Psychological Factors Associated with Central Serous Chorioretinopathy

Hyeong Min Kim1, Jeeyun Ahn1,2 and Tae Wan Kim1,2*
1Department of Ophthalmology, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea
2Department of Ophthalmology, Seoul Metropolitan Government Seoul National University Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

Abstract
Central serous chorioretinopathy (CSC), characterized by serous detachment of the macula, is a clinically important retinal disease presenting as various visual symptoms. Predisposing psychopathological factors have been investigated and psychological stress, specific personality profiles and psychiatric disorders were suggested as relevant factors. These psychic factors induce hormonal changes by stimulating the sympathetic nervous system, thus aggravating the extravasation of the serous fluid from choroid. Psychotherapeutic strategies may be a significant treatment modality for CSC patients.

Keywords: Central serous chorioretinopathy; Psychopathology; Stress; Type A behavior; Personality trait; Psychotherapy

Various psychometric instruments have been used to objectively evaluate and measure psychological distress. These include the Symptom Checklist-90-R consisting of nine primary symptom dimensions (somatization, obsessive-compulsive disorder, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) with global severity index (GSI) score, the Coping with Stress Questionnaire Stressverarbeitungsfragebogen (SVF 78) [29], the Freiburg Personality Inventory (FPI-R) [30], the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) [31], the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) [32], and Short Form-36 (SF-36) [33].

Conrad et al. suggested that emotional distress and specific aspects of type A personality behavior is related to CSC [19,20]. CSC patients are expected to be impulsive, impatient, easily bored, pessimistic and emotionally unstable. The subscale levels for somatization, obsessive-compulsive disorder, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility and paranoid ideation were increased in CSC patients. However, there was no association between visual acuity or the time since onset of symptoms and emotional distress. Another study by Conrad et al. [21] proposed that personality traits with competitiveness, hostility and emotional detachment, lower level of cooperativeness, and reward dependence are distinctive patterns of CSC patients. Stressful life events in workplace and uncontrolled stress coping have a role in CSC, with patients characterized as being ambitious overachievers, perseverant and hard-working [22,23]. Moreover, emotional distress and high level of anxiety can appear as somatic complaints such as general weakness, gastrointestinal pains, high heart rate and arterial hypertension and respiratory symptoms [24,25]. These kinds of psychological status in CSC patients leads to overall lower quality of life compared to control groups [26], and the tendency to experience psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, depression, hysteria, psychopathic deviance and hypochondriasis was increased in CSC patients [27]. The association...
between critical life events (unemployment, financial problem, familial and partnership issues) and CSC development is controversial. Conrad et al. [20] revealed no significant relationship between critical life events and CSC, but a recent study from Greece suggests a potential impact of economic crisis on CSC development [28].

The hypothesis of psychopathologic effects on CSC is that these unfavorable psychic factors accumulate and influence endogenous hormonal status. Increased levels of stress hormones such as corticosteroids and catecholamines have been found to induce CSC [34,35]. Cloninger et al. [32] suggested specific temperament dimensions; low reward dependence, low cooperativeness, emotionally detached; show increased level of norepinephrine in the locus coeruleus, which are closely associated with type A behavior patterns. The interaction of stress hormones triggers sympathetic nervous system stimulation, vasomotor instability, and activates adrenergic receptors within the vascular bed of the choroid. The innermost layer of the choroid, Bruch’s membrane weakens and allows serous fluid to extravasate from the choriocapillaris under the macula, thus causing serous retinal pigment epithelial detachment. Furthermore, in the central nervous system, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis dysregulation and mineralocorticoid participates in stressful condition, which is observed in psychiatric illness such as depression [36].

The retina is sequestered from the systemic circulation. The retina has two barrier components which prevent certain substances and fluid from entering the retina; the inner retinal vascular endothelium and the outer RPE. Elevated circulating cortisol and epinephrine are thought to affect the autoregulation of the choroidal circulation. Endogenous corticosteroids in stressful conditions affect both the glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid receptor and hydro-ionic homeostasis in RPE cells and retinal Muller glial cells are impaired by corticosteroids [37]. Therefore, the balance in retinal hydration is damaged by stress hormones which activate microglial cells in the RPE layer and induces RPE inflammation [38]. RPE inflammation then promotes both choroidal vasodilation and RPE barrier rupture. As a result, fluid accumulates under the retina, leading to CSC development.

The hypothesis of mineralocorticoid receptor pathway activation in CSC has been studied in experimental rat models [39]. Intracocular injections of aldosterone or high-dose corticosterone (the endogenous glucocorticoid hormone in rodents) showed enhanced expression of the water channel aquaporin-4 (AQP4) and sodium/potassium ion channels. These mineralocorticoid receptor over-expressed rats provoked choroidal vasodilation and leakage, increased choroidal thickness, endothelial dysregulation, RPE tight junctions disruption and resulted in RPE detachments and subretinal fluid formation.

For treatment of CSC, laser photoacoagulation, verteporfin photodynamic therapy (PDT), anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (anti-VEGF) intravitreal injection and oral medications (carbamic anhydrase inhibitors, beta-blockers) are widely used. Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists such as oral spironolactone and eplerenone have been investigated [40]. Since psychological distress and type A personality characteristics influence the development of CSC, CSC patients may benefit from psychoeducation and psychosocial support or interventions. Recent meta-analysis revealed that psychodynamic therapy and cognitive behavior therapy proved to be effective treatments for depression and personality disorders [41]. Pharmacologic regulators of sympathetic agents also can be helpful for the treatment and prevention of CSC. Such psychotherapeutic methods can be fundamental strategies for the cure of CSC.

References


