Abstract

Background: Lifestyle plays an important role in the development of diabetic retinopathy. The lifestyle in Guangzhou is different from other cities in China as the Cantonese prefer eating rice porridge, but not spicy foods. The objectives of this study were to investigate the prevalence and determinants of diabetic retinopathy in a high-risk population of Guangzhou.

Methods: Subjects (619 totals) aged over 45 years old, without known diabetes were recruited from five randomly selected Guangzhou communities in 2009–2010. All participants were invited to complete the Finnish Diabetes Risk Score (FINDRISC) questionnaire. Subjects with FINDRISC score \( \geq 9 \) were included in the study, and underwent an investigation of demographic data, a standardized physical examination, ocular fundus examination, and laboratory analyses. The minimum criterion for diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy was the presence of at least one microaneurysm.

Results: Of 619 subjects, 208 eligible subjects (122 women) with FINDRISC score \( \geq 9 \) were included in the study. The mean age was 69.2 ± 8.5 years. Diabetic retinopathy was detected in 31 subjects, and the prevalence of diabetic retinopathy in subjects with high risk for diabetes was 14.9%. In binary logistic regression analysis, risk factors associated with diabetic retinopathy were history of impaired glucose regulation (odds ratio (OR), 7.194; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.083, 47.810), higher hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c; OR, 2.912; 95% CI: 1.009, 8.402), higher two-hour postprandial plasma glucose level (OR, 1.014; 95% CI: 1.003, 1.025), and presence of microalbuminuria (OR, 5.387; 95% CI: 1.255, 23.129).

Conclusions: Diabetic retinopathy was prevalent in a high-risk Chinese population from Guangzhou. Histories of impaired glucose regulation and microalbuminuria were strong risk factors for diabetic retinopathy.

Keywords: Finnish diabetes risk score, People with high risk for diabetes, Diabetic retinopathy, Prevalence, Risk factors

Background

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a common chronic microvascular diabetic complication, and it is the leading cause of visual impairment among working adults in the Western world [1]. Apart from visual morbidity, the presence of DR may indicate microcirculatory dysfunction in other organ systems [2,3]. Therefore, investigating the prevalence of DR is important. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) and prediabetes increases with increasing age. The prevalence of prediabetes among Chinese adults aged over 45 years was dramatically higher than in those aged between 20 and 30 years [4]. However, type 2 diabetes (T2DM) is often not diagnosed until complications appear. Jia et al. [5] showed that the prevalence of DR in the Chinese prediabetic population was 2.5%, and Lee et al. [6] showed that the prevalence of diabetic retinopathy was 18.2% among recently diagnosed diabetic patients (diabetic duration ≤ 1 year) in Hong Kong, China.

Lifestyle plays an important role in the development of DR [7], and the lifestyle of Guangzhou is different from that of other cities. The Cantonese prefer eating rice porridge, but not spicy foods. The individual postprandial blood glucose level dramatically increases after eating rice porridge in a short time period, which increases the burden of pancreatic island beta (\( \beta \) cell function. Chaiyasit et al. [8] reported that people receiving capiscum had lower plasma glucose levels and higher plasma insulin levels than people in the placebo group. Capsaicin may be a useful phytochemical for attenuating obesity-related complications, such as diabetes [9]. However, the prevalence of DR...
has not been investigated for people with high risk for diabetes in Guangzhou.

The Finnish Diabetes Risk Score (FINDRISC) questionnaire is a fast, simple, inexpensive, noninvasive, and reliable tool to identify individuals with high risk for diabetes, and it has been widely used in different countries for identification of diabetic high-risk individuals [10-21]. In the present study, we focused on people aged over 45 years, and used the FINDRISC to identify individuals with high risk for diabetes. We then evaluated the prevalence of DR and associated risk factors.

Methods
Study population and design
A total of 650 subjects, aged over 45 years without known diabetes, were randomly recruited from five communities in Guangzhou between July 2009 and May 2010. Exclusion criteria were known DM, cancer, hepatic failure, renal failure, severe psychiatric disturbance, and any other systemic medical condition. Thirteen subjects were excluded from the study. All 637 subjects were invited to complete the FINDRISC questionnaire, which contained questions about age, body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference, family history of diabetes, history of antihypertensive drug treatment and impaired glucose regulation (IGR), physical activity, and daily consumption of fruits or vegetables. Eighteen subjects failed to complete the FINDRISC questionnaire, and the study response rate was 97.2% (619/637). Among 619 subjects, 208 subjects with FINDRISC score ≥9 were included in the study. A total of 208 included subjects received a screening for DR, a standard oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), a physical examination (height, weight, waist circumference, hip circumference, and blood pressure), a collection of blood samples to determine the level of fasting plasma glucose (FPG), two-hour postprandial plasma glucose (2hPG) levels, glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) concentration, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels, total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), and a collection of first morning urine to determine the level of urinary albumin. The study protocols were conducted in accordance with the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of ZhuJiang Hospital of Southern Medical University. All patients provided written, informed consent (Figure 1).

Anthropometric and laboratory measurements
Weight was measured using a balance-beam scale with clothing included. Height was measured using the clinic stadiometer, with the Frankfort plane held horizontal. The BMI was calculated as weight (kg) divided by squared height (m²). Waist circumference was measured at the midpoint between the lowest rib margin and the iliac

![Flowchart of the samples collected.](http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/13/633)
crest, and hip circumference was measured at the maximum circumference over the buttocks. Blood pressure was the average of three measurements obtained by a sphygmomanometer at 2-min intervals.

FPG and 2hPG were measured by the glucose oxidase method. HbA1c was measured by high-performance liquid chromatography (HLC-723G7, Tosoh, Tokyo, Japan). TC, TG, HDL-C, and LDL-C were measured by enzymatic methods. The urinary albumin level was measured by quantitative immunoturbidimetry (BN Prospect, Siemens, Berlin, Germany).

Retinal photography and retinopathy assessment
Non-stereoscopic 45° photographs of the posterior pole were taken from both eyes of each subject obtained by a non-mydriatic fundus photographic instrument (D80, Canon, Tokyo, Japan). The fundus photographs were examined by two trained and experienced ophthalmologists. The minimum criterion for diagnosis of DR was the presence of at least one microaneurysm [22]. Retinopathy grading was based on the results of the worst eye, and the retinopathy severity score was assigned according to the International Clinical DR Disease Severity Scale [23] as follows: Grade 0, no abnormalities; Grade 1, mild non-proliferative retinopathy (microaneurysm only); Grade 2, moderate non-proliferative retinopathy (more than just microaneurysms, but less than Grade 3); Grade 3, severe non-proliferative retinopathy; Grade 4, proliferative retinopathy. Vision-threatening retinopathy (VTR) was defined as the presence of severe non-proliferative retinopathy, proliferative retinopathy, or clinically significant macular edema. All photographs were gradable, and the assessments of DR by two ophthalmologists were consistent.

Definitions
The diagnosis of DM and IGR were previously defined based on the 1999 World Health Organization (WHO) diagnostic criteria [24]. IGR included impaired fasting glucose (6.1 mmol/L ≤ FPG < 7.0 mmol/L) as well as impaired glucose tolerance (7.8 mmol/L ≤ 2hPG < 11.1 mmol/L). Diabetes and IGR were determined based on OGTT. Pre-diabetes was defined as either impaired fasting glucose or impaired glucose tolerance. Hypertension was diagnosed as systolic blood pressure (SBP) ≥ 140 mm Hg and/or diastolic blood pressure (DBP) ≥ 90 mm Hg at examinations, and hypertension was also defined if the participant had a previous physician diagnosis [25]. Microalbuminuria was diagnosed as the urinary albumin concentration ≥ 30 mg/L and <300 mg/L.

Statistical analysis
All analyses were performed using SPSS software version 13.0. Normally distributed and continuous variables were presented as mean ± standard deviation. Categorical variables were expressed as percentages, and the χ² test was used for comparisons of proportions. The basic characteristics of the individuals with and without DR were compared using the Independent-Samples t-test for normally distributed and continuous variables. Binary logistic regression was used to assess the associations between DR and the other parameters evaluated. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated. The A value of p < 0.05 was considered statistically significant (two-tailed).

Results
Clinical characteristics of the study population
All 619 subjects completed the FINDRISC questionnaire, 208 subjects (86 males) with FINDRISC score ≥ 9 were included in the study, and the mean age was 69.2 ± 8.5 years. Compared with subjects without DR (Table 1), subjects with DR had higher HbA1c, FPG, and 2hPG levels, higher FINDRISC scores, higher urinary albumin levels, higher ratios of microalbuminuria, and history of IGR.

Among 208 subjects with a FINDRISC score ≥ 9, 55 subjects (26.4%) had DM, 84 subjects (40.4%) had IGR, and 69 subjects (33.2%) had normal glucose tolerance (NGT). There was no significant difference in prevalence of DR among five communities (p = 0.979).

Prevalence of DR
Among 208 included subjects with a FINDRISC score ≥ 9, 27 had mild non-proliferative DR, two had moderate non-proliferative DR, one had severe non-proliferative DR, one had proliferative DR, and the total prevalence of DR was 14.9%. The prevalence of VTR was 1.4%.

As shown in Table 2, the prevalence of DR increased with increasing FINDRISC score (p = 0.041). The prevalence of patients with FINDRISC scores ≤ 10, ≤ 12, and > 12 was 8.2%, 20.3%, and 21.2%, respectively. The prevalence of DR in subjects with DM was dramatically higher than in subjects without DM (38.2% vs. 6.5%, p < 0.001). The prevalence of DR in subjects with DM was also dramatically higher than in subjects with IGR (38.2% vs. 7.1%, p < 0.001). However, there was no significant difference between subjects with IGR and subjects with NGT (7.1% vs. 5.8%, p = 0.995).

Compared with subjects without history of IGR (Table 2), subjects with history of IGR had higher prevalence of DR (47.1% vs. 12.0%, p = 0.001). Compared with subjects without microalbuminuria, subjects with microalbuminuria had higher prevalence of DR (38.5% vs. 11.5%, p = 0.001). The prevalence of DR in subjects with hypertension was slightly higher than in subjects without hypertension. However, there was no
significant difference between the two groups (16.0% vs. 11.1%, p = 0.420).

Risk factors for DR
In the present study, we carried out a full multivariable binary logistic analysis using the enter method to evaluate the risk factors for DR. The presence of DR was a dependent parameter, and age, gender, family history of DM, history of IGR, SBP, DBP, BMI, waist circumference, hip circumference, HbA1c, FPG, 2hPG, TC, TG, HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, FINDRISC score, physical activity, daily consumption of fruits or vegetables, history of antihypertensive drug treatment, and microalbuminuria were independent parameters. As shown in Table 3, the results of binary logistic analysis showed that history of IGR (OR, 7.194; 95% CI: 1.083, 47.810) and macroalbuminuria (OR, 5.387; 95% CI: 1.255, 23.129) were highly associated with the development of DR. Every 1% increase in HbA1c increased the risk for DR by 2.912 times (OR, 2.912; 95% CI: 1.009, 8.402). Every 1 mmol/L increase in 2hPG increased the risk for DR by 1.014 times (OR, 1.014; 95% CI: 1.003, 1.025).

Discussion
Although the economy of China has made rapid progress in the past few decades, the knowledge of health care remains deficient, and not enough adequate emphasis is placed on regular physical examinations. Moreover, more than 50% of China’s population lives in rural communities, where both the economic and medical conditions are worse than in non-rural communities, and the people in rural communities often do not go to hospital to see a doctor until they have serious diseases. The prevalence of diabetes increased from 0.67% in 1980 to 9.7% in 2008 in the Chinese population, and that approximately 92.4 million of the population 20 years of age or older had diabetes [4]. However, in 60.7% of these cases, the diabetes was undiagnosed. Therefore, there is a failure to diagnose diabetes in China [4].

FINDRISC is a fast, simple, inexpensive, noninvasive, but reliable tool used to identify individuals with high risk for diabetes. It has been used in different countries for identification of diabetic high-risk individuals [10-21]. Therefore, in the present study we used the FINDRISC questionnaire to identify individuals with high risk for

| Table 1 Clinical characteristics of the study population |
|--------------------------------------------------------|
| With DR (n = 31) | Without DR (n = 177) | p value |
|------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Age (years)      | 69.84 ± 7.90         | 69.06 ± 8.57 | 0.636 |
| Gender           |                      |        | 0.472 |
| Male             | 11 (35.5%)           | 75 (42.4%) |        |
| Female           | 20 (64.5%)           | 102 (57.6%) |        |
| Body mass index (kg/m²) | 27.31 ± 3.06   | 26.49 ± 3.14 | 0.181 |
| Waist circumference (cm) | 90.10 ± 7.03   | 89.66 ± 7.92 | 0.774 |
| Hip circumference (cm) | 100.74 ± 6.21  | 99.42 ± 6.55 | 0.206 |
| HbA1c (%)        | 6.54 ± 1.38          | 5.59 ± 0.59 | 0.010 |
| FPG (mmol/L)     | 6.97 ± 2.34          | 5.70 ± 0.94 | 0.005 |
| 2hPG (mmol/L)    | 13.71 ± 5.24         | 8.95 ± 3.36 | <0.001 |
| Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg) | 139.23 ± 17.24 | 139.88 ± 19.58 | 0.861 |
| Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg) | 80.39 ± 10.42 | 80.38 ± 10.56 | 0.997 |
| Hypertension     | 26(83.9%)            | 137(77.4%) | 0.420 |
| Total cholesterol (mmol/L) | 5.62 ± 1.17    | 5.23 ± 1.47 | 0.165 |
| Triglycerides (mmol/L) | 2.52 ± 2.45    | 2.23 ± 1.66 | 0.408 |
| HDL-cholesterol (mmol/L) | 1.36 ± 0.32    | 1.40 ± 0.33 | 0.545 |
| LDL-cholesterol (mmol/L) | 3.57 ± 0.83    | 3.47 ± 1.00 | 0.580 |
| Urine albumin (mg/L) | 13.9 (11.2-30.3) | 11.5 (11.2-15.8) | 0.022 |
| Microalbuminuria | 10(32.3%)           | 169(9%0) | <0.001 |
| Family history of diabetes mellitus | 2(6.5%)  | 9(5.1%) | 0.670 |
| History of impaired glucose regulation | 8(25.8%) | 9(5.1%) | 0.001 |
| History of antihypertensive drug treatment | 18(58.1%) | 98(55.4%) | 0.780 |
| Physical activity (≥ 4 hours per week) | 17(54.8%) | 100(56.5%) | 0.864 |
| Daily consumption of fruits or vegetables | 25(80.6%) | 129(72.9%) | 0.363 |
| The FINDRISC score | 12.06 ± 2.56 | 11.08 ± 2.14 | 0.023 |

DR diabetic retinopathy, FINDRISC Finnish diabetes risk score.
Table 2 Prevalence of DR in subgroups

| FINDRISC score | Prevalence of DR | p value |
|----------------|------------------|---------|
| ≤ 10           | 8.2% (8/97)      | 0.041   |
| 10 < Score ≤ 12| 20.3% (12/59)    |         |
| >12            | 21.2% (11/52)    |         |
| Results of OGTT| ≤ 10 8.2% (8/97) | <0.001  |
|                | 10 < Score ≤ 12 |         |
|                | >12 20.3% (12/59)|         |
| History of impaired glucose regulation | Yes 47.1% (8/17) | 0.001 |
|                | No 12.0% (23/191)|         |
| Hypertension   | Yes 16.0% (26/163)| 0.420|
|                | No 11.1% (5/45)  |         |
| Microalbuminuria| Yes 38.5% (10/26)| 0.001 |
|                | No 11.5% (21/182)|         |

Table 3 Risk factors for DR in subjects with FINDRISC score ≥ 9

| Risk Factor                              | p value | Odds ratio | 95% CI      |
|------------------------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Age (years)                              | 0.588   | 1.019      | 0.952-1.090|
| Gender                                   | 0.110   | 2.959      | 0.781-11.210|
| Family history of diabetes               | 0.541   | 0.492      | 0.051-4.784|
| History of impaired glucose regulation   | 0.041   | 7.194      | 1.083-47.810|
| Body mass index (kg/m²)                  | 0.752   | 0.949      | 0.686-1.312|
| Waist circumference (cm)                 | 0.583   | 0.968      | 0.860-1.088|
| Hips circumference (cm)                  | 0.083   | 1.147      | 0.982-1.339|
| History of antihypertensive drug treatment| 0.641   | 0.747      | 0.219-2.548|
| Physical activity (≥ 4 hours per week)   | 0.195   | 0.443      | 0.129-1.517|
| Daily consumption of fruits or vegetables| 0.608   | 1.446      | 0.353-5.922|
| FINDRISC score                           | 0.091   | 1.021      | 0.739-1.411|
| HbA1c (%)                                | 0.048   | 2.912      | 1.083-47.810|
| Fasting plasma glucose (mmol/L)          | 0.126   | 0.972      | 0.937-1.008|
| 2 h postprandial plasma glucose (mmol/L) | 0.015   | 1.014      | 1.003-1.025|
| Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg)          | 0.855   | 0.997      | 0.965-1.030|
| Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)         | 0.480   | 1.024      | 0.959-1.092|
| Total cholesterol (mmol/L)               | 0.189   | 1.486      | 0.823-2.683|
| Triglycerides (mmol/L)                   | 0.359   | 0.863      | 0.631-1.182|
| HDL-cholesterol (mmol/L)                 | 0.449   | 0.489      | 0.077-3.117|
| LDL-cholesterol (mmol/L)                 | 0.661   | 0.830      | 0.362-1.907|
| Microalbuminuria                         | 0.023   | 5.387      | 1.255-23.129|

FINDRISC Finnish diabetes risk score, HDL high-density lipoprotein, LDL low-density lipoprotein.
DR is a common chronic microvascular diabetic complication, and many studies had shown that higher plasma glucose level is an important risk factor for DR [5,22,28-32]. Interestingly, the present study indicates that the history of IGR is a strong risk factor for DR (OR, 7.194; 95% CI: 1.083 – 47.810). There are several reasons that may partly explain why the history of IGR is a strong risk factor for DR, and why the history of IGR is a much stronger risk factor than HbA1c or 2hPG levels. First, T2DM is often not diagnosed until complications appear. Lee et al. [6] reported that the prevalence of DR in patients with recently diagnosed diabetes was 18.2% in Hong Kong, China. Jia et al. [5] indicated that the prevalence of DR in Chinese patients with prediabetes and newly diagnosed diabetes was 2.5% and 4.9%, respectively. Second, a long-term observation study showed that approximately 70% of patients with IGR would finally progress to diabetes. Consistent with the above study, the present study showed that 52.9% (9/17) of patients with history of IGR were diabetic. Third, compared with subjects without a history of diabetes, patients with a history of diabetes had a higher ratio of microalbuminuria, higher HbA1c, and higher 2hPG levels. Further studies are needed to clarify these findings.

Some studies indicated that hypertension was a risk factor for DR in diabetes [22,27,32,35,36]. The UK Prospective Diabetes Study (UKPDS) reported that intensive control of blood pressure significantly reduced the incidence of DR [37]. However, other studies indicated that hypertension was not a risk factor for DR [5,31,38,39]. In the present study, although hypertension was not a significant risk factor for DR, the prevalence of DR in subjects with hypertension was slightly higher than in subjects without hypertension (16.0% vs. 11.1%, p = 0.420).

The present study used the FINDRISC questionnaire to identify individuals with high risk for diabetes and partly confirmed that it also was a reliable tool to identify individuals with high risk for diabetes in a Chinese population. In addition, microalbuminuria and the history of IGR were found to be risk factors for DR in the Chinese population with high risk for diabetes.

The limitations of our study should be noted. First, it was a cross-sectional investigation and the sample size was small. Second, the minimum criterion for diagnosis of DR was the presence of at least one microaneurysm. However, microaneurysm is not pathognomonic for diabetes mellitus. This may also occur in hypertension or other diseases, and hypertension and diabetic retinopathy share a number of similar morphological features, especially at their early stages [40]. Therefore, the estimated prevalence of DR may be incorrect and slightly high. Third, we used 45 photographs of the central fundus to assess and diagnose DR, rather than fundus fluorescein angiography. Thus, individuals with DR, especially at an early stage, may not be diagnosed.

**Conclusions**

In summary, the FINDRISC questionnaire may also be a reliable tool to identify individuals with high risk for diabetes in China. The prevalence of DR was high in a Chinese population at high risk for diabetes. Compared with subjects with low FINDRISC scores, the prevalence of DR in subjects with high FINDRISC scores was dramatically higher. The history of IGR and the presence of microalbuminuria were strong risk factors for DR in the Chinese high-risk population. Risk factors also included higher HbA1c and 2hPG levels. As metabolic disorders are controllable, using the FINDRISC questionnaire to identify individuals with high risk for diabetes, regular screening for diabetes and DR in individuals with high FINDRISC scores, IGR, or microalbuminuria, may reduce the number of individuals who develop diabetes or DR.

**Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

**Authors’ contributions**

WX and RYZ gave the biggest contributions to the passage; DHC gave the point about the passage; RPC, JS, and RY helped with the FINDRISC questionnaires, acquisition of data, analysis, interpretation of data, and manuscript revisions. XYK and HC analyzed the photographs. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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