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Surface activity of tear fluid in patients with primary Sjögren’s syndrome
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Introduction

The preocular tear film provides a continuous liquid surface for the eye. This is important both for the refractive properties of the eye and for the welfare of the corneal and conjunctival epithelia. The tear film is not stable, and if the eye is kept open, it will eventually rupture. A dry spot is formed on the epithelial surface. This gives rise to irritation of the eye and provokes blinking.

The preocular tear film is often considered to consist of three layers (Holly, 1980). In direct contact with the epithelial surface is a layer of mucus originating from goblet cells and other epithelial cells (Inatomi et al., 1995). Overlying the mucus layer is the aqueous layer, produced mainly by the lachrymal glands. It has recently been suggested that there is no clear distinction between these two layers (Chen et al., 1997; McCulley & Shine, 1997). The most superficial layer of the tear film is formed by lipids originating mainly from the Meibomian glands.

The symptom of dryness of the eyes in patients with Sjögren’s syndrome is generally attributed to dysfunction of the lachrymal gland, which is subject to lymphocytic infiltration in the disease process originally described as keratoconjunctivitis sicca in the thesis by Henrik Sjögren (Frost-Larsen et al., 1980; Roberts, 1991). Although it is well established that there are major differences in the water layer between normal tear fluid and tear fluid in keratoconjunctivitis sicca (Friedlaender, 1992), it has recently been suggested that there are also abnormalities of the lipid layer of the tear film (Danjo & Hamano, 1995; Shimazaki et al., 1998) as well as in mucin production (Pflugfelder et al., 1997; Jones et al., 1998) in Sjögren’s syndrome.

Materials and methods

Patients

All 16 female patients in this study were seen at regular intervals at the Sjögren’s Syndrome Research Centre at Malmö. They accepted to participate by their own free will after receiving written and oral information. The patients fulfilled the Copenhagen classification criteria for primary Sjögren’s syndrome, i.e. they had at least two abnormal test results for keratoconjunctivitis sicca and at least two abnormal results for xerostomia (stomatitis sicca; Manthorpe et al., 1986). Their mean age was 63 years (range 35–79).
The measurements made in patients were compared with a group of normal subjects previously reported (Zhao & Wollmer, 1998). There were 20 normal subjects (nine women and 11 men) with a mean age of 39 years (range 17–63). The sampling of tear fluid as well as the measurements of surface activity was performed by the same person in both normal subjects and in patients, and the studies were overlapping in time.

Measurements of the surface activity of tear fluid

Tear fluid was sampled with a thin, flexible intravenous cannula made of nylon. The outer diameter of the cannula was 0·75 mm and the inner diameter 0·50 mm. The subject was lying in the supine posture while tear fluid was gently aspirated as the tip of the cannula was moved along the inferior fornix. Aspiration was always performed first in the right eye and then in the left eye. The volume of aspirated fluid was estimated by measurement of the distance of catheter filled with fluid.

Surface tension was measured with a Wilhelmy balance (Biegler Electronic, Mauerbach, Austria). A Teflon trough (115 × 18 mm, depth 17 mm) was filled with 35 ml 0·9% saline. The measurements were made at room temperature. A platinum plate, partly immersed in the liquid, is suspended in a balance. The trough contains a movable barrier, which changes the area into which the platinum plate is immersed. The duration of a cyclic area change to 20% of the initial area is 3 min. A baseline recording of the surface tension of saline was first established. The surface tension of saline is 73 mN m–1 and is completely independent of area change. The aspirated tear fluid was then added to the trough. A stable recording of surface tension vs. area was rapidly obtained, and the maximum (γmax) and minimum (γmin) surface tension of the third cycle were recorded. γmax and γmin are presented in absolute values (mN m–1), and corrected for the yield of tear fluid, using regression equations between yield and surface tension found in normal subjects (Zhao & Wollmer, 1998).

A representative tracing from a measurement of surface tension after aspiration of tear fluid is shown in Fig. 1. Surface tension decreases when the surface is compressed to reach a minimum value of approximately 45 mN m–1. When the surface is expanded again, surface tension increases. The tracing shows hysteresis in that for a given surface area, surface tension is lower during compression than during expansion.

Statistical analysis

Data are presented as mean ± SD unless otherwise indicated. The group of patients was compared with the group of normal subjects by Student’s t-test. P-values <0·05 were considered significant.

Results

Tear fluid could be sampled from all patients with no or minimal discomfort. The volume obtained was 0·4 ± 0·9 ml. This was very similar to the yield of tear fluid in normal subjects (0·3 ± 0·2 ml, P>0·05).

The mean values for γmax and γmin obtained in the patients and in normal subjects are shown in the Table. Mean γmax and γmin were higher in patients with primary Sjögren’s syndrome than in normal subjects. The largest difference was observed for γmin, and this difference was highly significant (P<0·001). There was, however, considerable overlap between patients and normal subjects, the range for patients being 41–67 mN m–1 and that for normal subjects 38–58 mN m–1. The difference remained significant if γmin was corrected for the yield of tear fluid and also if the mean value between the two eyes for each subject was analysed. The difference in γmin did not quite attain statistical significance (P = 0·07).

Discussion

This study shows reduced surface activity of tear fluid in patients with primary Sjögren’s syndrome compared with normal subjects. This points mainly to a defect of the lipid layer produced by the Meibomian glands. Main functions of the lipid layer are reduction of the surface tension of the tear film and reduction of the rate of evaporation from the eye (Bron & Tiffany, 1998). Reduced surface activity may cause early break-up of the tear film with formation of dry spots on the epithelium. This results in symptoms of dry eye.

Sampling of tear fluid with the technique used in this study is minimally invasive and does not cause any irritation of the eyes (Zhao & Wollmer, 1998). When a sample of tear fluid is added to the trough of the Wilhelmy balance, its surface-active components accumulate at the air/liquid interface, resulting in a reduction in surface tension. When the area of the trough is

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reduced, the surface-active molecules become more closely packed, and there is further decrease in surface tension.

Surface activity as measured in this study reflects the quantity as well as the quality of surface-active material in the tear fluid. We have previously demonstrated correlations between the yield of tear fluid and the tear fluid. We have previously demonstrated correlations quantity as well as the quality of surface-active material in packed, and there is further decrease in surface tension.

Reduced surface activity adds to the instability of the tear film. In summary, we have found reduced surface activity of tear fluid in patients with Sjögren’s syndrome, reflecting abnormal composition of the tear fluid. Reduced surface activity may be caused by dysfunction of the Meibomian glands and suggests a mechanism for causing the symptoms of dry eyes.

### Acknowledgements

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### References