

Diabetic Retinopathy: Economic Evaluation and Cellular Functions

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORSHIP/ORIGINALITY

I certify that the work in this thesis has not previously been submitted for a degree nor has it been submitted as part of requirements for a degree except as fully acknowledged within the text.

I also certify that the thesis has been written by me. Any help that I have received in my research work and the preparation of the thesis itself has been acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the thesis.

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B Business

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List of Abbreviations

3D	Three Dimensional	DR	Diabetic Retinopathy
3T3-L1	Mouse Embryonic Adipose-Like Fibroblast	HRQoL	Health Related Quality Of Life
AFM	Atomic Force Microscopy	ECM	Extracellular Matrix
AGE	Advanced Glycation End Product	EDTA	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid
AIHW	Australian Institute Of Health And Welfare	EGTA	Ethylene Glycol Tetraacetic Acid
ALP	Alkaline Phosphatase	ESEM	Environmental Scanning Electron Microscope
ANOVA	Analysis Of Variance	FAK	Focal Adhesion Kinase
Ar	Argon gas	FBS	Fetal Bovine Serum
BMI	Body Mass Index	FGF	Fibroblast Growth Factors
BSA	Bovine Serum Albumin	FITC	Fluorescein isothiocyanate
CAM	Cell Adhesion Molecules	FPG	Fasting Plasma Glucose
CFDA	5-Carboxyfluorescein diacetate	Hb_{A1c}	Glycosylated Hemoglobin
CVD	Cardiovascular Disease	HBS	HEPES buffered Saline
DM	Diabetes Mellitus	HCl	Hydrochloric acid
DMEM	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium	HCS 2/8	Human Chondrocyte Cell
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	HEK 293	Human Embryonic Kidney 293 Cells

HUVEC	Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells	nSTDR	Non-Sight Threatening Diabetic Retinopathy
ICER	Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio	OAA	Optometrists Association Australia
IGT	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	OGTT	Oral Glucose Tolerance Test
IL-8	Interleukin-8	PAA	Poly(Acrylic Acid)
LBL	Layer-By-Layer	PAH	Poly(Allylamine Hydrochloride)
LY	Life Years	PBAC	Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee
MA	Micro-Aneurysm	PBS	Phosphate Buffered Saline
MBS	Medicare Benefit Schedule	PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Schedule
ME	Maculopathy	PDDA	Poly(Diallyldimethylammonium Chloride)
mfERG	Multifocal Electroretinogram	PDGF	Platelet-Derived Growth Factor
MSAC	Medical Services Advisory Committee	PD-L	PERiodontal Ligament Cells
N₂	Nitrogen gas	PDR	Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy
NaCl	Sodium Chloride	PE	Polyelectrolyte
NaOH	Sodium hydroxide	PEI	Polyethylenimine
NHMRC	National Health And Medical Research Council	PEM	Polyelectrolyte Multi-Layers
nPDR	Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy	PE-PAH	Polyelectrolyte Capsule With PAH As The Start Coating Material

PE-PSS	Polyelectrolyte Capsule With PSS As The Start Coating Material	SWAP	Short Wavelength Automated Perimetry
PI	Propidium Iodide	SY	Sight Years
pKa	Acid Dissociation Constant	TCP	Tissue Culture Plastic
pNPP	Alkaline Phosphatase Yellow	TGF	Transforming Growth Factor
pre-DM	Pre-Diabetes Mellitus	Ti	Titanium
pre-DR	Pre-Diabetic Retinopathy	TiN	Titanium Nitride
PSS	Poly(Sodium 4-Styrene Sulfonate)	TiN120	Titanium Nitride Thin Film Made With 120 Watts
QALY	Quality Adjusted Life Years	TiN190	Titanium Nitride Thin Film Made With 190 Watts
QoL	Quality Of Life	TNF α	Tumour Necrosis Factor A
Ra	Average Roughness	UKPDS	UK Prospective Diabetes Study
RAW	Mouse Leukaemic Monocyte Macrophage	VEGF	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor
RCT	Randomized Controlled Trial	VIPP	Vision Impairment Prevention Program
RMS	Root Mean Square Of Roughness	WESDR	Wisconsin Epidemiological Study Of Diabetic Retinopathy
RNAse	Ribonuclease		
STDR	Sight Threatening Diabetic Retinopathy		

Abstract

This thesis reports an investigation from the “bedside” back to the “bench”. That is, from the economic evaluation of a medical intervention to basic research and development of a contractility assay. The underlying theme of this thesis is cellular contractility, which was stimulated from our laboratory’s work in the microvascular complications of Diabetic Retinopathy (DR).

The health economic perspective of this thesis evaluates the cost effectiveness and cost utility of DR prognosis using the prog-DR test. This novel prognostic test developed in our laboratory relies on the contractile response of blood vessels to detect subjects with high risk of developing DR. Markov modeling based on information in the literature was used to estimate the outcomes of a hypothetical population. The costs, health and utility outcomes of DR were compared to the potential outcomes if the prog-DR test was used. The model show that the prog-DR test can improve the health of the hypothetical population as measured in the number of life years (LY), sight years (SY) and quality-adjusted life years (QALY). The prog-DR test was more cost effective than the benchmark of annual or bi-annual screening and the incremental cost effectiveness ratio (ICER) appears to be at an acceptable level. Scenario and sensitivity analysis also show that the cost effectiveness of the prog-DR test can be improved by (i) better blood glucose management post prog-DR test, (ii) targeted screening (as opposed to population-wide screening) and (iii) reduced costs of both screening and management of DM and DR.

The physiological perspective of the thesis aimed to develop a contractility assay for DR that was based on a 3D scaffold, which was affordable, easy to make and mimicked the three dimensional physiological environment of blood vessels. The contractility assay was developed using a 3D, hollow scaffold (PE-PAH capsule) and involved (i) the selection of the optimal core material, (ii) optimisation of the manufacturing process, (iii) characterisation of the scaffold and (iv) ensuring that cells can be grown on it. The cyto-biocompatibility of the candidate polyelectrolyte Poly(Sodium 4-Styrene Sulfonate) (PSS) and Poly(Allylamine Hydrochloride) (PAH) in the thin films format were investigated using three different cell lines and the effects of these thin films were also

compared to titanium and titanium nitride thin films. In essence, PSS and PAH are not cytotoxic and was used to develop the contractile scaffold, PE-PAH capsule. This scaffold is relative elastic and the contractile force exerted by the 3T3-L1 cells was calculated based on the deformation of the PE-PAH capsule. The contractility assay was sufficiently sensitive to detect the nano-Newton magnitude of force developed by individual cells and discriminated the change in force due to disruption of the F-actin cytoskeleton by forskolin and cytochalasin D.