Looking for an Oasis in a Desert:



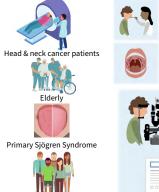
Clinical Aspects & Potential Biomarkers of Dry Mouth and Dry Eye

On June 30, 2022, Håvard Hynne defended his thesis "Clinical Aspects and Potential Biomarkers in Dry Mouth and Dry Eye Disease" at the Department of Oral Surgery and Oral Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Oslo (UiO). The PhD project was supervised by Professor Janicke Liaaen Jensen, Faculty of Dentistry, UiO; Professor Hilde Kanli Galtung, Faculty of Dentistry, UiO; Professor Tor Paaske Utheim, Department of Ophthalmology/Medical Biochemistry, Oslo University Hospital; and Associate Professor Lara Adnan Agrawi, Kristiania University College.

Dry mouth and dry eye are common findings, particularly in the older population, and may be related to various conditions. The autoimmune disease primary Sjögren's syndrome (pSS) is one known cause of dry mouth and dry eye. Additionally, the most common late effect of radiotherapy for cancer in the head and neck area is dry mouth. Whether this treatment also causes dry eye has been investigated to a limited extent.

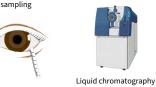
This dissertation investigated possible connections between dry mouth and dry eye, performed clinical examinations of the oral cavity and the ocular surface, and analyzed the composition of saliva and tear fluid. An overview of the questionnaire-based assessments and clinical examinations is shown in Figure 1. Additionally, biological samples in the form of saliva and tears were collected for subsequent biochemical analyses of cytokines, using the

Study population **Clinical examinations Biochemical analyses**









and mass spectrometry

Figure 1. Overview of study design. Illustrations by Sara Nøland & Emily Moschowits

- 1. Westgaard KL, Hynne H, et al. Oral and ocular late effects in head and neck cancer patients treated with radiotherapy. *Sci Rep.* 2021 17;11(1):4026
- 2. Agrawi LA. Hynne H, et al. Cytokines Explored in Saliva and Tears from Radiated Cancer Patients Correlate with Clinical Manifestations, Influencing Important Immunoregulatory Cellular Pathways. *Cells*. 2020, 8;9(9):2050.

 3. Hynne H, et al. The relationship between ocular and oral dryness in a cohort from the 65-year-old population in
- 4. Hynne H, et al. Saliva Metabolomics in Dry Mouth Patients with Head and Neck Cancer or Sjögren's Syndrome. Cells.
- 5. Hynne H, et al. Proteomic Profiling of Saliva and Tears in Radiated Head and Neck Cancer Patients as Compared to Primary Sjögren's Syndrome Patients. Int J Mol Sci. 2022 28;23(7):3714





Håvard Hynne **Department of Oral Surgery and** Oral Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Oslo

Key points:

- proteins of both saliva and tears.

immunoassay technology multiplex bead array assay, and global metabolomics and proteomics analyses, using high-performance liquid chromatography in combination with high-resolution mass spectrometry.

We found that the cancer patients had not only dry mouth but also dry eye. Dry eye was also common among the 65-year-olds. A previously unproven link between dry mouth and dry eye was also identified in both groups. Mapping possible disease biomarkers in saliva and tears (cytokines, metabolites, and proteins) demonstrated both similarities and differences between patients with head and neck cancer and those with pSS.

Collectively, the findings in this thesis substantiate the rationale for evaluating oral as well as ocular problems in various patient groups and underline the need for cooperation between various disciplines in the clinical follow-up as well as in research. Furthermore, biochemical analyses of saliva and tears can aid in the identification of possible biomarkers of disease, which in turn may lead to simpler diagnostics and novel treatments in the future.

Future directions:

- Examining dry mouth and dry eye diseases in patients with other etiologies, such as side effects from medications.
- Creating a road map for how salivary and ocular glands are affected by a range of conditions in order to identify biomarkers that in turn can contribute to better diagnostics and more targeted treatment.