Pterygium and associated factors among adults: a hospital-based prospective study

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The aim of this hospital-based study was to assess the prevalence and associated factors of pterygium among adult patients visiting the Ophthalmology Outpatient Department (OPD) in the Jigme Dorji Wangchuck National Referral Hospital (JDWNRH), Thimphu. Methods: A cross sectional study was carried out in the ophthalmology OPD in the national referral hospital, Thimphu from 1st January, 2018 to 31st December, 2018, during which 1599 adult patients were selected through systematic random sampling. Results: The prevalence of pterygium was 12.8% (95% CI: 11.2 -14.5). Among 271 eyes with pterygium, the distribution of grade 1, grade 2 and grade 3 pterygium was 34.7%, 56.1% and 9.2% respectively. Pterygium was most common in the age group of 36-55 years. The significant factors associated with pterygium were age group, occupation and usage of sunglasses. Individuals who were 36-55 years (adjusted OR 2.70, 95% CI 1.82-4.0) and >55 years (adjusted OR 2.17, 95% CI 1.34-3.50) had significantly higher risk than 18-35 years (p<0.002), and not using sunglasses (adjusted OR 1.97, 95% CI 1.17-3.33, p=0.007) significantly increased the risk of pterygium. Indoor occupation, particularly being a student was protective against pterygium (OR 0.08, 95% CI 10.02-0.33, p<0.001). Only 14.1% used sunglasses and among them, 27.6% were aware that sunglasses can protect from ultraviolet radiation. Conclusions: This study found a high prevalence of pterygium among adults aged 18 years and above. Those aged 36-55 years and an occupation involving outdoor activities were affected more. Encouraging usage of sunglasses may reduce pterygium.

Keywords: Associated factors; Hospital-based; Prevalence; Pterygium.

INTRODUCTION

Pterygium (Greek: pterygos, meaning “wing”) is a triangular fibrovascular subepithelial ingrowth of degenerative bulbar conjunctival tissue over the limbus onto the cornea¹. Pterygium is one of the most common chronic eye diseases. The reported global prevalence ranges from 0.74% to 39.6%, depending on the population studied²-³. A meta-analysis of 20 studies reported a pooled prevalence rate of pterygium of 10.2% in the general population⁴. Several population-based studies have shown that the prevalence of pterygium varied with age, gender, occupation and the place of residence⁵-⁷. The exact etiology of pterygium is unknown; however, a strong positive correlation has been found with increased cumulative exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation⁸. Numerous studies have found an increased prevalence of pterygium in Asia and other countries in the “pterygium belt” located between 37º north and the south of the equator⁹-¹⁰. A study conducted in Australia reported a significant association between pterygium and increased skin and hair pigmentation and sun related damage¹¹. Pterygium is associated with older age, outdoor occupation, male gender and low educational level⁴,⁷, ¹⁰,¹². Pterygium can cause significant ocular surface irritation and tear film disturbances¹³. It can also result in corneal irregularity, inducing significant amount of astigmatism¹⁴,¹⁵. If pterygium is left untreated and protective measures are not taken, fibrovascular growth of conjunctiva over the visual axis can impair vision¹⁶.

The specific objectives of the study are to describe the socio-demographic profile of adult patients presenting with pterygium to the Ophthalmology Out Patient Department at JDWNRH Hospital and to assess awareness of use of sunglasses to prevent pterygium.

METHODS

This hospital-based cross-sectional study was conducted on patients presenting to the Ophthalmology OPD at the National Referral Hospital in Thimphu for a period of one year from 1st January, 2018 to 31st December, 2018. The study was conducted in accordance with the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki and the study protocol was approved by the Research Ethics Board.
of Health, Ministry of Health vide approval letter No. REBH/Approval/2017/069.

Systematic random sampling technique was used to recruit the participants. The OPD sees an average of 100 (N) patients in a day. With the aim to interview up to 10 (N) participants a day, every tenth patient was selected and interviewed. The OPD reception desk issued a serial number to each patient. Every day, the first patient was randomly selected by generating a random number. A random number from one to ten was generated using a random number generator application. Thereafter, every tenth patient was selected until the last tenth patient in a day. If the selected patient falls within the exclusion criteria, then the next tenth patient was interviewed. Patients below the age of 18 years, old cases of pterygium and those who refused to consent were excluded from the study.

**Data collection**

Data was obtained by administering a pre-tested and well-structured questionnaire, administered by a Resident or Consultant Ophthalmologist. Age was categorized into three categories based on likelihood of current ocular sun exposure, young adults (aged 18-35 years), middle-aged adults (aged 36-55 years), and older adults (aged 56 years and above). Following the interview, participants were subjected to ophthalmic examination which included measurement of visual acuity, refraction and slit-lamp bio-microscopy examination.

**Definition of pterygium**

The grading of pterygium was based on the extent of corneal involvement by the apex of the pterygium. The size of pterygium (distance in millimeters from the limbus to the apex of the lesion on the cornea) was measured using the slit beam of the slit lamp biomicroscope.

- Grade one: Apex of triangular fibrovascular growth of conjunctiva crossing limbus but less than 2 mm onto the cornea.
- Grade two: Apex of triangular fibrovascular growth of conjunctiva extends up to 4 mm of cornea
- Grade three: Apex of triangular fibrovascular growth of conjunctiva encroaches onto more than 4 mm of cornea and involves the visual axis.

**Statistical analysis**

Data was entered into and managed using EpiData version 3.1. Descriptive data was analyzed using EpiData Analysis version 2.2.2.183. Statistical analysis was done utilizing the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (IBM SPSS version 21)

**RESULTS**

Of the 1625 adults that were selected through the sampling process, 1599 (98.4%) participated in the study. Among the participants, 56.9% were female and 43.1% were male. Majority of participants belonged to 18-35 years age group (46.2%). Of 1599 adults, 204 individuals had pterygium, so the prevalence of pterygium among patients aged 18 years and above was 12.8% (Figure 1).

The distribution of pterygium according to socio-demographic variables is as shown in Table 1.

Among 204 participants with pterygium, 87 (42.6%) were involving the right eye, 50 (24.5%) involved the left eye and 67 (32.8%) involved both the eyes. The distribution of grade of pterygium by eyes involved among the study group is depicted in Figure 2.
Table 1. Distribution of pterygium according to socio-demographic variables in patients presenting to Ophthalmology Outpatient Department of the National Referral Hospital, Thimphu, Bhutan during the period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

| Socio demographic variables | No Pterygium | Pterygium | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------|
|                             | n           | %         | n     | %         | n     | %     |
| Age group (years)           |             |           |       |           |       |       |
| 18-35                       | 694         | 49.7      | 44    | 21.6      | 738   | 46.2  |
| 36-55                       | 441         | 31.6      | 105   | 51.5      | 546   | 34.1  |
| 56 and above                | 260         | 18.6      | 55    | 27.0      | 315   | 19.7  |
| Sex                         |             |           |       |           |       |       |
| Female                      | 870         | 62.4      | 116   | 56.9      | 986   | 61.7  |
| Male                        | 525         | 37.6      | 88    | 43.1      | 613   | 38.3  |
| Education level             |             |           |       |           |       |       |
| No schooling                | 506         | 36.3      | 94    | 46.1      | 600   | 37.5  |
| Non-formal education        | 38          | 2.7       | 7     | 13.4      | 45    | 2.8   |
| Primary/lower secondary     | 187         | 13.4      | 29    | 14.2      | 216   | 13.5  |
| Higher secondary            | 408         | 29.2      | 45    | 22.1      | 453   | 28.3  |
| Diploma                     | 53          | 3.8       | 6     | 2.9       | 59    | 3.7   |
| Degree or higher            | 164         | 11.8      | 21    | 10.3      | 185   | 11.6  |
| Monastic                    | 39          | 2.8       | 2     | 1.0       | 41    | 2.6   |
| Occupation                  |             |           |       |           |       |       |
| Farmer                      | 296         | 21.2      | 70    | 34.3      | 366   | 22.9  |
| Housewives/Househusband     | 329         | 23.6      | 46    | 22.5      | 375   | 23.5  |
| Office goers                | 310         | 22.2      | 47    | 23.0      | 357   | 22.3  |
| Military                    | 25          | 1.8       | 8     | 3.9       | 33    | 2.1   |
| Student                     | 237         | 17.0      | 2     | 1.0       | 239   | 14.9  |
| Monastics                   | 51          | 3.7       | 1     | 0.5       | 52    | 3.3   |
| Construction/Industrial Workers | 46     | 3.3       | 8     | 3.9       | 54    | 3.4   |
| Others                      | 101         | 7.2       | 22    | 10.8      | 123   | 7.7   |
| Use of sunglasses           |             |           |       |           |       |       |
| Yes                         | 206         | 14.8      | 19    | 9.3       | 225   | 14.1  |
| No                          | 1189        | 85.2      | 185   | 90.7      | 1374  | 85.9  |
| Total (n)                   | **1395**    | **100**   | **204** | **100**   | **1599** | **100** |

* Column percentages presented
Majority of pterygium patients had ocular surface irritation 135 (66.2%) as the predominant symptom. Of the 1599 individuals, only 225 (14.1%) participants ever used sunglasses. The association between pterygium and socio-demographic variables are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of unconditional association and multivariable binary logistic regression assessing the risk factors for pterygium in adult patients presenting to Ophthalmology Outpatient Department of the National Referral Hospital, Thimphu, Bhutan during the period January 01, 2018 to December 31, 2018

| Variable          | Unadjusted OR (95%) | Unadjusted OR p value | Adjusted OR (95%CI) | Adjusted OR p value |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Age               | Overall <0.001      | Baseline              | Overall <0.001      | Baseline            |
| 18-35 years       | Baseline            | -                     | Baseline            | -                   |
| 36-55 years       | 3.76 (2.59-5.45)    | <0.001                | 2.70 (1.82-4.0)     | <0.001              |
| >55 years         | 3.34 (2.19-5.08)    | <0.001                | 2.17 (1.34-3.50)    | 0.002               |
| Occupation        | Overall <0.001      | Baseline              | Overall <0.001      | Baseline            |
| Farmer            | 0.59 (0.40-0.89)    | 0.64 (0.42-0.98)      | 0.64 (0.42-0.98)    | 0.038               |
| Housewife         | 0.64 (0.43-0.96)    | 0.91 (0.58-1.44)      | 0.91 (0.58-1.44)    | 0.700               |
| Office goer       | 1.35 (0.59-3.13)    | 1.58 (0.67-3.75)      | 1.58 (0.67-3.75)    | 0.299               |
| Student           | 0.04 (0.01-0.15)    | 0.08 (0.02-0.33)      | 0.08 (0.02-0.33)    | 0.001               |
| Monastic          | 0.08 (0.01-0.61)    | 0.10 (0.01-0.77)      | 0.10 (0.01-0.77)    | 0.027               |
| Construction worker| 0.74 (0.33-1.63)    | 1.01 (0.44-2.30)      | 1.01 (0.44-2.30)    | 0.984               |
| Others            | 0.92 (0.54-1.56)    | 1.49 (0.83-2.66)      | 1.49 (0.83-2.66)    | 0.174               |
| Sunglass usage    | Overall = 0.029     | Baseline              | Overall = 0.007     | Baseline            |
| Yes               | 1.69 (1.03-2.77)    | 1.97 (1.17-3.33)      | 1.97 (1.17-3.33)    | 0.011               |
| No                | -                   | 0.06 (0.03-0.11)      | <0.001              |
| Constant/Intercept| Overall = 0.133     | Basel                 | Not significant (p-value = 0.785) |
| Female            | Baseline            | -                     |                      |
| Male              | 1.26 (0.09-1.69)    | 0.132                 |                      |
| Education level   | Overall = 0.067     | Baseline              | Not significant (p-value = 0.209) |
| No schooling      | Baseline            | -                     |                      |
| Non-formal        | 0.99 (0.43-2.29)    | 0.984                 |                      |
| Lower secondary   | 0.84 (0.53-1.31)    | 0.43                  |                      |
| Higher secondary  | 0.59 (0.41-0.87)    | 0.007                 |                      |
| Diploma           | 0.61 (0.26-1.46)    | 0.266                 |                      |
| Degree            | 0.69 (0.42-1.14)    | 0.149                 |                      |
| Monastic          | 0.28 (0.07-1.16)    | 0.079                 |                      |

These variables are not significant in multivariable model

DISCUSSION

The prevalence of pterygium among adults aged 18 years and above visiting the Ophthalmology OPD of JDWNRH was 12.8% (95% CI:11.2-14.5). Among 271 eyes with pterygium,
the distribution of grade 1, grade 2 and grade 3 pterygium was 34.7%, 56.1% and 9.2% respectively. A study among residents of Gondar city, South - East Ethiopia, aged 20 years and above reported 38.7% prevalence of pterygium, comparatively higher than what was observed in our study. A study by Shrestha et al among those 20 years and above residing in Kathmandu, Nepal observed a prevalence of 12.4%, which was in line with our study finding. This compatible finding could be due to similar geographic location and socioeconomic status of the population studied. A low prevalence of 2.8% was observed in Victoria in Australia. The marked discrepancies in the reported prevalence of pterygium across countries might be due to differences in population studied in different regions of the world, variations in geographic and climatic settings, lifestyle and living conditions and awareness leading to differential exposure to ultraviolet radiation. There is an independent association between pterygium and outdoor occupation.

Prevalence of pterygium increased with age, reached a peak and then declined. This could be possible due to decrease in total number of fibroblast and fibroblast proliferative activity with age. Fibroblasts are required for proliferation of fibrovascular tissue and pterygium progression.

Although the participants’ sunglasses usage with every occasion of sunlight exposure or the exact hour of sunglasses wear could not be assessed, a crude measurement of sunglasses use has shown that the use of sunglasses is protective against pterygium. The risk of developing pterygium among those who did not use sunglasses was significantly higher than those who did, even when adjusted for age and occupation (p<0.001). Similar to our study, the Barbados Eye Study and the study among the motorcyclists in Nigeria found that the use of sunglasses reduced the risk of developing pterygium, probably by absorbing and reducing the exposure to harmful ultraviolet radiations. Our study also found a significant linear correlation between sunglasses use and educational qualification, with the highest sunglasses users being among the educated lot (p=0.007).

While most studies reported an increased prevalence of pterygium among men compared with women, our study did not find a significant association between gender and pterygium. In line with the current finding, the Andhra Pradesh Eye Disease study also demonstrated a similar prevalence in male and female. In contrast, a study in Tibet reported that women were at higher risk of developing pterygium then men, which seemed to be associated with their life-style. It was attributed to more hours of sunlight exposure as women in Tibet are more often involved in outdoor activities.

Our study did not find any significant association between pterygium and educational qualification, which was in line with several other studies. There are however, some studies that have reported the prevalence of pterygium as highest amongst illiterate participants, attributing it to the differences in occupational conditions and lifestyle between the educated and the uneducated or lesser educated people.

The causal relationship of pterygium and sunglasses could not be determined as it was difficult to establish temporal precedence of initiation of sunglass use and development of pterygium.

The predictive ability of the model was low with pseudo-$R^2$ value of 9%, and this was because only three variables have been found significant. This indicated there could be many other risk factors for pterygium that were not captured in our study. Future studies should explore considering more accurate measurement of outdoor activities, genetic characteristics and allergy history among others.

CONCLUSIONS

This study brings to spotlight a high prevalence of pterygium of 12.8% among adults aged 18 years and above presenting to the ophthalmology OPD. The highest prevalence of pterygium was noted in those aged 36-55 years. The risk factors associated with pterygium include age more than 35 years and outdoor occupation. Use of sunglasses may have a protective effect against pterygium.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to Dr. Sithar Dorji and Mr. Indra Prasad Sharma for their technical advice. We also would like to thank all the staff of the Department of Ophthalmology for their unwavering support in the conduct of this study.

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AUTHORS CONTRIBUTION
Following authors have made substantial contributions to the manuscript as under:
CW: Concept, analysis of data, study design, manuscript drafting and critical reviews
NTL: Concept, analysis of data, study design, manuscript drafting and critical reviews
Authors agree to be accountable for all respects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy and integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST
None

GRANT SUPPORT AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE
Ministry of Health, Royal Government of Bhutan