

BMJ Open Longitudinal changes in intraocular pressure and association with systemic factors and refractive error: Lingtou Eye Cohort Study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To investigate the longitudinal changes in intraocular pressure (IOP) and its associations with refractive error and systemic determinants in a Chinese geriatric population.

Design Prospective cohort study.

Setting Guangzhou Government Servant Physical Check-up Center, Guangzhou, China.

Participants 4413 government employees aged no less than 40 years (41.9% female) attending annual physical and eye examinations were included in this study. The inclusion criterion was having attended the 2010 follow-up examination. The exclusion criteria include glaucoma or intraocular surgery history, IOP >21 mm Hg at any visit or without available IOP data at all visits from 2010 to 2014.

Primary and secondary outcome measures The outcome measure was IOP at each follow-up visit from 2010 to 2014. Mixed-effect model was used to assess the relationship between longitudinal changes in IOP and potential risk factors.

Results For the 2653 participants who had available IOP data at both the 2010 and 2014 follow-up visits, the average change in IOP was an increase of 0.43 (95% CI 0.36 to 0.50) mm Hg. For the whole study population and in the optimised mixed model, there was a non-linear increase of IOP with age ($P<0.001$), with greater changes in younger subjects and in women ($P<0.001$ and $P=0.002$, respectively). Elevations in systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, body mass index (BMI) and fasting plasma glucose (FPG), as well as a myopic shift (all with $P<0.001$), during the follow-up were associated with an increasing trend of IOP, while serum lipids were found to be not significantly associated.

Conclusions In this cohort of elderly Chinese adults, IOP increases non-linearly with ageing. People with increasing blood pressure, BMI, FPG and myopic progression are more likely to have IOP elevation over time.

INTRODUCTION

Glaucoma is a leading cause of irreversible blindness globally and has been estimated to affect nearly 111.8 million people in 2040.¹ Reduction of intraocular pressure (IOP) is the only proven effective treatment of

Strengths and limitations of this study

- A large number of participants, with annual measurements of intraocular pressure (IOP) and many systemic factors, were included in this study to assess the longitudinal changes in IOP and its associations with potential risk factors.
- Mixed-effect model was used to assess the change-to-change relationships after controlling for confounding factors.
- The relationship between spherical equivalent and IOP was less known in the literature and was assessed in this study.
- IOP was measured by a non-contact tonometer instead of the gold standard Goldmann tonometer.
- This cohort was not population-based, limiting the generalisability of the findings.

glaucoma, which may slow the progression of vision loss and even result in improvement of visual fields.² Most studies have reported an increasing prevalence of glaucoma with age, but it is debatable that IOP change represents ageing or cohort effects.³ Cross-sectional and longitudinal studies on Caucasian and African populations had almost consistently shown a positive relationship between IOP and age.⁴ However, IOP was found to decrease with age in most cross-sectional studies on Asian population.⁵ Longitudinal studies in Asia were limited with inconsistent results.⁶

Systemic factors such as systolic blood pressure (SBP) and body mass index (BMI) have been suggested to be associated with IOP.⁷ However, most studies were cross-sectional in design and unable to demonstrate a causal association. Although myopia was an important risk factor for primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG), the relationship between IOP and refractive error has not been clearly illustrated, and to the best of our knowledge the association between spherical equivalent (SE) and IOP had never been investigated longitudinally.

We have previously illustrated the potential role of cohort effect on age-related IOP changes based on the Lingtou Eye Cohort Study; but the 2-year follow-up duration might be too short to establish a convincing relationship between IOP and age.⁸ Thus, we conducted a longitudinal analysis on the same cohort over 5 years to evaluate the effect of age, SE and related systemic risk factors on IOP.

METHODS

Study population

The Lingtou Eye Cohort Study is an ongoing prospective study with government employees attending annual physical check-up and eye examinations at the Guangzhou Government Servant Physical Check-up Center; detailed methodology can be found elsewhere.⁹ This cohort was originally established to investigate the associations of retinal abnormalities with systemic cardiovascular and metabolic conditions, and participants no less than 40 years of age and without history of major cardiovascular events were enrolled in 2008 for this long-term follow-up study on account of their high retention rates for annual check-up. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Baseline evaluations including physical and ocular examinations were performed in 2008, as well as a brief questionnaire administered by inperson interviews. Detailed medical history, including ocular, systemic, and surgical history, was confirmed by medical records. Blood pressure (BP) was measured per standard protocol with an automatic upper-arm BP monitor (HBP-9020; OMRON, Osaka, Japan) by trained nurses. Height and weight were measured with subjects in light clothes and without shoes in standing position using an automatic height and weight scale (HNH-318; OMRON). Height was measured to the nearest 0.5 cm and weight was measured to the nearest 0.5 kg. BMI was calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in metres squared. Fasting plasma glucose (FPG), triglycerides (TG), total cholesterol (TC) and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL) were measured per standardised protocols. Automated refraction (KR-8800; Topcon, Japan) was performed in both eyes separately before pupil dilation. The mean of three consecutive measurements for spherical and cylindrical power was recorded as the final reading for each eye. SE was calculated as spherical +1/2 cylindrical power. All participants were invited to attend subsequent annual follow-up examinations. Identical examination procedures and protocols were applied throughout the study.

IOP measurement was initiated in 2010. Of all the participants who had attended the 2010 examination, we further excluded those who had undergone eye surgery in either eye or with IOP >21 mm Hg at any visit, or cases without available IOP value at all visits. The remaining participants were the study population of the current study, and further divided into four birth cohorts based on age in 2010, by 10-year intervals.

Measurement of IOP

Non-contact tonometer (CT-80A Computerised Tonometer, Topcon) was used to measure the IOP of both eyes before pupil dilation and was measured by a trained nurse. Three consecutive measurements were performed for each eye, and the mean was recorded as the final result if the standard error of the three measurements was less than 5%. If standard error was $\geq 5\%$ or if the subject could not cooperate, the testing was attempted two more times with a 5 min interval. If a standard error <5% was not obtained on retesting, the IOP value was excluded from the analysis. One final reading was recorded for each eye. Tonometer was calibrated every 6 months by the equipment provider throughout the study.

Statistical analysis

All data analyses were performed using Stata package (Stata V.8.0). Measurements from the right eye were selected for analysis because of the high correlation between the two eyes and were summarised using the mean and SD measures. Student's t-test was used for continuous variables and χ^2 test was used for categorical variables to compare the characteristics of participants included and not included in the analysis. Trend analysis was used to assess the trend in longitudinal changes of IOP, SE and related systemic factors with increasing baseline age, and group t-test was used to assess gender differences in longitudinal changes. Associations between longitudinal change in IOP and potential risk factors were assessed using three mixed-effect models with the assumption that data missing was random, and predictors of missing data were included in the models. Each visit from 2010 to 2014 was assigned a number from 0 to 4 accordingly and was used as a proxy for time. All of the model covariates were adjusted for baseline age and sex. Examination time, examination time squared, TC, TG, HDL, SBP, diastolic blood pressure (DBP), FPG and SE were included as fixed effects. Individual subject was considered as random effect. Mean changes and 95% CIs were calculated from the mixed models. Model 1 was a univariate regression; model 2 was a multivariate regression; and model 3 was the optimised model after excluding the most insignificant variables from model 2 step by step. P values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Figure 1 presents the flow chart of the current study protocol. Of the 4882 participants who attended the 2010 follow-up examination, we further excluded 296 participants whose IOP was >21 mm Hg, 141 who had undergone eye surgery in either eye and 32 without available IOP values at all visits. The remaining 4413 participants (41.9% female) were included in the analysis, with a mean age of 60.8 \pm 8.8 years in 2010. The mean (SD) number of visits over 5 years was 3.7 (1.5) for men and 3.5 (1.6) for women. Table 1 summarises the characteristics of the participants included and excluded from the analysis. Participants who were included were significantly younger

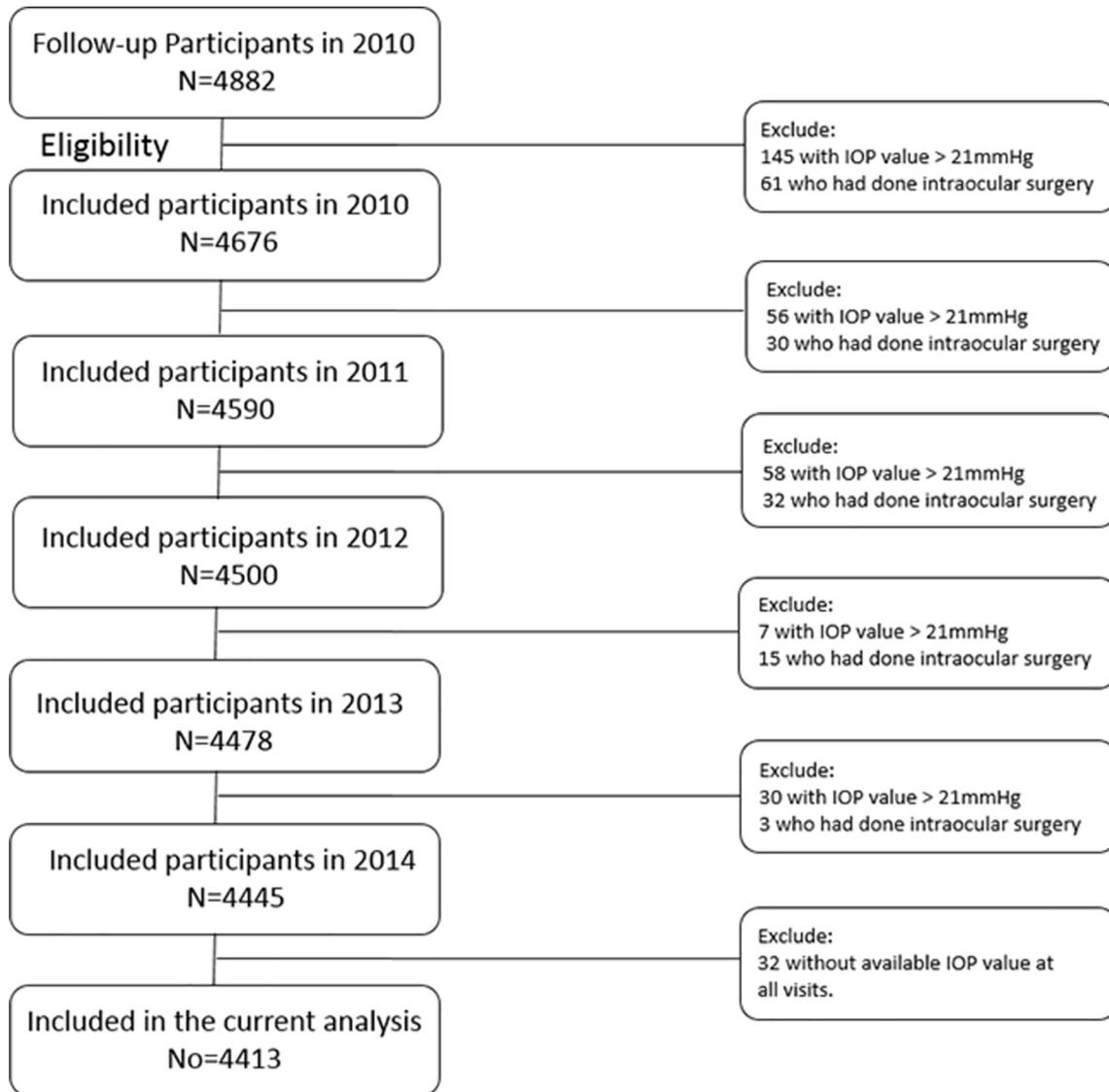


Figure 1 Flow chart of the current study. IOP, intraocular pressure.

($P < 0.001$), with lower BMI ($P = 0.02$), lower BP ($P < 0.001$), as well as lower FPG ($P < 0.001$) and IOP ($P < 0.001$) values.

Table 2 shows the changes of IOP, SE and related systemic factors from 2010 to 2014 for the 2653 participants who had attended IOP measurements both in 2010 and 2014. The mean change of IOP was 0.44 ± 0.05 mm Hg for women and 0.51 ± 0.04 mm Hg for men without significant intersex differences. BMI, SBP, DBP, TC and TG decreased, while HDL and FPG increased during the follow-up period. SE showed an overall slight hyperopic shift for this subset of participants. There was a trend for older participants to have a larger decrease in SBP ($P = 0.004$), TC ($P = 0.001$) and SE ($P < 0.001$), as well as increase in FPG ($P < 0.001$). Women were more likely to have HDL elevation than men ($P < 0.001$).

Table 3 shows the association between longitudinal changes in IOP and related risk factors. Mixed model analysis showed a non-linear increasing trend of IOP as examination time increases ($P < 0.001$). Lower baseline age ($P < 0.001$), female gender ($P = 0.002$), and increasing trend of SBP ($P < 0.001$), DBP ($P < 0.001$), BMI ($P < 0.001$) and

FPG ($P < 0.001$), as well as myopic trend of SE ($P < 0.001$), were associated with IOP elevation during the follow-up.

Table 4 shows the results of sensitivity analysis performed on the subset of participants who had attended both the 2010 and 2014 follow-up. The estimated coefficients for the longitudinal association between IOP and related parameters were similar to those of the original analysis, except for FPG, which was not statistically significant in the sensitivity analysis ($P = 0.07$).

DISCUSSION

There is a non-linear increase in IOP with advancing age in our analysis. The Beijing Eye Study reported a mean change in IOP of -1.25 ± 2.26 mm Hg based on single measurements from two examinations separated by a 5-year period, but the longitudinal trend of IOP change was not concluded.¹⁰ To the best of our knowledge, longitudinal association between SE and IOP had never been reported before, and we found that myopia shift was positively associated with increasing IOP.

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of participants included and not included in the analysis*

Baseline characteristics	Included (n=4413)	Not included (n=469)	P value
Age, years	60.8±8.8	64.5±9.0	<0.001
Female, %†	1850 (41.9%)	173 (38.9%)	0.23
BMI, kg/m ²	24.3±3.0	24.7±3.1	0.02
SBP, mm Hg	127.9±17.2	132.8±17.0	<0.001
DBP, mm Hg	72.1±10.7	73.3±10.7	0.03
TC, mmol/L	5.6±1.0	5.6±1.2	0.78
TG, mmol/L	1.8±1.4	2.0±1.9	0.17
HDL, mmol/L	1.6±0.4	1.5±0.4	0.17
FPG, mmol/L	5.7±1.4	6.1±1.6	<0.001
SE, dioptre	-0.2±2.2	-0.4±2.5	0.05
IOP, mm Hg	15.2±2.4	18.9±4.0	<0.001

Data are presented as mean±SD or proportions, and compared using Student's t-test unless otherwise stated.

*All participants who had attended the 2010 examination were included in the study, and participants who had undergone eye surgery in either eye or with IOP >21 mm Hg at any visit or without available IOP value at all visits were further excluded from the analysis.

†Comparison by χ^2 test.

BMI, body mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HDL, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; IOP, intraocular pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SE, spherical equivalent; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride.

Most cross-sectional and longitudinal studies in Caucasian and African populations demonstrate a positive correlation between IOP and age, although some have shown absent or inverse associations.⁴ The relationship between IOP and age in Asia was more controversial given the limited amount of longitudinal studies. Nakano *et al*¹¹ reported IOP decreased with age in male aircraft crew members during a 10-year follow-up. This decreasing trend was supported by another 10-year ophthalmological survey and a retrospective cohort study in Japan.^{12,13} A longitudinal Korean study reported an average change in IOP of -0.065 mm Hg per year based on a large cohort.¹⁴ However, Nomura *et al*⁶ reported IOP decreased with age in cross-sectional analysis but increased significantly with age in a longitudinal analysis of a large Japanese office worker population. It has been suggested that the production of aqueous humour decreases with advancing age, leading to a reduction in IOP. However, the structural changes of the trabecular meshwork increases IOP by increasing the resistance to aqueous humour outflow.¹⁵ This balance may differ between populations. In addition, difference in lifestyle and environmental factors or difference in IOP-related ocular anatomy such as central cornea thickness and anterior chamber depth may play a role in the different pattern of IOP change between studies. To be noted, existing longitudinal studies in Asia all adopted a linear assumption to estimate the association between IOP and age; however, the increasing trend of IOP with

age was found to be non-linear in our analysis. Given that younger baseline age and myopic shift were shown to be significantly associated with longitudinal IOP elevation in our analysis, we speculate that the increasing trend of IOP with age is more profound in the general population than reported in the current study of participants aged 40 years or older.

Consistent with previous studies, significant associations between BP, BMI and IOP were identified in our analysis. SBP might elevate IOP in a physiological manner as higher SBP increases ocular ultrafiltration by increasing capillary pressure and decreases outflow by increasing episcleral venous pressure. The mechanism for the positive association between BMI and IOP was not fully understood, although it was suggested that increased oxidative stress due to increased adiposity leads to trabecular meshwork degeneration, as well as an increase in blood viscosity and episcleral venous pressure.¹⁶ Associations between serum lipids, blood glucose and IOP were inconclusive in the literature. A Japanese longitudinal study reported a moderately positive association, while our study found no association between longitudinal changes in serum lipids or HDL with IOP.¹³ The Kumejima Study and the Handan Eye Study reported a positive relationship between IOP and diabetes, but a negative relationship between IOP and haemoglobin A1c level had also been reported.^{7,17} Our study identified a positive association between changes in FPG with IOP. The osmotic gradient induced by elevated FPG levels to attract fluid and the accumulation of fibronectin in trabecular meshwork leading to increased outflow resistance, as well as diabetes-related vascular change and autonomic dysfunction, has been proposed as a possible mechanism.¹⁸

Myopia was found to be an independent risk factor for high IOP in some cross-sectional studies.¹⁹ Our study is the first to assess their relationship longitudinally and found that more myopic change was associated with an increasing trend of IOP. Previous studies consistently reported myopia as a risk factor for glaucoma, and suggested that optic nerve head and lamina cribrosa in myopic eyes appeared to be more susceptible to glaucomatous damage at any level of IOP,²⁰ while the results of our study indicate that myopia may also increase the risk of glaucoma by increasing IOP. The Singapore Epidemiology of Eye Disease Study reported a joint effect of IOP and myopia on the risk of POAG.²¹ The identified positive association between myopia and IOP elevation in our study needs further validation and the underlying mechanism is unknown. We suggest that axial elongation and scleral thinning associated with myopia progression may lead to increased stress and decreased rigidity of the eyeball, thus an increasing trend of IOP.²²

The gender difference in the distribution of IOP and its role in the age-related changes of IOP was inconclusive.²³ Two Korean studies found a stronger decline in IOP in men, while our study found a higher increase in women.^{14,24} The observed gender difference might be due to a higher prevalence of cardiovascular disease and smoking status in men,

Table 2 Changes of intraocular pressure and related parameters from 2010 to 2014

Characteristics	IOP, mm Hg	BMI, kg/m ²	SBP, mm Hg	DBP, mm Hg	TC, mmol/L	TG, mmol/L	HDL, mmol/L	FPG, mmol/L	SE, dioptre
Total (n)	2653	2400	2512	2511	2589	2589	2589	2614	2149
Difference, mean (95% CI)	0.43 (0.36 to 0.50)	-0.22 (-0.27 to -0.16)	-0.59 (-1.14 to -0.03)	-0.56 (-0.93 to -0.19)	-0.34 (-0.38 to -0.31)	-0.15 (-0.20 to -0.11)	0.03 (0.02 to 0.04)	0.35 (0.31 to 0.39)	0.11 (0.06 to 0.16)
Age group, years									
≤55	0.40 (0.25 to 0.54)	-0.18 (-0.33 to -0.04)	-0.34 (-1.51 to 0.83)	-1.32 (-2.12 to -0.52)	-0.22 (-0.29 to -0.15)	-0.08 (-0.20 to -0.04)	0.01 (-0.01 to 0.03)	0.29 (0.20 to 0.37)	0.16 (0.09 to 0.22)
55-65	0.51 (0.42 to 0.60)	-0.21 (-0.27 to -0.14)	0.01 (-0.78 to 0.80)	-0.60 (-1.13 to -0.07)	-0.37 (-0.42 to -0.31)	-0.18 (-0.25 to -0.12)	0.04 (0.03 to 0.06)	0.32 (0.26 to 0.38)	0.17 (0.13 to 0.22)
65-75	0.49 (0.35 to 0.62)	-0.20 (-0.28 to -0.11)	-1.48 (-2.58 to -0.39)	0 (-0.71 to 0.71)	-0.37 (-0.45 to -0.30)	-0.16 (-0.24 to -0.08)	0.03 (0.01 to 0.05)	0.41 (0.33 to 0.49)	0.02 (-0.15 to 0.18)
≥75	0.54 (0.22 to 0.86)	-0.51 (-0.75 to -0.27)	-2.74 (-5.65 to 0.17)	-0.13 (-2.08 to 1.83)	-0.45 (-0.62 to -0.28)	-0.12 (-0.25 to -0.00)	0.05 (0.01 to 0.10)	0.54 (0.23 to 0.85)	-0.15 (-0.37 to 0.07)
P trend	0.32	0.07	0.004	0.13	0.001	0.36	0.06	<0.001	<0.001
Sex									
Female	0.44 (0.33 to 0.54)	-0.23 (-0.33 to -0.14)	-0.64 (-1.52 to 0.24)	-0.80 (-1.38 to -0.22)	-0.32 (-0.38 to -0.26)	-0.11 (-0.18 to -0.04)	0.00 (-0.01 to 0.02)	0.38 (0.32 to 0.43)	0.18 (0.05 to 0.30)
Male	0.51 (0.43 to 0.60)	-0.20 (-0.26 to -0.15)	-0.55 (-1.26 to 0.16)	-0.41 (-0.88 to 0.07)	-0.36 (-0.40 to -0.31)	-0.19 (-0.25 to -0.12)	0.05 (0.04 to 0.07)	0.33 (0.27 to 0.39)	0.07 (0.03 to 0.10)
P value	0.26	0.45	0.70	0.12	0.35	0.11	<0.001	0.42	0.05

BMI, body mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HDL, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; IOP, intraocular pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SE, spherical equivalent; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride.

Table 3 Association between changes in intraocular pressure and other related parameters for all participants from 2010 to 2014

Factors	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	Coefficient	95% CI	P value	Coefficient	95% CI	P value	Coefficient	95% CI	P value
Time	-0.01	-0.03 to 0.003	0.10	-0.01	-0.02 to 0.01	0.60	-0.01	-0.03 to 0.01	0.46
Time × time	0.17	0.16 to 0.19	<0.0001	0.17	0.15 to 0.18	<0.0001	0.17	0.15 to 0.18	<0.0001
Baseline age, years	-0.21	-0.25 to -0.17	<0.0001	-0.21	-0.25 to -0.17	<0.0001	-0.21	-0.25 to -0.16	<0.0001
Gender	-0.17	-0.30 to 0.04	0.01	-0.20	-0.34 to -0.07	0.003	-0.21	-0.35 to -0.08	0.002
SBP, mm Hg	0.13	0.10 to 0.15	<0.0001	0.08	0.05 to 0.12	<0.0001	0.08	0.05 to 0.12	<0.0001
DBP, mm Hg	0.25	0.22 to 0.29	<0.0001	0.15	0.10 to 0.20	<0.0001	0.16	0.10 to 0.21	<0.0001
BMI, kg/m ²	0.07	0.05 to 0.09	<0.0001	0.04	0.02 to 0.06	0.0003	0.04	0.02 to 0.06	<0.0001
TC, mmol/L	0.03	-0.01 to 0.06	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
TG, mmol/L	0.07	0.04 to 0.09	<0.0001	0.02	-0.01 to 0.05	0.28	-	-	-
HDL, mmol/L	-0.08	-0.19 to 0.04	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
FPG, mmol/L	0.06	0.03 to 0.09	<0.0001	0.06	0.03 to 0.09	0.0003	0.06	0.03 to 0.10	0.0001
SE, dioptre	-0.07	-0.09 to -0.04	<0.0001	-0.05	-0.07 to -0.02	0.0004	-0.04	-0.07 to -0.02	0.0006

Model 1 is a univariate regression analysis; model 2 is a multiple regression analysis; and model 3 is the optimised model after further excluding the most insignificant variables in model 2 step by step.

BMI, blood mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HDL, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SE, spherical equivalent; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; time × time, examination time squared.

and hormonal difference and menopause in women. The larger skull and orbit volume in men may also contribute to the gender difference in IOP.²⁵

Strengths of our study include a relatively large sample, the availability of annual IOP, systemic factors and SE measurements, as well as the mixed-effect model for assessing the change-to-change relationships controlled for confounding factors. However, there were some limitations. First, our study applied non-contact tonometer instead of the gold

standard Goldmann tonometer to enhance participant compliance. Although there is no statistically significant difference reported between these two instruments within the normal IOP value, non-contact tonometer might have a bigger test–retest variation.²⁶ Second, central cornea thickness is known to be associated with IOP and also changed with age but was not included in our analysis.²⁷ Evidence suggests that the cornea stiffens with age, to which the extent that this will lead to an increase in non-contact IOP over 5

Table 4 Sensitivity analysis of the association between changes in IOP and other related parameters in participants who had undergone IOP measurement both in 2010 and 2014

Factors	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	Coefficient	95% CI	P value	Coefficient	95% CI	P value	Coefficient	95% CI	P value
Time	0.001	-0.02 to 0.02	0.87	0.01	-0.01 to 0.03	0.45	0.01	-0.01 to 0.02	0.61
Time × time	0.19	0.17 to 0.20	<0.0001	0.18	0.17 to 0.20	<0.0001	0.18	0.17 to 0.20	<0.0001
Baseline age, years	-0.22	-0.28 to -0.17	<0.0001	-0.22	-0.28 to -0.17	<0.0001	-0.22	-0.28 to -0.17	<0.0001
Gender	-0.13	-0.28 to 0.03	0.11	-0.18	-0.34 to -0.02	0.003	-0.18	-0.34 to -0.02	0.03
SBP, mm Hg	0.13	0.10 to 0.16	<0.0001	0.08	0.04 to 0.11	<0.0001	0.08	0.04 to 0.11	<0.0001
DBP, mm Hg	0.25	0.21 to 0.29	<0.0001	0.14	0.08 to 0.19	<0.0001	0.14	0.08 to 0.20	<0.0001
BMI, kg/m ²	0.07	0.05 to 0.09	<0.0001	0.04	0.02 to 0.06	0.001	0.04	0.02 to 0.06	0.0003
TC, mmol/L	0.02	-0.02 to 0.06	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
TG, mmol/L	0.07	0.04 to 0.10	<0.0001	0.02	-0.01 to 0.06	0.25	-	-	-
HDL, mmol/L	-0.10	-0.24 to 0.03	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
FPG, mmol/L	0.05	0.01 to 0.08	<0.0001	0.03	-0.01 to 0.07	0.11	0.03	-0.003 to 0.07	0.07
SE, dioptre	-0.06	-0.09 to -0.03	<0.0001	-0.04	-0.07 to -0.02	0.003	-0.04	-0.07 to -0.01	0.003

Model 1 is a univariate regression analysis; model 2 is a multiple regression analysis; and model 3 is the optimised model after further excluding the most insignificant variables in model 2 step by step.

BMI, blood mass index; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HDL, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; IOP, intraocular pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SE, spherical equivalent; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; time × time, examination time squared.

years and bias our result is unknown.²⁸ Third, our study only included government employees from an annual physical check-up centre and whose IOP was less than 21 mm Hg, which may potentially limit the generalisability of our findings. Finally, as participants were not obliged to attend the annual examinations, we were unable to give the reason for dropout in this study.

In conclusion, there is a non-linear increase of IOP with age, which was more significant in women and younger subjects. Increasing BP, BMI, FPG and myopic progression were positively related to an increasing trend of IOP. Serum lipids were not found to be associated with increasing trend of IOP.

Contributors XH: data acquisition and analysis, drafting the work. TY: conception of the work, data acquisition and manuscript revision. JZ: data analysis and interpretation, manuscript revision. SY: data acquisition. XG: data acquisition and manuscript revision. WY: data interpretation and manuscript revision. YH: data acquisition and manuscript revision. MH: conception and design of the work, manuscript revision. All authors made the decision to submit this manuscript for publication, and vouch for the accuracy and completeness of the data and analyses.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Obtained.

Ethics approval The study was conducted under the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Ethics Committee of the Zhongshan Ophthalmic Center, Sun Yat-sen University.

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