**EXTENDED REPORT**

**Effect of dorzolamide and timolol on ocular blood flow in patients with primary open angle glaucoma and ocular hypertension**

G Fuchsäger-Mayrl, B Wally, G Rainer, W Buehl, T Aggermann, J Kolodjaschna, G Weigert, E Polska, H-G Eichler, C Vass, L Schmetterer

**Background:** There is evidence that perfusion abnormalities of the optic nerve head are involved in the pathogenesis of glaucoma. There is therefore considerable interest in the effects of topical antiglaucoma drugs on ocular blood flow. A study was undertaken to compare the ocular haemodynamic effects of dorzolamide and timolol in patients with primary open angle glaucoma (POAG) or ocular hypertension (OHT).

**Methods:** One hundred and forty patients with POAG or OHT were included in a controlled, randomised, double blind study in two parallel groups; 70 were randomised to receive timolol and 70 to receive dorzolamide for a period of 6 months. Subjects whose intraocular pressure (IOP) did not respond to either of the two drugs were switched to the alternative treatment after 2 weeks. Scanning laser Doppler flowmetry was used to measure blood flow in the temporal neuroretinal rim and the cup of the optic nerve head. Pulsatile choroidal blood flow was assessed using laser interferometric measurement of fundus pulsation amplitude.

**Results:** Five patients did not respond to timolol and were changed to the dorzolamide group, and 18 patients changed from dorzolamide treatment to timolol. The effects of both drugs on IOP and ocular perfusion pressure were comparable. Dorzolamide, but not timolol, increased blood flow in the temporal neuroretinal rim (8.5 (1.6)%, \( p < 0.001 \) versus timolol) and the cup of the optic nerve head (13.5 (2.5)%, \( p < 0.001 \) versus timolol), and fundus pulsation amplitude (8.9 (1.3)%, \( p < 0.001 \) versus timolol).

**Conclusions:** This study indicates augmented blood flow in the optic nerve head and choroid after 6 months of treatment with dorzolamide, but not with timolol. It remains to be established whether this effect can help to reduce visual field loss in patients with glaucoma.
infection within the last 3 months, bradycardia (heart rate ≤50 beats/min), second and third degree heart block, asthma bronchiale, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, congestive heart failure, severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance <1.8 l/h), history of hypersensitivity to one of the study drugs or drugs with similar chemical structure, history of non-IOP responder to topical β-blockers or topical carbonic anhydrase inhibitors (CAIs), and pregnancy.

The differentiation between POAG and OHT patients was based on the criteria of the Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study. An abnormal visual field was accordingly defined as a glaucoma hemifield test outside normal limits and/or a corrected pattern standard deviation with p<0.05.

Protocol
The study was performed in a randomised, double blind, parallel group design. Patients either received timolol twice daily (Timoptic, MSD) or dorzolamide three times a day for 6 weeks. To enable double blind conditions, patients in the timolol group received a placebo bottle identical in appearance for lunch time instillation. The study schedule is shown in fig 1. During the 2 weeks before the start of the study, patients were assessed for eligibility and examined as outlined above. If at least one eye was eligible for the study, a baseline visit was scheduled. If possible, both eyes were treated with the study medication. If not, the contralateral eye was treated according to the clinical requirements. At the baseline visit all outcome variables were assessed between 08.00 and 12.00 hours.

Patients were asked to return 2 weeks after the baseline visit. During this visit they were divided into responders and non-responders. Responders were defined as patients with an IOP ≤19 mm Hg or a decrease in IOP compared with baseline of ≥25% in the index eye, and they continued the study as scheduled. Non-responders or patients who did not tolerate the study medication crossed over to the alternative treatment and were scheduled for a further visit 2 weeks later. At the visit 2 weeks after changing the medication these patients were again divided into responders and non-responders. Non-responders to both medications were eliminated from the study. Those patients who responded to the second antiglaucoma drug continued the study as scheduled.

Further visits were scheduled 3 months and 6 months after the baseline visit. All haemodynamic outcome variables and IOP were assessed during these visits. At the last visit a visual field test and an ophthalmic examination were performed again. A deviation of ±3 days was accepted for the 2 weeks visit and of ±1 week for the other visits.

The studies were performed at the Department of Clinical Pharmacology and the Department of Ophthalmology, Allgemeines Krankenhaus, Vienna.

Measurements

Scanning laser Doppler flowmetry (SLDF)
SLDF was performed using the Heidelberg retina flowmeter (HRF; Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg, Germany). The HRF is a confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscope employing the principles of SLDF. The mean red blood cell velocity, blood volume, and blood flow can be calculated in relative units for any image point. In the present study one 10×10 pixel area (100×100 μm) in the cup of the optic disc (CupBF) and one 20×20 pixel area (200×200 μm) at the temporal neuroretinal rim (RimBF) were chosen for calculation of haemodynamic parameters. The selection of the measurement areas was based on the method described by Nicolela et al. The neuroretinal rim was measured from images focused on the superficial retina and the cup from images focused on the lamina cribrosa. The measurements were performed in regions without major surface vessels.

Reproducibility is a critical issue with SLDF. At least two recordings were therefore taken and the mean of the two values from the best images obtained was calculated. Only flow readings with a coefficient of variation of less than 20% were included in the analysis.

Laser interferometric measurement of fundus pulsation
Pulse synchronous pulsations of the eye fundus were assessed by laser interferometry as described in detail by Schmetterer et al. The eye is illuminated by a laser beam which is reflected at both the front surface of the cornea and the fundus. The two re-emitted waves produce interference fringes from which the distance changes between the cornea and retina during a cardiac cycle can be calculated. The maximum distance change is called the fundus pulsation amplitude (FPA) and estimates the choroidal pulsatile blood flow. Again, two measurements were performed and the mean was calculated. FPA values with a coefficient of variation of more than 20% were not included in the analysis.

Visual field testing
Visual field testing was performed with the Humphrey Field analyser (Full Threshold Program 30-2). All patients were experienced in visual field testing having performed at least three tests in total and one test during the 3 months before the beginning of the study. All measurements were supervised by an experienced technician. Visual field eligibility criteria were less than 33% false positives, less than 33% false negatives, and less than 33% fixation losses.

Non-invasive measurement of systemic haemodynamics
Systolic and diastolic blood pressure (SBP, DBP) were measured on the upper arm by an automated oscillometric device; mean arterial pressure (MAP) was calculated as 1/3 SBP + 2/3 DBP. Pulse rate was automatically recorded from a finger pulse oximetric device (HP-CMS patient monitor, Hewlett Packard, Palo Alto, CA, USA). Ocular perfusion pressure (OPP) was calculated as 2/3 * MAP – IOP.

Analysis of data
A two way repeated measures ANOVA model was used to compare the effects of dorzolamide and timolol. Patients who only appeared at the baseline visit were not included in the analysis. In all patients who did not complete the study but who attended at least the 2 week visit, the last observation was carried forward. The data from the last visit that actually took place were therefore used for all further missing entries. In patients who did not respond to the medication at randomisation and switched over to the alternative treatment, the pretreatment values were taken as baseline. In

![Figure 1](https://example.com/figure1.png)

**Figure 1** Study schedule (R = IOP responders; NR = IOP non-responders).
these cases the values assessed at the 2 week visit were not included in the analysis. In addition, a multiple regression analysis model was performed using stepwise inclusion of predicting variables (for order of inclusion see table 3) to characterise potential determinants of dorzolamide and timolol induced changes in blood flow parameters versus baseline. Data are presented as mean (SD) values. The level of significance was set at p = 0.05.

RESULTS
The baseline characteristics of the study population have been presented in a previous report16 and are summarised in table 1.

Table 1 Characteristics of the study population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>POAG (n = 49)</th>
<th>OHT (n = 91)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>63.0 (13.5)</td>
<td>61.2 (13.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (M/F)</td>
<td>19/30</td>
<td>48/43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>22.6 (2.9)</td>
<td>23.2 (3.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>141.0 (15.8)</td>
<td>142.8 (17.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>75.7 (10.1)</td>
<td>74.8 (11.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>39.0 (7.2)</td>
<td>40.6 (9.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse rate (/min)</td>
<td>78.1 (12.5)</td>
<td>78.0 (11.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean deviation</td>
<td>-1.58 (-11.09)</td>
<td>-0.16 (-5.35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical C/D ratio</td>
<td>0.75 (0.11)</td>
<td>0.59 (0.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal C/D ratio</td>
<td>0.77 (0.11)</td>
<td>0.62 (0.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optic disc area</td>
<td>1.58 (0.37)</td>
<td>1.46 (0.34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RimBF (au)</td>
<td>287 (51)</td>
<td>333 (111)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CupBF (au)</td>
<td>192 (71)</td>
<td>212 (101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPA (mm)</td>
<td>3.0 (0.8)</td>
<td>3.3 (0.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IOP, intraocular pressure; SBP, systolic pressure; DBP, diastolic pressure; OPP, ocular perfusion pressure; C/D ratio, cup to disc ratio; RimBF, rim blood flow; CupBF, cup blood flow; FPA, fundus pulsation amplitude.

Data are presented as mean (SD) except for mean deviation which is shown as median (range).

Figure 2 Effects of dorzolamide (darker bars) and timolol (lighter bars) on (A) intraocular pressure, (B) cup blood flow, (C) rim blood flow, and (D) fundus pulsation amplitude. Data are presented as mean (SD). Asterisks indicate significant effects of dorzolamide compared with timolol.
was not influenced by any other measured variable. After 6 months of treatment with timolol or dorzolamide, visual field parameters remained unchanged (data not shown).

**DISCUSSION**

This study indicates that 6 months of treatment with dorzolamide, but not with timolol, is associated with an increase in ocular blood flow. This was shown using two independent methods for the assessment of ocular haemodynamic parameters. Several arguments indicate that this result is caused by a direct vasodilator effect of dorzolamide and not secondary to a decrease in IOP. On the one hand, dorzolamide and timolol induced a comparable decrease in IOP and a comparable increase in OPP, whereas ocular haemodynamic effects were only observed with dorzolamide. On the other hand, the results of our multiple regression analysis indicate that the increase in OPP is independent of the IOP lowering effects.

The relevance of our results for the treatment of glaucoma is critically dependent on whether reduced ONH blood flow contributes to retinal ganglion cell loss in glaucoma. Many studies have shown that blood flow in the ONH is reduced in patients with glaucoma, but cross sectional studies have shown that blood flow in the ONH is reduced in normal tension glaucoma, decreased blood flow in patients with normal tension glaucoma, decreased blood flow velocities in retrobulbar vessels were associated with progression of visual field loss. This is in keeping with a more recent retrospective study in which the rate of progression of visual field damage was related to reduced retrobulbar blood flow velocities independently of the pre-existing visual field damage and the IOP. A significant correlation between ONH blood volume, as assessed by SLDF, and visual field loss in POAG was recently reported in a longitudinal study with a mean follow up of 33 months. In addition, numerous studies indicate that glaucoma is not only related to reduced ONH blood flow but also to abnormal ocular blood flow regulation; this is not easy to explain by a secondary reduction in blood flow. Analysis of baseline blood flow in the present study showed that there is an abnormal association between RimBF, CupBF and FPA and systemic blood pressure which is not seen in age matched healthy control subjects. While these trials do not establish direct evidence for a beneficial treatment effect of enhancing ONH blood flow in patients with POAG, they provide a strong rationale for characterising antiglaucoma drugs with ocular hypotensive as well as ocular vasodilator properties.

The exact mechanism underlying the vasodilator effects of CAIs in ocular vessels is unclear. In rat retinal organ culture CAIs decreased pH in the extracellular space and increased pH in the intracellular space, related to an increase in retinal capillary diameters and retinal pericyte relaxation. Intravenously administered dorzolamide induces acidosis of arterial blood and of the extracellular space over the ONH. On the other hand, experiments in isolated precontracted bovine retinal arteries indicate that the vasodilator effects of dorzolamide are independent of changes in pH because dorzolamide induced dilatation is also seen when pH is kept constant. Activation of nitric oxide does not appear to play a major role in CAI induced vasodilation in the eye, and further studies are required to understand the mechanisms underlying the vascular effects of CAIs.

An interesting observation from the present study is that all ocular haemodynamic parameters were virtually unchanged after treatment with timolol. Previous reports on the ocular haemodynamic effects of timolol are contradictory, which may be related to different treatment regimens, method related problems, and a lack of adequate study.

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### Table 2: Effects of dorzolamide and timolol on blood pressure and pulse rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>2 weeks</th>
<th>3 months</th>
<th>6 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timolol</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>142.1 (16.5)</td>
<td>140.7 (19.2)</td>
<td>137.4 (20.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>75.3 (9.5)</td>
<td>73.6 (9.9)</td>
<td>73.0 (10.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>39.3 (7.4)</td>
<td>41.3 (7.6)</td>
<td>40.0 (6.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse rate (/min)</td>
<td>76.8 (12.0)</td>
<td>75.9 (12.0)</td>
<td>73.4 (11.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dorzolamide</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>142.3 (18.1)</td>
<td>140.7 (21.4)</td>
<td>136.8 (19.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>75.0 (13.7)</td>
<td>75.6 (12.4)</td>
<td>73.2 (11.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>39.0 (8.3)</td>
<td>41.8 (9.3)</td>
<td>40.6 (8.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse rate (/min)</td>
<td>79.9 (12.0)</td>
<td>82.1 (13.3)</td>
<td>81.2 (12.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; OPP, ocular perfusion pressure. Data are presented as mean (SD).

### Table 3: Multiple regression analysis between dorzolamide induced changes in ocular haemodynamic parameters and the other assessed parameters (p values are shown)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RimBF</th>
<th>CupBF</th>
<th>FPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POAG/hypertension</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in OPP (after 6 months)</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in IOP (after 6 months)</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPP</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraocular pressure</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean deviation</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBP</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse rate</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RimBF, rim blood flow; CupBF, cup blood flow; FPA, fundus pulsation amplitude; OPP, ocular perfusion pressure; IOP, intraocular pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure.
design.641 Our results do, however, indicate that long term topical administration of timolol is not associated with relevant ocular haemodynamic effects.

Both techniques used for the assessment of ocular haemodynamics have limitations. With the HRF the sampling depth within ONH tissue is not known. In addition, reproducibility is a problem with this technique6 20 and is more severe in patients with glaucoma than in healthy control subjects, leading to comparatively high sample sizes.

With FFP measurement it is obvious that only the pulsatile portion of choroidal blood flow is measured. Accordingly, any conclusion on the pharmacodynamic effects with this technique is critically dependent on the assumption that the ratio of pulsatile to non-pulsatile blood flow is constant. In the present study consistent results were observed with both techniques, indicating that the observed effects are not influenced to a significant degree by the limitations of the techniques.62

In conclusion, the data presented here indicate that dorzolamide, but not timolol, increases ONH and choroidal blood flow in patients with POAG or OHT. It remains to be seen whether this effect is associated with a preservation of visual fields in patients with glaucoma.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank the following ophthalmologists for sending their patients to our unit for inclusion in the present study: Dr Elisabeth Arackel-Mörk, Dr Helga Azem, Dr Alexandra Grammer, Dr Paul Drobec, Dr Marcela Hakl, Dr Christine Höngigmann, Dr Hans Kössler, Dr Eva Krammer, Dr Constanze Merenda, Dr Maria Reichel, Dr Drobec, Dr Marcela Hakl, Dr Christine Höngigmann, Dr Hans Kössler, Dr Eva Krammer, Dr Constanze Merenda, Dr Maria Reichel, Dr Günther Reichelt, Dr Karin Schmetterer, Dr Herbert Schuster, Dr Naresh Sheetal, Dr Elisabeth Sienko, Dr Eva Weingessel.

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Financial support from an unrestricted grant from Merck, Sharp & Dohme is acknowledged.

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Br J Ophthalmol 2005 89: 1293-1297
doi: 10.1136/bjo.2005.067637

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