-based cross-sectional study was conducted at Debre Tabor General Hospital from June 29, 2020 to

August 28, 2020. The hospital is located in Debre Tabor town, the capital city of South Gondar zone of the Amhara National Regional State, and it is located 667 km from Addis Ababa. According to the Debre Tabor Hospital Planning and Information Department, the hospital is providing preventive and curative health care services for about ~2.7 million people in the zone and nearby districts and has a capacity of 250 beds for inpatient services in five disciplines and 12 outpatient departments (OPDs).¹³ The hospital has specialty chronic illness clinics where patients with specific chronic diseases are referred for follow-up. On average around 22 DM patients are visiting the two diabetic clinics per day during working hours and general practitioners, internists and nurses are involved in the clinical service of diabetes patients. Secondary eye care service is given in the hospital with three optometrists, two ophthalmic nurses, one cataract surgeon and one ophthalmologist.

Inclusion Criteria

All adult diabetes patients of age ≥ 18 years visiting the diabetic clinic in DTGH during the study period were included and diabetes patients who were previously diagnosed for DR or not were also included in the study.

Exclusion Criteria

Patient with pregnancy induced diabetes (gestational diabetes), patients who were severely ill unable to sit and be examined with slit lamp indirect ophthalmoscope and patients with media opacity that obscured the view of their retina were excluded from the study.

The sample size was determined based on a single population proportion formula by taking 7.3% of the prevalence of STDR from a similar study done in Jimma, Ethiopia,¹⁴ 95%CI, 3% margin of error and 10% nonresponse rate. Accordingly, the final computed sample size was 319. A systematic random sampling technique was applied to select study participants: there are around 750 diabetes patients who visit the diabetic clinic over two months.

Based on the decision to collect data in two months a sampling interval "k" was determined by dividing the expected number of DM patients with the sample size 319 which was approximately two. Then every other diabetes patient was approached for the study. Ethical clearance was obtained from University of Gondar, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, School of Medicine ethical review committee. Moreover, permission to conduct the study in the hospital was obtained from Chief Executive Officer and Medical Director Offices of DTGH. Written

informed consent was obtained from each participant before they were recruited in the study. The written informed consent was approved by the ethical review committee. Generally, the study was conducted in line with the Ethical Principle of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Data Collection Procedures and Quality Control

Semi-structured interviewer-administered questionnaire, document review and ocular examination were used to collect data. The questionnaire consisted of four sections: Sociodemographic and economic variables (six items), Behavioral measurements (14 items), diabetic follow-up and eye checkup (five items) and checklist for clinical data extraction (seven items). Data quality was ensured through pretesting the questioner on 5% of the sample before the actual data collection period and training of the data collectors. Each day during the data collection 5% of the data was cross checked for completeness by the principal investigator.

Three BSc nurses interviewed the participants and traced data on type of DM, hypertension, FBS, and mode of treatment from the patients' medical folder they also measured height and weight of participants. Retinal examination was carried out with a 90 diopter of Volk lens with slit lamp biomicroscope by a trained senior optometrist after the pupillary dilation was done using 1% tropicamide eye drop on both eyes. Participants with complexity and/or issue of sight-threatening retinopathy were double seen by a senior ophthalmologist and an agreed diagnosis of STDR was taken. An eye with the highest grade of diabetic retinopathy was labeled as having STDR.

Labeling of NSTDR and STDR was done based on the Proposed International Clinical Diabetic Retinopathy and Diabetic Macular Edema Disease Severity Scales.^{15,16} Previously undiagnosed diabetic retinopathy was used to refer retinopathy that was not diagnosed through dilated retinal examination before.

Assessment and Definition of Risk Factors

Known diabetes and hypertension were assigned for the participants who had confirmed diagnosis of diabetes or hypertension previously. Newly diagnosed diabetes was assigned for the patients with zero years of diabetes duration. Type of DM was assigned to participants as it was confirmed and written in their medical folder. Glycemic control was defined as poor if a current fasting blood sugar

level was >152 mg/dL, or 7% glycated hemoglobin according to American Diabetic Association Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes.¹⁷

Physical activity was defined as

- Physical inactivity: anyone who does not to perform any form of physical activity for at least 10 min per day.
- Low physical activity: anyone who performs moderate activities (walking, running, or cycling) less than five days for at least 30 min or vigorous intensity activities (like carrying or lifting heavy loads or digging) less than three days for at least 20 min per week.
- Moderate physical activity: anyone who performs moderate activity for more than five days for at least 30 min per day or vigorous intensity activity more than three days for at least 20 min per day.¹⁸

Alcohol consumption was defined based on National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism:¹⁹

- Nondrinkers (ie, abstainers, or no alcohol consumption history),
- Moderate drinkers (ie, up to one drink/day for women and up to two drinks/day for men), and
- Heavy drinkers (ie, >1 drink/day for women and >2 drinks/day for men).

Data Processing and Analysis

The data were entered into Epi Info 7 and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. The descriptive statistics was summarized and presented using summary statistics such as frequency tables. The model was checked by Hosmer–Lemeshow goodness of fit test. Binary logistic regression was used to identify candidate variables. Variables with *p*-value <0.2 in binary logistic regression were entered into a multivariable logistic regression model. Variables having *p*-values <0.05 were considered as statistically significant.

Results

Sociodemographic Characteristics

A total of 306 (type 1 DM=163 and type 2 DM=143) participants completed the study with a response rate of 95.9%. The mean age of type 1 and type 2 DM participants was 34.5 (12.8) and 58.7 (10.7) years respectively. From both types of DM, the majority of the participants were male (57.1%, 51.0%), being currently married

(58.3%, 75.5%) and had no formal education (56.4%, 55.2) (Table 1). The median family monthly income of the type 1 and type 2 DM participants was 3700 (3252.9) and 3180 (3493.8) Ethiopian Birr (ETB) respectively.

Clinical and Behavioral Characteristics of Study Participants

The median duration of T1 and T2DM participants was 5 (6.4) and 4 (5.9) years respectively. The median level of FBS was 140 (105.6) and 159 (65) mg/dL for T1DM and T2DM participants respectively. In both types of DM, majority of the participants had a moderate level of physical activity (65.0%, 45.5%), visited the diabetes clinic every month (73.0%, 76.2%) and not obese (95.7%, 86.7%). Regarding prior retinal evaluation, 76 (46.6%) of

Table 1 Sociodemographic and Economic Characteristics of Study Participants at Debre Tabor General Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia, 2020 (n=306)

Variable	Type 1 n (%)	Type 2 n (%)
Gender		
Male	93 (57.1)	73 (51.0)
Female	70 (42.9)	70 (49.0)
Age (years)		
<46	133 (83.6)	21 (14.7)
≥46	30 (18.4)	122 (85.3)
Marital status		
Currently single	68 (41.7)	35 (24.5)
Currently married	95 (58.3)	108 (75.5)
Educational status		
No formal education	92 (56.4)	79 (55.2)
Formal Education	71 (43.6)	64 (44.8)
Occupational status		
Government employee	22 (13.5)	33 (23.1)
Retired	1 (0.6)	22 (15.4)
House wife	12 (7.4)	31 (21.7)
Farmer	64 (39.3)	26 (18.2)
Other	29 (17.8)	18 (12.6)
No job	35 (21.5)	13 (9.1)
Residence		
Urban	81 (49.7)	112 (78.3)
Rural	82 (50.3)	31 (21.7)
Family monthly income (ETB)^a		
<3700	81 (49.7)	72 (50.3)
≥3700	82 (50.3)	71 (49.7)

Notes: n=sample size. ^aIncome and age were categorized based on their median values.

T1DM and 104 (72.7%) of T2DM participants had previous dilated retinal examination. Only 47 (28.80) of T1DM participants and 33 (23.1) of T2DM had awareness about diabetic retinopathy (Table 2).

Prevalence of DR and STDR Among Participants

Among the total study participants, the overall prevalence of DR of any severity was found to be 96 (31.4%) among them 34 (27%) did not have prior dilated retinal examination. The

Table 2 Clinical and Behavioral Characteristics of Study Participants at Debre Tabor General Hospital Northwest Ethiopia, 2020 (n=306)

Variable	Type 1 n (%)	Type 2 n (%)
Duration of DM (in years)		
<10	116 (76.4)	89 (62.2)
≥10	47 (43.6)	54 (37.8)
Glycemic control		
Good control	93 (57.1)	62 (43.4)
Poor control	70 (42.9)	81 (56.6)
Mode of treatment		
Insulin alone	160 (98.2)	20 (14.0)
Tablet	1 (0.6)	116 (81.1)
Combined	2 (1.2)	7 (4.9)
Drinking status		
Nondrinker	89 (54.6)	104 (72.7)
Moderate drinker	60 (36.8)	31 (21.7)
Heavy drinker	14 (8.6)	8 (5.6)
Physical activity		
Physical inactivity	18 (11.0)	36 (25.2)
Low physical activity	39 (23.9)	42 (29.4)
Moderate physical activity	106 (65.0)	65 (45.5)
Hypertension		
Yes	19 (11.7)	76 (53.1)
No	144 (88.3)	67 (46.9)
Body mass index (BMI)		
Not obese	156 (95.7)	124 (86.7)
Obese	7 (4.3)	19 (13.3)
Family history of DM		
Yes	39 (23.9)	33 (23.1)
No	124 (76.1)	110 (76.9)
History of dilated retinal exam		
Yes	76 (46.6)	104 (72.7)
No	87 (53.4)	39 (27.3)

Note: n=sample size.

prevalence of STDR was 13.7% (95%CI: 9.8–17.6%) among them 13 (10.3%) did not have prior dilated fundus examination (Table 3) and only 3 (3.1%) had prior laser treatment for DR. Based on the type of DM, the prevalence of DR was 51 (31.3%) and 45 (31.5%) in T1DM and T2DM respectively. The prevalence of STDR was 15.3% (95%CI: 9.6–20.9%) among T1DM and it was 11.9% (95% CI: 6.6–17.5%) among T2DM (Table 4).

Factors Associated with Sight-threatening Diabetic Retinopathy

On applying bivariable logistic regression analysis among T1DM participants: age, family history of diabetes, family monthly income, duration of diabetes, glycemic control, and comorbid hypertension were statistically and significantly associated with STDR. Among T2DM participants: family monthly income, duration of DM and BMI were statistically and significantly associated with STDR. However, in multivariable logistic regression analysis among T1DM duration of diabetes, glycemic control and comorbid hypertension were remained statistically and significantly associated with STDR. Among T2DM family monthly income, duration of DM and BMI were statistically and significantly associated with STDR.

Reference to family monthly income of the T2DM participants, those who had an income of <3180 ETB were 4.4 times (AOR=4.40, 95%CI: 1.05–18.4) more likely to have STDR compared to those who had an income of ≥3180 ETB (Table 6). Regarding the duration of DM, participants who had a duration of 10 years and above among T1DM were

nearly 11 times (AOR=10.90, 95%CI: 2.94–40.4) and among T2DM were 3.5 times (AOR=3.54, 95%CI: 1.06–11.8) more likely to develop STDR compared to those who had a duration of less than 10 years (Tables 5 and 6). T1DM participants who had a poor glycemic control had nearly four times (AOR=3.93, 95%CI: 1.06–14.5) an increased risk of having STDR compared to those who had a good glycemic control (Table 5). T1DM Participants who had a comorbid hypertension were nearly six times (AOR=5.86, 95%CI: 1.20–28.6) more at risk to develop STDR (Table 5). Regarding BMI, T2DM participants who were obese were nearly five times (AOR=4.79, 95%CI; 1.35–17.0) more likely to develop STDR compared with participants who were not obese (Table 6).

Discussion

In this study the higher proportion of diabetics were T1DM 163 (53.3%), owing to the current pandemic some of T2DM patients were not coming to the clinic during the study period, taking medication through their attendants. The overall prevalence of STDR among all adult diabetes patients attending at Debre Tabor General Hospital, Northwest, Ethiopia was found to be 13.70%. Our finding was in line with the findings of studies conducted in mainland China (12.6%),²⁰ Zimbabwe (11.40%),²¹ and Uganda (14.6%).²²

However, our finding was higher than findings reported from population-based studies in Singapore (8.90%)²³ and Zambia (5.5%).²⁴ This variation could be accountable for the difference in study population characteristics and labeling of STDR. For instance, labeling of STDR in the Zambian study excluded diabetic maculopathy, however, our study included diabetic maculopathy in labeling of STDR. Similarly our finding was higher than that reported from previous hospital based studies in Alaska, USA (4.2%)²⁵ and Jimma, Ethiopia (7.3%).¹⁴ The difference in the labeling of STDR was the possible cause of these variations.

Alternatively, our finding was lower than population-based studies done in Tanzania (23%),²⁶ besides the study setting the difference in the mean duration of diabetes contributed for this discrepancy. Similarly, our finding was also lower than Hangzhou, China (80%),²⁷ Fiji (27%),²⁸ and Malawi (29.4%).²⁹ The discrepancy could be attributed to the difference in study settings and duration of diabetes. The study in China was at a retina clinic where patients with retinopathy were linked for a better treatment and follow-up, while the Malawi study was in a tertiary center where patients with advanced conditions

Table 3 Prevalence of DR and STDR Among Adult Diabetes at Debre Tabor General Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia, August 2020 (n = 306)

Stages of DR	Prevalence n (%)	95%CI
DR of any severity	96 (31.4)	26.1–36.3
STDR ^a	42 (13.7)	9.8–17.6
Previously undiagnosed STDR	13 (10.3)	5.6–15.7

Notes: ^aIncluded severe NPDR, PDR, and DME.

Table 4 Prevalence of DR and STDR Among Adult Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes at Debre Tabor General Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia, August 2020 (n = 306)

Stages of DR	Type 1 n (%) 95%CI	Type 2 n (%) 95%CI
DR of any severity	51 (31.3) 24.0–38.0	45 (31.5) 23.9–39.4
STDR ^a	25 (15.3) 9.6–20.9	17 (11.9) 6.6–17.5

Notes: ^aIncluded severe NPDR, PDR, and DME.

Table 5 Bivariable and Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis of Factors Associated with STDR Among Type I DM at Debre Tabor General Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia, August 2020 (n=306)

Variable	Sight-threatening Diabetic Retinopathy (STDR) n (%)		COR (95%CI)	AOR (95%CI)
	Yes	No		
Age				
<46	6	82	1.00	1.00
≥46	19	56	3.93 (1.74–12.34)*	0.79 (0.18–3.46)
Gender				
Male	19	74	1.00	1.00
Female	6	64	0.37(0.14–0.97)*	0.29 (0.18–3.46)
Marital status				
Currently single	6	62	1.00	1.00
Currently married	19	76	2.58 (0.97–6.86)	4.56 (1.05–19.82)
Family monthly income (ETB)				
<3700	18	63	3.06 (1.20–7.80)*	2.93 (0.84–10.2)
≥3700	7	75	1.00	1.00
Duration of DM				
<10 years	5	111	1.00	1.00
≥10 years	20	27	16.44(5.66–47.8)**	10.9 (2.94–40.4)**
Glycemic control				
Good control	6	87	1.00	1.00
Poor control	19	51	5.40 (2.03–14.40)*	3.93 (1.06–14.5)*
Hypertension				
Yes	9	10	7.20 (2.54–20.37)**	5.86 (1.20–28.6)*
No	16	128	1.00	1.00
Family history of DM				
Yes	12	27	3.80 (1.56–9.24)*	1.09 (0.29–4.11)
No	13	111	1.00	1.00
History of dilated eye check up				
Yes	15	61	1.00	1.00
No	10	77	0.53 (0.22–1.26)	1.35(0.39–4.65)
Awareness on DR				
Yes	11	36	1.00	1.00
No	14	102	0.45 (0.19–1.08)	0.51 (0.14–1.98)

Notes: n=sample size. *p-value <0.05 **p-value <0.001. Hosmer–Lemeshow test=0.112.

Abbreviation: ETB, Ethiopian Birr.

were actually referred for a better evaluation and treatment and therefore, probing STDR in these settings could result in high prevalence.

With reference, the types of DM, the prevalence of STDR among T1DM participants was 15.3%, this was higher than reported from Slovakia (5.76%)³⁰ and Gondar, Ethiopia (6.3%)³¹ however, it was lower than Norway (26.0%).³² The difference in mean duration of DM and labeling of STDR in these studies contributed to the variation of figures.

The prevalence of STDR among T2DM participants was 11.9% which was similar to Nepal (8.3%),³³ India (9.5%),³⁴ and Saudi Arabia (16.3%).³⁵ Nevertheless, this report was lower than Pakistan (17.6%)³⁶ and higher than California, USA (0.5%),³⁷ Pittsburgh, USA (19.0%),³⁸ and Slovakia (3.35).³⁰ These discrepancies might be attributable to the difference in mean duration of diabetes, the nature of study population and definition of STDR.

Table 6 Bivariable and Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis of Factors Associated with STDR Among Type 2 DM at Debre Tabor General Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia, August 2020 (n=306)

Variable	Sight-threatening Diabetic Retinopathy (STDR) n (%)		COR (95%CI)	AOR (95%CI)
	Yes	No		
Family monthly income (ETB)				
<3180	14	58	5.47 (1.50–19.98)*	4.40 (1.05–18.4)*
≥3180	3	68	1.00	1.00
Duration of DM				
<10 years	7	107	1.00	1.00
≥10 years	10	19	8.05 (2.73–23.74)**	3.54 (1.06–11.8)*
Glycemic control				
Good control	4	58	1.00	1.00
Poor control	13	68	2.77 (0.86–8.97)	3.14 (0.83–11.9)
BMI				
Not obese (<30)	9	115	1.00	1.00
Obese (≥30)	8	11	9.29 (2.99–28.93)**	4.79 (1.35–17.0)*

Notes: n=Sample Size. *p-value <0.05 **p-value <0.001. Hosmer–Lemeshow test=0.151.

Abbreviation: ETB, Ethiopian Birr.

Our study also found out that, family monthly income, duration of diabetes, glycemic control, hypertension and BMI were important risk factors of STDR. The likelihood of having STDR was high among T2DM participants who had an average monthly income of <3180 ETB. This finding was in accordance with the finding of studies in India³⁹ and Sudan.⁴⁰ The possible reason for the association could be, participants with low monthly income may have constraints to cover their transportation, investigation and medication related costs all the time and these factors are interrelated and may lead to poor glycemic control and in turn linked to advanced diabetic complications, including STDR.

Our finding demonstrated that, the likelihood of developing STDR was high for both types of DM participants with longer duration of diabetes (≥10 years) and this was consistent with what has been found previously in Norway,³² Hangzhou, China,²⁷ mainland China,²⁰ India,³⁴ Cameroon,⁴¹ and Malawi²⁹ that longer duration diabetes was associated with the development of vision-threatening diabetic retinopathy. This might be due the fact that in diabetes there are abnormalities in energy production which are thought to be the major contributor to the development of advanced diabetic complications like STDR, and these abnormalities are considered to occur late in the development of the disease.²

Our study also indicated that T1DM participants who had a poor glycemic control had an increased risk of

developing STDR compared to those who had a good glycemic control. In this regard, our finding was similar to the findings previously reported in Norway,³² mainland China,²⁰ and India.³⁴ A poorly controlled high glucose level instigates a cascade of events leading to retinal vascular endothelial dysfunction eventually leading to advanced diabetic retinopathy.¹¹

Our study identified that T1DM participants with comorbid hypertension were more likely to develop STDR compared to those without comorbid hypertension, this finding was in accordance with studies in California, USA,³⁷ mainland China,²⁰ and Malawi,²⁹ that comorbid hypertension was positively associated with advanced diabetic retinopathy. Hypertension exacerbates diabetic retinopathy through increased blood flow and mechanical damage (stretching) of vascular endothelial cells, stimulating release of vascular endothelial growth factor which further increase the severity of the disease.¹¹

Moreover, our study showed that obese T2DM participants had an increased risk of developing STDR compared to those who were not obese. This result agreed with the finding of a Croatian⁴² study which reported that the progression of diabetic retinopathy among T2DM significantly increased with higher BMI. Obesity could be associated with local inflammation of the retina and increase oxidative stress to the endothelial cells in turn elevate vascular endothelial factor which is responsible for the progression of DR to STDR.

The limitation of our study includes: single center and hospital based study—the patients recruited into our study may not be representative of the overall population with diabetes, and this affects the generalizability of our finding. Finally, we used current fasting glucose level instead of glycated hemoglobin for glycemic status; the latter shows the glycemic status over three months.

Conclusion

The prevalence of sight-threatening diabetic retinopathy was high compared to the global prevalence and previously reported in Ethiopia. Longer duration of diabetes, poor glycemic control, hypertension, obesity and low family monthly income were found to be independently and significantly associated with the presence of sight-threatening diabetic retinopathy.

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to Debre Tabor General Hospital for letting the data collection at the hospital and clinical nurse professionals and senior ophthalmic staffs who faced exhaustive data collection process. We wish to thank the study participants for their willingness to participate in the study. This study did not receive funding from any organization.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflict of interest in this work.

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