Central corneal thickness in black Cameroonian ocular hypertensive and glaucomatous subjects

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Purpose: To evaluate central corneal thickness (CCT) in a black Cameroonian population of ocular hypertensive and glaucomatous subjects.

Material and methods: This was a prospective study undertaken with an ultrasonic pachymeter from January 2009 to December 2009 in an eye clinic (INNEL Medical center) in Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Results: One hundred subjects (200 eyes) were enrolled in the study. Sixty subjects were glaucomatous (primary open angle glaucoma, POAG group), and 40 ocular hypertensive (OHT group). The mean age of the sample was 52.60 ± 12.23 years. For the whole sample, CCT was 534.71 ± 37.95 µm in the right eye and 533.61 ± 37.67 µm in the left eye, with no statistically significant difference between the 2 eyes (P = 0.446). CCT in the POAG group was 526.30 ± 37.34 µm in the right eye and 524.90 ± 35.92 µm in the left eye. CCT in the OHT group was 547.32 ± 35.71 µm in the right eye and 546.67 ± 36.85 µm in the left eye. There was a statistically significant difference between CCT of the 2 groups (right eye: P = 0.013; left eye: P = 0.007).

Conclusion: Mean CCT of ocular hypertensive subjects was thicker than CCT of glaucomatous ones in our Cameroonian sample. However, in both ocular hypertensive or glaucomatous patients, CCT of black Cameroonians is thinner than that reported in other studies in Caucasian populations.

Keywords: central corneal thickness, ocular hypertension, glaucoma, black Cameroonian

Introduction
Glaucomatous neuropathy, characterized by progressive loss of retinal ganglion cells and their axons, is manifested by a pathological optic disc and visual field damage. Ocular hypertension (OHT) is one of the risk factors. Following numerous studies in Western countries that have demonstrated the value of the measurement of central corneal thickness (CCT), it has become a routine examination as well as a measure of intraocular pressure (IOP) before OHT is proven. However, it is not performed routinely in the eye care centers in Cameroon. CCT has an impact on IOP, which is the only directly modifiable risk factor and is recognized as being a factor in progression to glaucoma in patients with OHT (factor 1–18 depending on the CCT). Inter-racial and intra-racial differences in CCT have highlighted the thinner corneas of black people compared with other races. However, most of these studies in black populations were based on the analysis of African Americans or African Caribbeans. Studies of CCT in black Africans have been few.
The purpose of this study was to evaluate CCT in a black Cameroonian population with isolated OHT or primary open angle glaucoma (POAG).

Materials and methods
This was a prospective study in a center for eye care (Medical Center Innel) in Yaoundé, Cameroon which was performed from January 1 to December 31, 2009. Verbal informed consent was obtained from all subjects who participated in this study.

Inclusion criterion
Subjects had to present an IOP higher than 21 mmHg before any treatment. This criterion was based on the average of 3 IOP measurements performed in the morning with a calibrated Goldmann applanation tonometer.

Exclusion criteria
Any person having a corneal disease or having undergone corneal eye surgery was excluded from the study. Subjects with a refractive error higher than 8 diopters for myopia, 4 diopeters for hypermetropia and 3 diopeters for astigmatism to avoid any interference on the measurement of IOP or CCT were excluded. Subjects with OHT and with an unreliable visual field (more than 30% loss of fixation, more than 20% of false positives or false negatives) were not enrolled.

Procedure
All subjects with OHT received a comprehensive eye exam. This review consisted of an evaluation of the corrected far visual acuity on the Snellen chart, a biomicroscopic examination of the anterior segment with a Haag-Streit slit lamp model, a measurement of IOP with a Goldmann applanation tonometer (mean of 3 measurements), a record of 3 visual fields with the automatic perimeter Haag-Streit model Octopus 301 white-white, a static gonioscopic examination with a Goldmann 3-mirror lens, and an examination of the fundus with a 78 diopter Volk lens after pupil dilation with tropicamide which evaluated the optic nerve head. CCT was measured (average of 5 measurements [SD < 5 µm]) by means of a hand-held ultrasound pachymeter (Quantel Medical Inc, Pocket II model, Clermont-Ferrand, France). CCT was measured in the morning between 0900 and 1200 h before taking the IOP and after instillation of 1 drop of 0.4% oxybuprocaine hydrochloride. The pachymeter probe was placed perpendicular to the center of the cornea.

All ophthalmologic examinations were performed by the same physician.

Group definitions
Diagnosis of POAG was made on the basis of 3 visual field glaucomatous abnormalities, an examination of an open irido-corneal angle of 360° and structural damage of the optic nerve head (cup/disc ratio greater than 0.4). Diagnosis of OHT was made on the basis of the absence of functional impairment in visual fields (Octopus white-white) and a normal optic cup (cup/disc ratio less than 0.4). Thus, on the basis of these criteria, 2 groups were formed: the ocular hypertensive subjects (OHT group) and the primary open angle glaucomatous subjects (POAG group).

Statistical analysis
Statistical analysis was carried out for age, sex and CCT using Epi Info 3.5.1, Open Epi Version 2.3 and, SPSS version 10. Student’s t test was used to compare the mean values of CCT according to gender and OHT versus glaucoma. The comparison of CCT between the right and the left eye was also done with the Student’s t test (paired samples). Moreover, Student’s t test (independent samples) was used to compare the mean values of CCT from our study with a reference one. The test for the analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare the means values of CCT according to age. The linear regression was used for the multivariate model. The significance of statistical tests was set at \( P < 0.05 \).

Results
Population characteristics
One hundred subjects (200 eyes) meeting the inclusion criteria were studied. The study population consisted of 53 (53%) males and 47 (47%) women. The POAG group consisted of 60 subjects, 31 men and 29 women, and the OHT group consisted of 40 subjects, 22 men and 18 women. Average age of the study population was 52.60 ± 12.23 years (min–max: 11–77 years). The age group most represented was that of 38). Average age in the POAG group was 52.60 ± 12.23 years (range: 11–77 years). The age group most represented was that of 51 to 60 years, making up 38% of subjects (n = 38). Average age for men was 51.20 ± 10.09 years (range: 11–77 years) and for women 54.17 ± 11.84 years (range: 29–77 years). The mean ages of men and women did not differ significantly (\( P > 0.05 \), t test). Average age in the POAG group was 55.93 ± 12.47 years (range: 11–77 years) and in the OHT group 47.60 ± 10.09 years (range: 23–65 years). The OHT group subjects were significantly younger than the POAG group ones (\( P = 0.0003 \), t test, Table 1).
Central corneal thickness

According to eye
Average CCT was 534.71 ± 37.95 µm (min–max: 445–639) in the right eye and 533.61 ± 37.67 µm (min–max: 444–649) in the left eye. The difference between the right and left eyes was not statistically significant (P > 0.05, paired samples t test). Average CCT of both eyes was 534.15 ± 37.7 µm.

According to gender
Men (n = 53) had an average CCT of 543.01 ± 39.03 µm (min–max: 455–639) in the right eye and 542.37 ± 39.71 µm (min–max: 462–649) in the left eye. Women (n = 47) had an average CCT of 525.34 ± 34.77 µm (min–max: 445–593) in the right eye and 523.72 ± 32.90 µm (min–max: 444–588) in the left eye. The cornea of the men was significantly thicker than that of the women (right: P = 0.027 and left P = 0.017, t test, Table 2).

According to group
Average CCT of the POAG group (n = 60) was 526.30 ± 37.34 µm (min–max: 445–615) in the right eye and 524.90 ± 35.92 µm (min–max: 444–604) in the left eye. In the OHT group (n = 40), average CCT was 547.32 ± 35.71 µm (min–max: 463–639) in the right eye and 546.67 ± 36.85 µm (min–max: 471–649) in the left eye. Average CCT in the OHT group was significantly greater than that of the POAG group (right: P = 0.013 and left P = 0.007, t test, Table 3). The linear regression shows that this difference of CCT between the 2 groups was not correlated with age or gender (Table 4). Moreover, within each group (OHT and POAG), age had no significant effect on CCT (Table 5, Figure 1).

Discussion

Age and gender
In the study population, OHT group subjects were significantly younger than POAG group subjects. The age difference between the 2 groups can be explained by the increased incidence of glaucoma with age regardless of race. The average age of subjects in the POAG group was higher than that found by Fanny et al (44.4 ± 12.7 years, n = 170) in a black population (Ivorian). However, it is close to the average age of the population studied by Mercieca et al (61.9 ± 9.1 years, n = 36), also in a study on black African subjects, and below the average age reported by Bron et al and La Rosa et al in Caucasian populations (minimum of mean ages reported: 67 years). This can be explained by the precocity of POAG in black subjects highlighted in various comparative studies.

Central corneal thickness

According to eye
In our study, average CCT of the cornea of the right and left eyes didn’t present a statistically significant difference. Our results are concordant with those of Bron et al, La Rosa et al, and Fanny et al, which also noted the absence of a statistically significant difference between the right and the left eyes.

According to gender
Average CCT was significantly thicker in men than women despite no statistically significant difference in their

Table 2 Central corneal thickness (CCT) according to gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Right CCT</th>
<th></th>
<th>Left CCT</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean ± SD (µm)</td>
<td>min–max (95% CI)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Mean ± SD (µm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>543.01 ± 39.03</td>
<td>455–639</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>542.37 ± 39.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(532.50–553.49)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(531.61–552.98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>525.34 ± 34.77</td>
<td>445–593</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>523.72 ± 32.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(515.38–535.22)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(514.29–553.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>0.0276</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4 Linear regression of central corneal thickness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Coefficient Right eye</th>
<th>Standard error Right eye</th>
<th>F-test</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>Coefficient Left eye</th>
<th>Standard error Left eye</th>
<th>F-test</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.316</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
<td>0.9877</td>
<td>-0.164</td>
<td>0.311</td>
<td>0.2769</td>
<td>0.5999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>20.498</td>
<td>7.813</td>
<td>6.8837</td>
<td>0.0103</td>
<td>19.826</td>
<td>7.683</td>
<td>6.6582</td>
<td>0.0114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>17.035</td>
<td>7.274</td>
<td>5.4772</td>
<td>0.02135</td>
<td>17.532</td>
<td>7.158</td>
<td>5.9985</td>
<td>0.01615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>517.227</td>
<td>19.098</td>
<td>733.4551</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>525.001</td>
<td>18.783</td>
<td>781.2869</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations:** OHT, ocular hypertension; POAg, primary open angle glaucoma.

According to age

Although numerous studies have shown a decrease of CCT related to age,15,19,20 there was no statistically significant difference of CCT due to age within each group (POAG and OHT) in our study.

According to group (POAG or OHT)

Mean CCT of POAG group subjects (n = 60) is comparable to that found by Mercieca et al19 (CCT in Nigerian glaucomatous subjects: 527.36 mm).19 However, our results, although slightly higher than those found by Fanny et al18 (C CCT in glaucomatous Ivory Coast subjects: 519.6 ± 32.6 μm) do not differ significantly (P = 0.1102, 2-sample independent t test).

Our results are also close to those of Rosa et al22 (CCT of African American subjects: right, 529.5 ± 9.6 μm and left, 526.5 ± 36 mm). On the contrary, average CCT of Caucasian glaucomatous populations is greater than that found in black populations (Bron et al: 536 ± 34 μm [n = 63], La Rosa et al: 558.7 ± 30.2 μm in the right eye and 558.6 ± 30.3 μm in the left eye [n = 13], Singh et al: 547 ± 34 μm [n = 13]). In addition, mean CCT of the POAG group is similar to that of Omgbwa et al19 based on the study of a Cameroonian nonglaucomatous population (528.74 ± 35.89 μm, n = 970 eyes, P = 0.73, 2-sample independent t test).

Average CCT of OHT group subjects (n = 40), although thicker, is less than that found by Herman et al3 (594 ± 37 μm) and Bron et al (592 ± 39 μm) in Caucasian populations. Therefore, the mean CCT of black Africans and African Americans is thinner than that of Caucasian subjects regardless of whether the subject is glaucomatous or not (Table 6). Although individuals within a group may exhibit variations in CCT (Figure 2), average CCT of the OHT group was significantly thicker than that of the POAG group. On this point, our results are similar to those of other authors (Meideros et al,6 Kniestedt et al,13 and Singh et al,21). Thus, these results suggest that CCT, regardless of race, is thicker in the ocular hypertensive subject than in the POAG subject. In addition many studies2,6,20 show that CCT of a glaucomatous subject is comparable to that of a healthy subject regardless of race. This may explain the concordance between the average CCT of the POAG group and that of the sample of Cameroonian healthy subjects studied by Omgbwa et al.19 Based on the fact that Goldmann applanation tonometer is calibrated for corneas of 520 μm, and taking into account the reference values of the thickness of the cornea between 527 and 560 μm,25 the IOP of 70% of glaucomatous subjects and of 60% of ocular hypertensive subjects would have needed a correction factor related to the thickness of their corneas (overestimation of IOP in

Table 5 Central corneal thickness (CCT) according to age and groups (POAG, OHT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Glaucoma Right CCT</th>
<th>Glaucoma Left CCT</th>
<th>Ocular hypertension Right CCT</th>
<th>Ocular hypertension Left CCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;50 years</td>
<td>538.28 ± 44.29 (14)</td>
<td>538.28 ± 41.750 (14)</td>
<td>547 ± 38.23 (18)</td>
<td>546.61 ± 41.85 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59 years</td>
<td>519.22 ± 36.13 (27)</td>
<td>520.48 ± 34.39 (27)</td>
<td>545.64 ± 29.36 (17)</td>
<td>544.11 ± 28.63 (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 years and more</td>
<td>527.52 ± 32.83 (19)</td>
<td>521.31 ± 32.86 (19)</td>
<td>554.20 ± 52.03 (5)</td>
<td>555.60 ± 48.88 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P (ANOVA)</td>
<td>0.3011</td>
<td>0.2986</td>
<td>0.8986</td>
<td>0.8360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations:** OHT, ocular hypertension; POAg, primary open angle glaucoma.
Table 6 Comparison of central corneal thickness (CCT) through different studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Glaucomatous</th>
<th>Ocular hypertensives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black Africans</td>
<td>Black Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our study</td>
<td>R: 526.30 ± 37.34 (n = 60 subjects)</td>
<td>L: 524.90 ± 35.92 (n = 60 subjects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanny et al</td>
<td>R: 519.6 ± 32.6 (n = 170 subjects)</td>
<td>L: 519.8 ± 32.7 (n = 170 subjects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercieca et al</td>
<td>526 ± 38 (n = 36 subjects)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Rosa et al</td>
<td>R: 529.5 ± 9.6 (n = 29 subjects)</td>
<td>L: 526.5 ± 36 (n = 29 subjects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singh et al</td>
<td>547 ± 34 (n = 13 subjects)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bron et al</td>
<td>536 ± 34 (n = 63 eyes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1 Right eye CCT according to age and groups.

Abbreviations: OHT, ocular hypertension; POAG, primary open angle glaucoma; CCT, central corneal thickness.

Conclusion

This study suggests that CCT in ocular hypertensive subjects is thicker than that of glaucomatous ones in the black Cameroonian population. Because CCT varies among individuals, it appears to be an important parameter in any OHT detected mainly in black subjects in whom the early onset and severity of glaucoma has been demonstrated. Thus, CCT can help to diagnose a true, elevated IOP in any patient with suspected open-angle glaucoma, be used in follow-up of a glaucomatous subject, or to diagnose an ocular hypertensive case. CCT should therefore be widely used in daily practice. Even though the impact of CCT on IOP is proven, there is no universal consensus on the formula to be used for IOP adjustment. Therefore, the IOP adjustment formula remains the choice of each ophthalmologist. For the future,
the tendency should be toward the use of tonometers less influenced by CCT.

Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this paper.

References