High incidence of glucose intolerance in Vogt–Koyanagi–Harada disease

Nobuyo Yawata, Satoshi Nakamura, Masaya Kijima, Nakako Ikai, Mitsuyo Kanai, Miyuki Sugita, Shigeaki Ohno

Abstract

Aims—To evaluate glucose tolerance of patients with Vogt–Koyanagi–Harada (VKH) disease before systemic corticosteroid therapy, and to assess changes brought on by treatment.

Methods—20 VKH patients with acute bilateral panuveitis were studied. 20 healthy adults and 11 Behçet’s disease patients with active uveoretinitis served as controls. A 75 g oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) was given in the acute stage of ocular inflammation before systemic corticosteroid therapy. The OGTT was repeated in the convalescent stage of VKH disease in the patients with glucose intolerance before treatment. Insulin response was examined at the same time as the OGTT when possible.

Results—55% of VKH patients (11/20) showed glucose intolerance but no apparent insulin secretion deficiency was detected. Four of seven patients in the convalescent stage showed improvement of glucose tolerance. None of the normal controls or disease controls showed glucose intolerance.

Conclusion—A high incidence of glucose intolerance was found in the acute stage of VKH disease. However, glucose intolerance improved in most cases after systemic corticosteroid therapy. It is possible that glucose intolerance seen in VKH patients may be related to the autoimmune inflammatory process of this disease.

(Br J Ophthalmol 1999;83:39–42)

Systemic corticosteroids are the mainstay of treatment of Vogt–Koyanagi–Harada (VKH) disease.1 However, various adverse effects of this systemic corticosteroid therapy are sometimes observed.2 Glucose intolerance has also been reported in several other autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and lupus erythematosus.3 4 Therefore, it is important to evaluate general systemic conditions of patients with VKH thoroughly before systemic treatment of ocular inflammation.

Advances have been made in the assessment of glucose tolerance and various methods are available to us now. However, in the daily practice of ophthalmology, complicated tests are not always practical. In this study, we utilised simple oral glucose tolerance tests (OGTT) in VKH patients to evaluate their glucose tolerance status before treatment and to assess changes brought about by treatment.

Materials and methods

Twenty new patients with VKH disease who visited the uveitis survey clinic of the Yokohama City University Hospital from October 1991 to January 1995 were the subjects of this study. There were 14 men and six women with a mean age of 36.4 years ranging from 23 to 51 years. All patients had acute bilateral panuveitis with serous retinal detachment. Fluorescein angiograms showed hyperfluorescence staining in both the early and late stages. Meningeal signs and pleocytosis of the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)5 were seen in all patients. All patients denied a known history of diabetes or hepatic disorder before diagnosis of VKH disease. None of these patients had received systemic corticosteroid therapy previously.

The control group consisted of normal controls and disease controls. Twenty age matched non-obese healthy adults served as normal controls. Eleven age matched Behçet’s disease patients with active uveoretinitis served as disease controls. Most of the Behçet’s patients were receiving colchicine, cyclosporin A, or a new immunosuppressive drug, FK506, and some patients received systemic corticosteroids only during severe ocular attacks for a few days. No patient was administered corticosteroids continuously.

PRETREATMENT TESTING OF GLUCOSE TOLERANCE

A 75 g OGTT6 was given to all VKH patients before systemic treatment. Following an overnight fast, 75 g of glucose in flavoured water was given orally within about 5 minutes. Zero time was set at the beginning of intake, blood samples were collected at 0, 60, and 120 minutes, and blood glucose levels of all the samples were measured. Immunoreactive insulin (IRI)7 assay was performed using the same samples in eight randomly selected VKH patients. OGTT was performed similarly to the control group.

POST-TREATMENT TESTING OF GLUCOSE TOLERANCE

The OGTT was performed again on VKH patients after complete remission of VKH disease when under no systemic medication. The test was given only to those patients who had shown glucose intolerance in the acute stage of VKH. IRI was measured in the same samples used for the OGTT. The classification of WHO Expert Committee on Diabetes Mellitus,8 was adopted as the criterion of glucose intolerance.

ASSESSMENT OF VKH DISEASE

To evaluate active inflammation of VKH disease, we estimated the clinical score of ocu-
lar inflammation (Fig 1), such as flare and cells in the anterior chamber and keratic precipitates. In addition to ocular inflammatory conditions, white blood cell (WBC) count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), CRP values, and the number of lymphocytes in the CSF were measured, to evaluate the condition of systemic inflammation. Body mass index (BMI; body weight (kg)/height (m)^2) was also considered as a factor affecting glucose tolerance. HLA class II typing was performed on peripheral blood lymphocytes to study the influence of genetical factors. For treatment of VKH disease, corticosteroid pulse therapy was performed on eight patients, high dose corticosteroid therapy on four patients, and eight patients were given FK506. Corticosteroid pulse therapy was given by intravenous drip infusion of 1000 mg methylprednisolone for 3 days, followed by 40 mg of oral prednisolone. High dose corticosteroid therapy consisted of an intravenous drip infusion of an initial dose of 200 mg prednisolone followed by a gradual decrease. The initial dose of oral FK506 therapy was 0.15 mg/kg/day.

Results
The OGTT revealed that, of 20 VKH patients, 11 (55 %) had glucose intolerance (Table 1) Two (10 %) showed a diabetes mellitus (DM) pattern, nine (45 %) an impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) pattern, and nine (45 %) a normal pattern. The IRI assay showed no apparent insulin secretion insufficiency in VKH patients.

On the other hand, both the normal controls and disease controls showed normal OGTT patterns. The OGTT and IRI assay were repeated in the convalescent stage of VKH disease in seven patients who presented with glucose intolerance in the acute stage. These patients were not receiving systemic therapy at this time.

Improvement of glucose tolerance was seen in four patients. These four patients showed an IGT pattern in the pretreatment OGTT, but a normal pattern in the post-treatment OGTT.

Table 1 Clinical scores of ocular inflammation, BMI, and OGTT results in VKH patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Sex, age</th>
<th>BMI</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>OGTT in acute stage (mg/dl)</th>
<th>OGTT in convalescent stage (mg/dl)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(IRI) (µU/ml)</td>
<td>(IRI) (µU/ml)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 60 120 min</td>
<td>0 60 120 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M, 29 y</td>
<td>21  4</td>
<td>97 133 144</td>
<td>IGT</td>
<td>94 115 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M, 30</td>
<td>29  4</td>
<td>95 191 131</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>(6 99 22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M, 51</td>
<td>26 13</td>
<td>104 214 125</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>96 235 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>F, 44</td>
<td>21  6</td>
<td>97 134 101</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>(7 96 94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>F, 27</td>
<td>21  9</td>
<td>94 179 87</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>(4 53 23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M, 38</td>
<td>21  5</td>
<td>95 139 98</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>(4 53 23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M, 43</td>
<td>13 13</td>
<td>100 183 143</td>
<td>IGT</td>
<td>90 139 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>F, 29</td>
<td>18  8</td>
<td>111 88 147</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>86 131 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M, 33</td>
<td>21 14</td>
<td>103 190 164</td>
<td>IGT</td>
<td>117 245 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M, 51</td>
<td>27 15</td>
<td>115 244 183</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>(5 72 74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>F, 42</td>
<td>22  6</td>
<td>104 176 167</td>
<td>IGT</td>
<td>(4 60 47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>M, 23</td>
<td>18  4</td>
<td>101 119 125</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>86 131 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>M, 25</td>
<td>23  9</td>
<td>102 109 116</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>(4 60 47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>M, 45</td>
<td>25 10</td>
<td>115 180 146</td>
<td>IGT</td>
<td>86 131 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>M, 26</td>
<td>22  7</td>
<td>91 129 93</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>(5 72 74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>M, 32</td>
<td>23  8</td>
<td>95 149 147</td>
<td>IGT</td>
<td>(5 72 74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>M, 48</td>
<td>20 11</td>
<td>92 122 101</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>(4 60 47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>F, 24</td>
<td>20  7</td>
<td>101 116 137</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>86 131 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>M, 53</td>
<td>22 12</td>
<td>100 161 147</td>
<td>IGT</td>
<td>105 209 106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>M, 35</td>
<td>23 12</td>
<td>98 189 141</td>
<td>IGT</td>
<td>(4 68 39)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Score = clinical score of ocular inflammation.
IGT = impaired glucose tolerance pattern; NL = normal pattern; DM = diabetes mellitus pattern.
The average number of lymphocytes in CSF was $452 \times 10^3/\text{ml}$ in glucose intolerance patients and $438 \times 10^3/\text{ml}$ in normal tolerance patients; the difference was not significant.

All results in blood tests were within normal limits. There was no correlation between results of blood examinations and glucose tolerance. Mean BMI was 22.4 (SD 2.8) in VKH patients, 22.3 (3.4) in normal controls, and 21.8 (3.1) in the disease controls, showing no significant difference ($p>0.05$ by Mann–Whitney $U$ test).

As for HLA class II typing, 18 (90%) VKH patients presented with HLA-DR4, HLA-DR53, and HLA-DQ4 in agreement with results of previous reports.9

**Discussion**

In this study, 55% of newly diagnosed VKH patients showed glucose intolerance compared with none in the control groups. Modes of likely causes of glucose intolerance in these VKH cases were considered.

Glucose intolerance can be largely grouped by aetiology into two categories—IDDM/NIDDM and other causes. In IDDM/NIDDM cases, insulin secretion is often decreased due to damage to pancreatic islet $\beta$ cells.7 In comparison, decreased peripheral insulin sensitivity can also bring about glucose intolerance.10 11 In the latter case, insulin secretion can be preserved. In this study, no apparent insufficiency of insulin secretion was observed in cases with glucose intolerance in the acute stage suggesting that the mode of glucose intolerance may be by way of decreased peripheral sensitivity to insulin.

In previous studies of VKH, cytotoxic T cells against melanocytes have been reported.12 Cytotoxic T cells have been considered as a key agent in injury of pancreatic $\beta$ cells in IDDM, also in autoimmune disease.13 Furthermore, in view of HLA typing, correlation between VKH and HLA-DR4 has been well established.6 In turn, 80% of IDDM cases also present with HLA-DR4.14 Although there may be a difference in states of insulin secretion between the acute stage of VKH and IDDM, there is the above mentioned pathological similarity, and there is still space for further research in pathogenesis of glucose intolerance which may be in common to the two diseases. Under the influence of a similar genetic background, there may be a tendency for activation of cytotoxic T cells to various target antigens.

Previously, there has been one case report of VKH disease with IDDM.15 In the report, it was speculated that some processes alter cell surface components both in melanocytes and pancreatic $\beta$ cells leading to endocrine disturbance. However, at present, there is no clear evidence that these cytotoxic T cells recognise the same antigens in VKH and IDDM.

Glucose intolerance has been associated with several other autoimmune diseases. Intolerance seen in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) has been reported to improve after corticosteroid therapy and when severe inflammation has been controlled.7 It has been suggested in this report that glucose intolerance in active RA is related to insulin resistance. This and other studies have reported peripheral insulin resistance to exist in inflammatory reactions in general.5 11

Various cytokines are acting in inflammatory disease.

Interferons (IFN) and interleukin 1 (IL-1) have been reported to stimulate secretion of counterregulatory hormones of blood glucose homeostasis (cortisol, growth hormone).16–19 Furthermore, IFN has been reported to reduce peripheral insulin sensitivity.16 High levels of serum IFN have also been reported in VKH.20 Our patients with severe ocular inflammation tended to develop glucose intolerance without impaired insulin secretion in the acute phase of VKH disease, suggesting some role for these cytokines in bringing about intolerance to glucose.

We attempted to confirm this finding by comparing results with cases of Behçet’s disease which is also a systemic inflammatory disease. Similar to VKH disease, high production of IFN-$\gamma$ has been reported in this disease.21 In our study, glucose intolerance was not proved in any of the patients with Behçet’s disease during active ocular inflammation. Comparison of results in VKH and Behçet’s diseases suggest that IFN may not be playing a key role in inducing glucose intolerance.

In other autoimmune diseases with glucose intolerance such as systemic lupus erythematosus, high levels of serum anti-insulin receptor antibodies have been reported.7 As our results suggest decreased peripheral sensitivity to insulin in VKH patients, presence of such autoantibodies could be considered. In VKH disease, although antiretinal autoantibodies have been reported,22 existence of other antibodies affecting glucose tolerance is yet to be proved.

In this study, worsening of glucose intolerance was seen in two cases. It may be that these patients had had glucose intolerance before they developed VKH disease and systemic corticosteroid therapy had worsened their glucose intolerance. It may be stressed that thorough evaluation of systemic conditions of VKH patients is important.

We believe further studies to clarify mechanisms of glucose intolerance in VKH may in turn lead to new findings in the autoimmune mechanism and pathogenesis of this disease.

High incidence of glucose intolerance in Vogt–Koyanagi–Harada disease

Nobuyo Yawata, Satoshi Nakamura, Masaya Kijima, Nakako Ikai, Mitsuyo Kanai, Miyuki Sugita and Shigeaki Ohno

Br J Ophthalmol 1999 83: 39-42
doi: 10.1136/bjo.83.1.39

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://bjo.bmj.com/content/83/1/39

These include:

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

Choroid (565)
Neurology (1355)
Retina (1608)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/