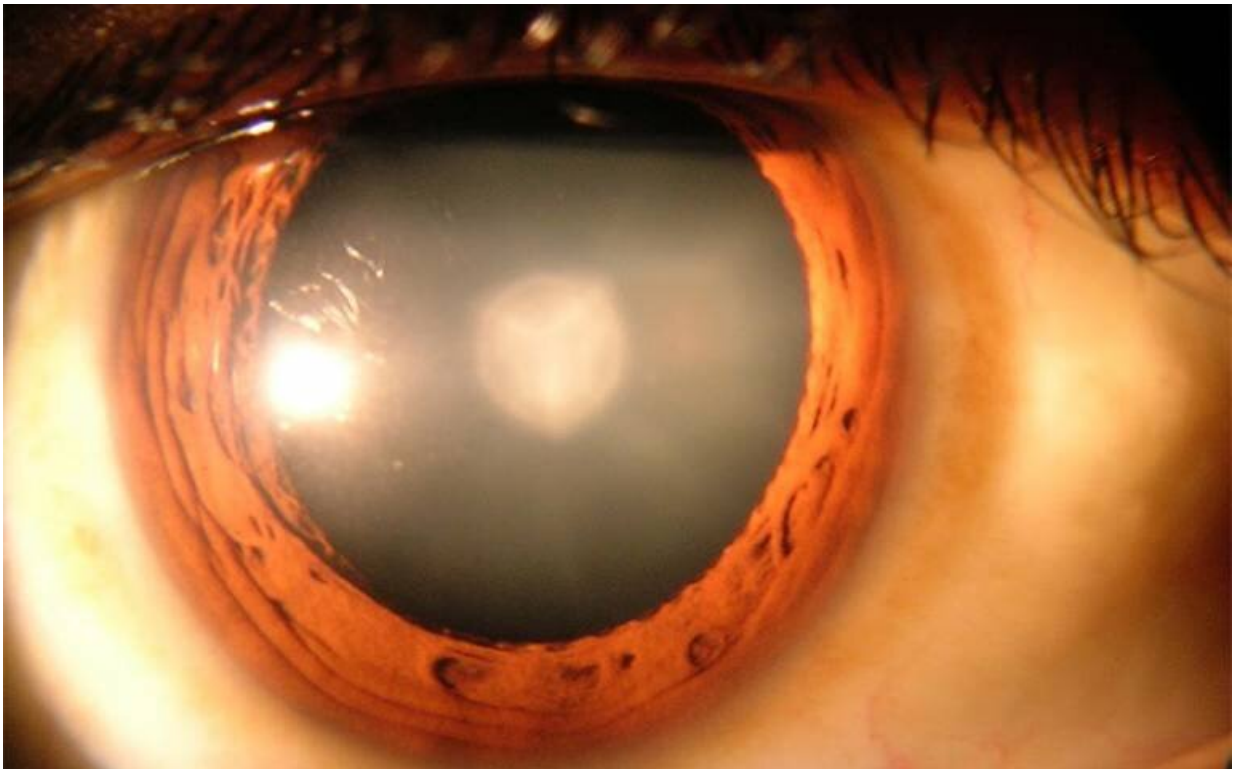


Low to moderate alcohol consumption linked to lower risk of cataracts

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Cataract in human eye. Credit: Rakesh Ahuja, MD, via [Wikimedia Commons \(CC BY-SA 3.0\)](#)

Low to moderate alcohol consumption appears to be associated with a lower risk of requiring surgery for cataracts, finds a new study led by UCL and Moorfields researchers.

The study, published today in *Ophthalmology* (the journal of the American Academy of Ophthalmology), was observational and does not definitively prove a direct causal effect.

The research, by a team from NIHR Moorfields Biomedical Research Centre at Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS Foundation Trust and UCL Institute of Ophthalmology, was prompted by inconsistency in the findings from previous studies. These range from showing no link between cataracts and [alcohol consumption](#), to a reduction in risk from low to moderate levels of consumption, to an increased risk from high consumption.

Cataracts are cloudy patches that develop in the lens of the eye and eventually impair sight. They usually affect older people, with an estimated 30% of over-65s suffering visually impairing cataract in one or both eyes. Cataract surgery, where the lens is replaced with a clear plastic one, is currently the only treatment. It is the most frequently performed surgical procedure in the UK, with around 450,000 operations carried out every year in England alone.

This new study is the largest of its kind to date on the association between [alcohol](#) consumption and the incidence of cataract surgery. It relied on data from over 490,000 people in the well-established UK Biobank and EPIC-Norfolk cohort studies. Participants in these studies have volunteered to be followed throughout their lives and give detailed information about themselves and their health, lifestyles and circumstances. Due to the large amounts of linked data spanning many years, these studies are particularly valuable for detecting [environmental factors](#) associated with disease development and progression.

Dr. Anthony P Khawaja (UCL Institute of Ophthalmology and Moorfields Eye Hospital), who led the research and was senior author of the paper, said: "We observed a dose-response with our findings—in

other words, there was evidence for reducing chance of requiring future cataract surgery with progressively higher alcohol intake, but only up to moderate levels within current guidelines. This does support a direct role of alcohol in the development of cataract, but further studies are needed to investigate this."

The researchers compared self-reported alcohol consumption with patient records of cataract surgery. They adjusted the results to take into account factors already known to affect cataracts: age, sex, ethnicity, social deprivation, BMI, smoking and diabetes.

They found that drinkers who consumed alcohol within the maximum UK recommended weekly limit (up to 14 units per week, which equates to about 6.5 standard glasses of wine) were less likely to undergo cataract surgery. The most significant reduction was associated with wine compared to beer or spirits. For example, participants who drank wine five or more times per week were 23% less likely than non-drinkers to undergo [cataract surgery](#) in the EPIC-Norfolk study, and 14% less likely in the UK Biobank study. However, participants with high beer, cider or spirits consumption had no significantly reduced risk.

The authors concluded that low to moderate [consumption](#) of alcohol, and wine in particular, appears to lower the risk of developing severe cataracts. Importantly, however, they note that their findings do not yet prove a causal link between alcohol and reduced risk of cataracts, and that other unknown factors may be affecting the results. They also noted that drinking high levels of alcohol is widely linked to many serious and chronic conditions, including heart disease, diabetes and cancer. Nevertheless, these results should help researchers gain a better understanding of the causes and mechanisms of [cataract](#), as well as potential treatments, and the authors call for further studies to test their findings.

Commenting on what might lie behind the results, Dr. Sharon Chua (UCL Institute of Ophthalmology and Moorfields Eye Hospital), first author of the paper, says: "Cataract development may be due to gradual damage from oxidative stress during ageing. The fact that our findings were particularly evident in wine drinkers may suggest a protective role of polyphenol antioxidants, which are especially abundant in red wine."

More information: Sharon Y.L. Chua et al. Alcohol Consumption and Incident Cataract Surgery in Two Large UK Cohorts, *Ophthalmology* (2021). [DOI: 10.1016/j.ophtha.2021.02.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ophtha.2021.02.007)

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