Reduced Retinal Vessel Density in Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome Patients: An Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography Study

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Submitted: January 1, 2017
Accepted: June 6, 2017
Citation: Yu J, Xiao K, Huang J, Sun X, Jiang C. Reduced retinal vessel density in obstructive sleep apnea syndrome patients: an optical coherence tomography angiography study. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2017;58:3506–3512. DOI:10.1167/iovs.17-21414

PURPOSE. To examine the retinal vasculature in patients with obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome (OSAS) and to determine the correlation between retinal vascularity and the severity of OSAS.

DESIGN. Prospective, cross-sectional study.

METHODS. Sixty-nine consecutive subjects who underwent polysomnography were enrolled. Patients were divided into three groups according to the severity of OSAS, which was defined using the apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) as normal-to-mild (AHI <15), moderate (15 to <30), or severe (≥30). The vessel densities, and macular and retinal nerve fiber layer thicknesses were compared among the three groups. The correlations between clinical variables (age, heart rate, body mass index, ocular perfusion pressure, spherical equivalence, IOP, inner retinal thickness, and AHI) and vessel densities were also determined.

RESULTS. The full and inner parafoveal retinal thickness and the retinal nerve fiber layer thickness were similar in all three groups. The retinal vessel density decreased with greater severity of OSAS. The decrease in vessel density differed between the peripapillary and parafoveal areas. The moderate group had a significantly lower vessel density than the normal-to-mild group in the peripapillary area (P < 0.05), but similar vessel density as the normal-to-mild group in the parafoveal area (P > 0.05). The vessel densities in the parafoveal and peripapillary areas were significantly and negatively correlated with AHI (both P < 0.05); the relative reduction in vessel density was greater in the peripapillary area than in the parafoveal area.

CONCLUSIONS. In OSAS patients, the vessel densities in the peripapillary and parafoveal areas decreased with greater disease severity, and the decrease was more prominent in the peripapillary area.

Keywords: obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, optical coherence tomography angiography, vessel density

Obstructive sleep apnea–hypopnea syndrome (OSAS) is the most common type of sleep-disordered breathing.1,2 OSAS has been identified as a possible risk factor for systemic disorders, such as hypertension, coronary artery disease, and renal disease.2–4 In ophthalmologic settings, OSAS is associated with glaucoma, nonarteritic ischemic optic neuropathy, central serous chorioretinopathy, and other ocular disorders.5–11 In addition, a recent study suggested that, compared with healthy subjects, OSAS patients have a thinner retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL).12 Although the underlying mechanism is unclear, vascular factors were speculated to play an important pathologic role. It was reported that the choroid was significantly thinner in severe OSAS patients than in patients with mild OSAS.13,14 However, the choroidal vascular system supplies the outer part of the retina, whereas the retinal vascular system supplies the inner part, including the RNFL. Therefore, we performed this study to examine the retinal vasculature in patients with OSAS and to determine the correlation between retinal vascularity and the severity of OSAS.

METHODS

Subjects

Consecutive patients who underwent polysomnography at the Eye and ENT Hospital of Fudan University between January and July 2015 were enrolled in this study. All subjects underwent comprehensive ophthalmologic examinations, which included best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA), slit-lamp biomicroscopy, refraction measurement using auto refraction, calculation of the spherical equivalence (SE) based on the spherical diopeter plus
one-half of the cylindrical dioptic power, dilated fundus examination, and measurement of IOP using a noncontact tonometer. The subjects’ heart rate and blood pressure were also recorded. The mean arterial pressure was calculated as the diastolic blood pressure plus one-third of the difference between the diastolic blood pressure and the systolic blood pressure. The ocular perfusion pressure (OPP) was determined by subtracting the IOP from two-thirds of the mean arterial pressure. The subjects’ medical and family histories were also collected.

Subjects were included if they met the following criteria: BCVA ≥16/20, SE between +1 and −6 diopters, and IOP ≤21 mm Hg. Subjects with any of the following were excluded: history of ocular surgery or trauma; BCVA <16/20; IOP >21 mm Hg; family history of glaucoma in a first-degree relative; signs of myopic degeneration or a pathologic form of myopia; other opthalmic diseases; or the presence of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, migraine, or any systemic disease other than OSAS. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Eye and ENT Hospital of Fudan University, and conformed to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki. All subjects signed informed consent forms.

**Polysomnography**

Patients underwent polysomnography performed over a minimum of 6 hours in a quiet, private room in our hospital. The apnea-hypopnea index (AHI; times/h) was calculated and used as an indicator of the severity of OSAS. An apneic event was defined as cessation of airflow for ≥10 seconds with an effort to breathe. A hypoapneic event was defined as a minimal 30% reduction in the thoracoabdominal movements or airflow compared with baseline that lasted for ≥10 seconds together with oxygen desaturation of ≥4%. The severity of OSAS was graded into three groups based on AHI, as follows: normal-to-mild, AHI <15; moderate, AHI ≥15 to <30; and severe, AHI ≥30.15 The lowest percutaneous oxygen saturation (SpO2) and the mean SpO2 during sleep were measured using a transcutaneous finger pulse oximeter.

**Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography**

Both eyes were imaged at the same visit. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) angiography was performed using a spectral domain system (RTVue-XR Avanti; Optovue, Fremont, CA, USA). This system has an A-scan rate of 70 kHz with a light source centered at a wavelength of 840 nm and a bandwidth of 45 nm.16–19 Optic disc (4.5 × 4.5 mm) and macular (6 × 6 mm) OCT angiography scans were acquired. Then, en face retinal angiograms were created by projecting the flow signal internal to the retinal pigment epithelium. All procedures were performed using RTVue-XR Avanti software. The vessel densities in the peripapillary and parafoveal areas were assessed as follows. The peripapillary area was defined as a 700-μm-wide elliptical annulus extending outward from the optic disc boundary. The parafoveal area was defined as an annulus with an outer diameter of 3 mm and an inner diameter of 1 mm centered on the fovea. The peripapillary and parafoveal vessel densities were defined as the percentage area occupied by vessels in the corresponding segmented areas.20

The RNFL and macular thicknesses were measured at the same time using the same OCT system. The RNFL thickness was measured along a circular profile with a diameter of 3.45 mm that was centered on the disc, and was corrected for ocular magnification (using the axial length), as previously reported.21 Macular thicknesses were obtained using the retinal map protocol. The parafoveal area was defined using the definition programed in the OCT angiogram system. The full retinal thickness was measured from the internal limiting membrane to the middle of the RPE, inner retinal thickness from the internal limiting membrane to the outer boundary of the inner plexiform layer. The full and inner retinal thicknesses of the parafoveal areas were automatically determined using the system’s software and were defined as the mean thicknesses of each area. Statistical Analysis

For each patient, the right eye was included in the data analyses. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software version 20.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Continuous variables are presented as the mean ± SD. One-way analysis of variance was used to compare variables among the three groups, followed by the least significant difference test for multiple comparisons. A general linear model was used to compare the vessel densities among the three groups. The model was corrected for the possible correlation between the parafoveal and peripapillary densities. Correlations between AHI and vessel densities were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficients, and were adjusted for other factors (age, heart rate, body mass index, OPP, SE, IOP, and inner retinal thickness) in multiple regression analysis. P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**RESULTS**

Overall, 69 OSAS patients were included in the final analysis, including 56 males. Their mean age was 43 ± 11 years (range, 23–66 years). Their demographic and clinical characteristics are summarized in Table 1. These patients were then divided according to their severity of OSAS: 23 subjects had normal-to-mild OSAS, 19 subjects had moderate OSAS, and 27 subjects had severe OSAS. The three groups were similar in terms of their age, heart rate, body mass index, OPP, SE, axial length, visual acuity, IOP, and OPP (all P > 0.05; Table 1). In addition, the full and inner parafoveal retinal thicknesses, and the RNFL thickness were similar in all three groups (all P > 0.05; Table 2).

The vessel densities in the peripapillary and parafoveal areas decreased with increasing severity of OSAS (P < 0.05; Table 2), but there were slight differences in the decreases of vessel densities in the peripapillary and parafoveal areas. The severe OSAS group had significantly lower vessel densities in...
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Table 2. Retinal Thicknesses and Vessel Densities According to the Severity of OSAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Normal-to-Mild OSAS</th>
<th>Moderate OSAS</th>
<th>Severe OSAS</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fovea thickness, μm</td>
<td>241 ± 20</td>
<td>246 ± 16</td>
<td>247 ± 24</td>
<td>0.572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parafoveal thickness, μm</td>
<td>316 ± 14</td>
<td>316 ± 12</td>
<td>320 ± 14</td>
<td>0.598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner parafoveal thickness, μm</td>
<td>124 ± 6</td>
<td>121 ± 8</td>
<td>124 ± 7</td>
<td>0.194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNFL thickness, μm</td>
<td>106 ± 10</td>
<td>101 ± 15</td>
<td>107 ± 8</td>
<td>0.219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parafoveal vessel density, %</td>
<td>58.2 ± 2.1</td>
<td>58.7 ± 2.2</td>
<td>56.4 ± 1.8</td>
<td>0.002*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripapillary vessel density, %</td>
<td>66 ± 2</td>
<td>63 ± 3</td>
<td>63 ± 3</td>
<td>0.004*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are expressed as the mean ± SD. *P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

the peripapillary and parafoveal areas than the normal-to-mild OSAS group (P < 0.05; Table 2; Fig. 1). In contrast, compared with the normal-to-mild group, the moderate group had a significantly lower vessel density in the peripapillary area (P < 0.05; Table 2; Fig. 1) but a similar vessel density in the parafoveal area (P > 0.05; Table 2; Fig. 1). Figure 2 shows representative OCT angiography images of mild, moderate, and severe OSAS patients.

The vessel densities in the parafoveal and peripapillary areas (both P < 0.05), but not the retinal thicknesses (i.e., full and inner parafoveal retinal thicknesses, and RNFL thickness; all P > 0.05), were significantly and negatively correlated with AHI. The correlations between vessel density and AHI remained significant (both P < 0.05) after adjustment for age, heart rate, body mass index, OPP, SE, IOP, and inner retinal thickness (Table 3). The relative reduction in vessel density with AHI was greater in the peripapillary area than in the macular area. Each 10-unit decrease in AHI was associated with a 0.43% decrease in the mean parafoveal vessel density and a 0.53% decrease in the mean peripapillary vessel density.

The vessel density in the parafoveal area was also positively correlated with the lowest nocturnal peripheral oxygen saturation (SpO2) (P < 0.05; Fig. 3), but not the mean SpO2 (P > 0.05). However, this correlation was not significant (P > 0.05) after adjustment for age, heart rate, body mass index, OPP, SE, IOP, and inner retinal thickness. Meanwhile, the vessel density in the peripapillary area was positively correlated with the lowest SpO2 (r = 0.405) and the mean SpO2 (r = 0.380) (both P < 0.05; Table 4, 5). These correlations remained significant even after adjustment for age, heart rate, body mass index, OPP, SE, IOP, and inner retinal thickness (both P < 0.05; Tables 4, 5). The retinal thicknesses (i.e., full and inner parafoveal retinal thicknesses, and RNFL thickness) were not significantly correlated with the lowest or mean SpO2 (all P > 0.05).

**Discussion**

In this study, we compared the retinal vasculature between patients with different stages of OSAS. The analysis revealed that the retinal vessel densities in the parafoveal and peripapillary areas decreased with greater severity of OSAS. In addition, retinal vessel density was significantly correlated with AHI and SpO2, and the relative decrease in vessel density seemed to be more prominent in the peripapillary area.

OCT angiography was recently reported to be an effective, reliable, and noninvasive tool for monitoring retinal vessels. OCT angiography was recently reported to be an effective, reliable, and noninvasive tool for monitoring retinal vessels. Theoretically, the reduction in vessel density could be due to either a loss of retinal capillaries or vasoconstriction. We used OCT angiography to study the retinal vessels in OSAS patients in our study. We found that the vessel densities in the peripapillary and parafoveal areas decreased with increasing severity of OSAS. Furthermore, the retinal vessel densities were significantly correlated with AHI. These findings are consistent with those of prior studies showing that the impairments of the brain vascular system were correlated with the severity of OSAS. Nasr et al. reported that impaired cerebral autoregulation is correlated with the severity of OSAS, and Baril et al. reported that reduced regional cerebral blood flow is associated with more frequent hypopnea, snoring, hypoxemia, and sleepiness.

OSAS is characterized by intermittent upper airway obstruction during sleep with concurrent hypoxia and hypercapnic acidosis, and is an important risk factor for vascular diseases. Coloma et al. previously reported a reduction in mean cerebral blood flow velocity in OSAS patients compared with control subjects, and that the mean flow velocity was positively correlated with the mean nocturnal O2 saturation (r = 0.232, P = 0.045). We also found...
a positive correlation between vessel density and SpO₂. It was proposed that, in OSAS, intermittent hypoxemia in combination with rapid fluctuations in blood flow and variations in blood pressure can lead to oxidative stress, inflammation, endothelial dysfunction, and atherosclerosis. Endothelial dysfunction and atherosclerosis can directly reduce the diameter of blood vessels, and affect vasoreactivity, which might result in hypoperfusion, even during wakefulness. Therefore, severe hypoxemia might result in prominent impairments of the retinal vascular system.

Although the retinal vessel density was decreased in OSAS, the RNFL and macular thicknesses were similar in all three groups. These findings suggest that, in OSAS, vascular changes might occur before changes in RNFL thickness. It was reported that OSAS patients are at increased risk of open-angle glaucoma and have a thinner RNFL. Mechanical and vascular theories have been proposed to explain these changes. Our results seem to support the vascular theory. Although Shiba et al. reported that the RNFL thickness was correlated with the severity of OSAS, we did not find a correlation between RNFL thickness and OSAS severity in our study. The reason for these different results are not fully clear, but all our patients were initially diagnosed with OSAS, and were relatively younger than those in the study by Shiba et al. (mean age: 43 vs. 61 years). Therefore, patients included in our study possibly had a shorter duration of OSAS. This might explain the difference, and might also support the hypothesis that the retinal vessel density decreases before the reduction in RNFL thickness in OSAS. Accordingly, monitoring the retinal vasculature by OCT angiography could be helpful.
for detecting early retinal changes, and might enable early interventions. This concept might also apply to other ocular disorders, such as open-angle glaucoma, in which vascular factors play important pathologic roles.

Interestingly, although the vessel densities in the parafoveal and peripapillary areas were negatively correlated with AHI, the extent of the decrease seemed to be greater in the peripapillary area because each 10-unit decrease in AHI was associated with a 0.43% decrease in vessel density in the parafoveal area and 0.63% in the peripapillary area. Additionally, the moderate group had lower vessel density in the peripapillary area compared with the normal-to-mild group, but vessel density in the parafoveal area was similar in both groups. These findings suggest that the vascular impairment in moderate OSAS is more prominent in the peripapillary area. Lin et al. previously reported that the RNFL was significantly thinner in patients with severe OSAS than in patients with mild OSAS, but the macular thickness was similar in both groups. This may also support our findings. Although it is unclear why the vascular impairment differs between the peripapillary and macular area, it might be explained as follows. The vessels in the peripapillary area originate from two systems, the central retinal artery and the short posterior ciliary arteries, whereas the vessels in the macula originate from the central retinal artery. It was reported that, in glaucoma, the posterior ciliary arteries are most susceptible to the deleterious effects of high IOP whereas the central retinal artery is more resistant to these effects. In addition, Hosking et al. found an abnormal

TABLE 3. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis of AHI and Other Factors Associated With Retinal Vessel Density

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Peripapillary Vessel Density</th>
<th>Parafovea Vessel Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\beta$</td>
<td>$P$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHI, times/h</td>
<td>-0.038</td>
<td>0.004*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>0.0252</td>
<td>0.448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR, beats per min</td>
<td>-0.017</td>
<td>0.664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPP, mm Hg</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>0.395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE, diopters</td>
<td>-0.199</td>
<td>0.409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOP, mm Hg</td>
<td>0.059</td>
<td>0.642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI, kg/m$^2$</td>
<td>-0.065</td>
<td>0.596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner retinal thickness, $\mu$m</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>0.016*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple linear regression analysis was performed with adjustment for the indicated variables. $^*$ $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Figure 3. Correlations between nocturnal peripheral oxygen saturation and retinal vessel density in the parafoveal and peripapillary areas.
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TABLE 4. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis of Lowest SpO2 and Other Factors Associated with Retinal Vessel Density at the Peripapillary Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peripapillary Vessel Density</th>
<th>β</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowest SpO2, %</td>
<td>0.077</td>
<td>0.007*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR, beats/min</td>
<td>−0.026</td>
<td>0.462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPP, mm Hg</td>
<td>0.053</td>
<td>0.344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE, dipters</td>
<td>−0.236</td>
<td>0.331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOP, mm Hg</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI, kg/m²</td>
<td>−0.094</td>
<td>0.438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNFL, μm</td>
<td>0.068</td>
<td>0.020*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple linear regression analysis was performed with adjustment for the indicated variables.
* P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

response to hypercapnia in the short posterior ciliary arteries, but not in the central retinal artery, in glaucoma. These findings suggest that the ciliary vascular system might experience more severe damage than the retinal vascular system in glaucoma, supporting our finding that the reduction in vessel density was more pronounced in the peripapillary area. However, the macular area contains only capillaries or small vessels, whereas the peripapillary area contains the four principal intraretinal arteries and veins. Kornfield and Newman36 found differences in the flicker-evoked responses between the first- or second-order arterioles and capillaries. Therefore, the different origins and sizes of the vessels between the parafoveal and peripapillary areas might contribute to the prominent reduction in vessel density in OSAS patients.

Future studies with a larger number of subjects and follow-up assessments might further improve our knowledge of the ocular effects of OSAS and the correlation between retinal vessel changes and other findings, such as retinal dysfunction, in OSAS patients.

In conclusion, we found that the vessel densities in the peripapillary and parafoveal areas decreased with greater severity of OSAS, and the decrease in vessel density was more prominent in the peripapillary area.

Acknowledgments
The authors thank Jianfeng Luo, Fudan University, Shanghai, China, for providing assistance with the statistical analyses in this study. Supported in part by research grants from the National Major Scientific Equipment Program (2012YQ12008003) and the Shanghai Committee of Science and Technology (15430710500, 15DZ1942204, and 16140901000).

Disclosure: J. Yu, None; K. Xiao, None; J. Huang, None; X. Sun, None; C. Jiang, None

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