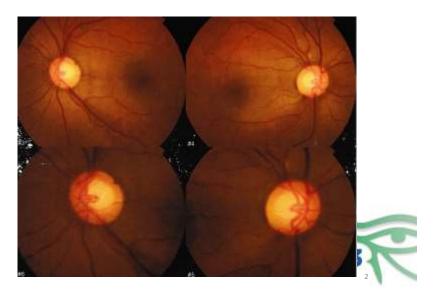
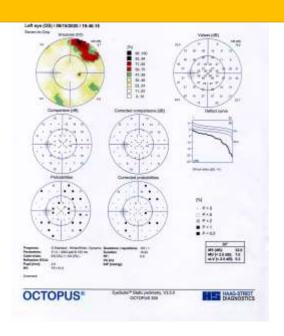
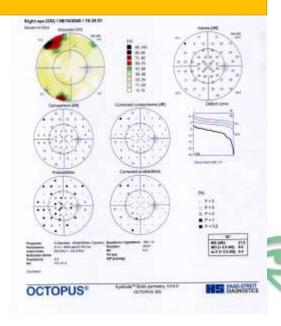


Recently diagnosed POAG

- A 60-year-old lady
- Moderate POAG
- IOP fluctuation
- 28 & 30 mmHg







Your intial management in recently diagnosed POAG?

A- Observation

B- Laser Trabeculoplasty

C- Medical therapy

D- Surgery including MIGS

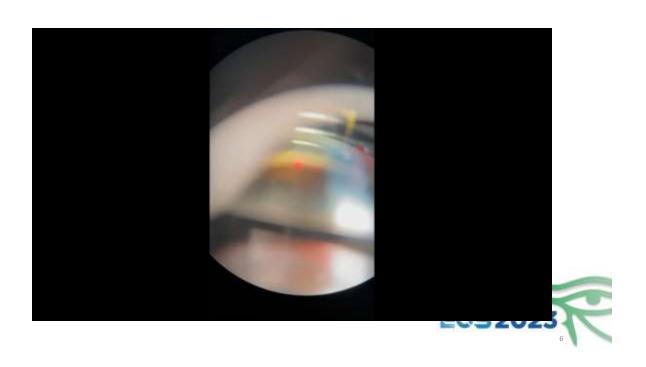
E052023











3 treatments over 5 years

- No medical treatment
- •20 and 16 mmHg





Interpretation

Selective laser trabeculoplasty should be offered as a first-line treatment for open angle glaucoma and ocular hypertension, supporting a change in clinical practice.

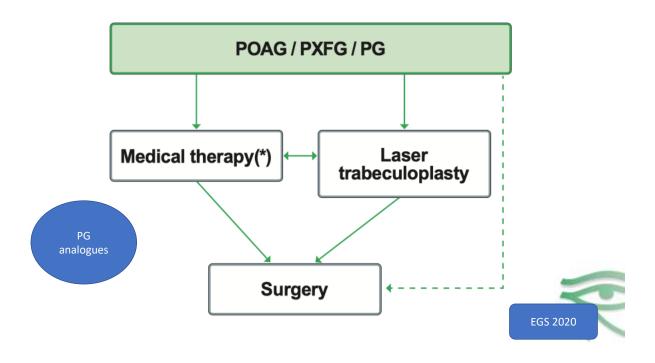


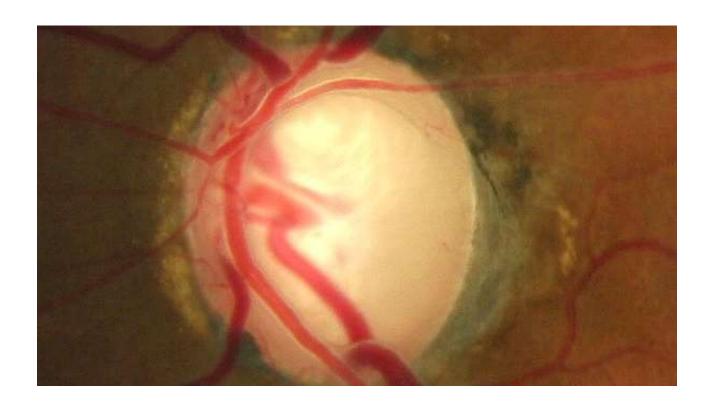
- 718 patients randomised to the selective laser trabeculoplasty and 362 to the eye drops group, 50 % are OHT.
- At 36 months, 74·2% of patients in the SLT group required no drops to maintain intraocular pressure at target.
- Eyes of patients in the selective laser trabeculoplasty group were within target intraocular pressure at more visits (93.0%) than in the eye drops group (91.3%).
- Cost-effective than eye drops.



- Mr. Nasr
- 64 YS
- IOP: 27 & 32 mmHg
- · central corneal thickness
- · os (540) μm
- · OD (539) µm







Advanced POAG, the undesirable presentation

9/2018

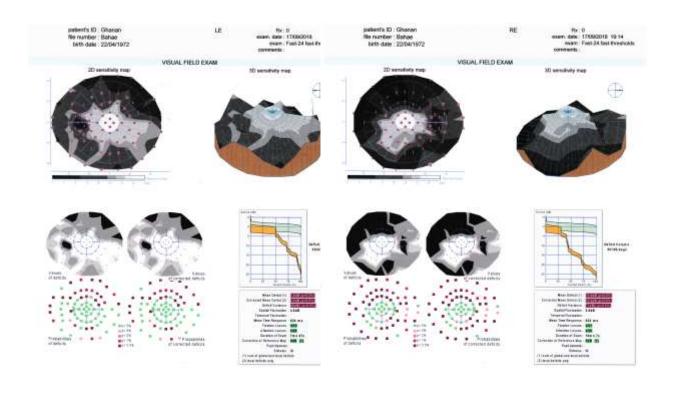
47 years old lady.

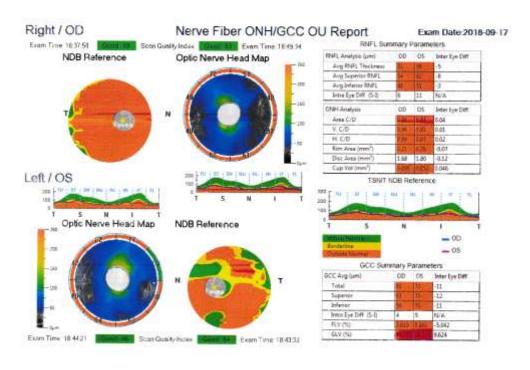
47 & 40 mmHg.

BCVA is 1.0 OU

CCT: 559/555

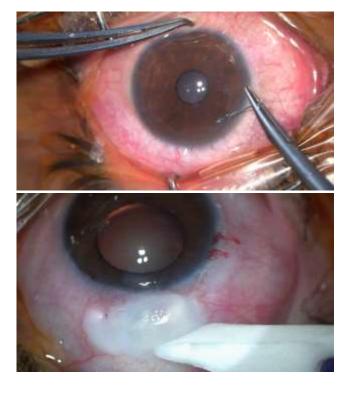
A positive family history.





20 years ago

Her father
One –eyed
C.F 50 cm
47 mmHg
All treatments
Trabeculectomy
IOP 9 mmHg



Target IOP and quality of life:

A. Target intra-ocular pressure (IOP):

Setting the Target IOP

An IOP of

<21 mmHg

with a reduction of at least

may be sufficient.

Early Glaucoma



<18 mmHg

with a reduction of at least

30%

may be required.

Moderate Glaucoma



 Lower Target IOP may be needed in more advanced disease.

Normal

Advanced

E05202

- A- MIGS
- **B- Trabeculectomy**
- C- Non-penetrating surgery
- D- GDD
- E-Angle surgery











NPGS

18 months after surgery...

12 & 14 mmHg , No treatment.

Rt goniopuncture

BCVA: 6/6 OU

Strict follow up.



Advanced Glaucoma Intervention Study (AGIS) Recommended IOP below 14 mmHG



Tip of the Month

October 2021





Consider trabeculectomy as initial treatment for newly diagnosed advanced primary open angle glaucoma (POAG)



المؤلور السنوي الدولي للجمعية الرمدية المصرية المحرية المحرية









- Primary Angle Closure Suspect (PACS) . ITC contact >180 degrees.
- Primary Angle Closure (PAC)= ITC Contact + High IOP
- Primary Angle closure Glaucoma (PACG) = ITC Contact + High IOP + Glaucomatous optic nerve damage.







PACS

PAC

Outlines

PACG (AACC & CACG)

Plateau iris

Asymatomatic person



Randomized Controlled Trial > Lancet. 2019 Apr 20;393(10181):1609-1618. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32607-2. Epub 2019 Mar 14.

Laser peripheral iridotomy for the prevention of angle closure: a single-centre, randomised controlled trial

Mingguang He ¹, Yuzhen Jiang ², Shengsong Huang ³, Dolly S Chang ⁴, Beatriz Munoz ⁴, Tin Aung ⁵, Paul J Foster ⁶, David S Friedman ⁴

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 30878226 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32607-2



Interpreatation and conclusions

- Incidence of angle-closure disease was very low among individuals classified as primary angle closure suspects.
- . In view of the low incidence rate of outcomes that have no immediate threat to vision, the benefit of prophylactic laser peripheral iridotomy is limited.
- Therefore, widespread prophylactic laser peripheral iridotomy for primary angleclosure suspects is not recommended. LPI is advisable only in high risk eyes.
- It is uncertian wether the findings are generalizable to non-Chinese populatios.



EGS guidelines

- Adopted ZAP trial.
- Not all PACS need LPL.
- Evidence from chineses showed low risk of disease progression without LPI.
- No studies in white European eyes.
- Recommednations: LPI in high risk individulas (High hperopia, repeat pupillary dilatation for retinal diseases or difficult access to heathcare facilities.
- Level of evidence : low
- Strength of recommendation: waek



- Clinical Guidelines
- The Management Of Angle-Closure Glaucoma
- 2021



Primary Angle closure Suspect (PACS)

Gnioscopy	IOP	Glaucomatous optic neuroapthy
2 or more quadrants of irido- trabecular contact, no PAS	Normal	No

- No evidence to support any intervention in quite eyes.
- After AACC in the other eye (LPI, strong recommendation).



PACS "Plus"

- People with only one "good eye".
- Vulnerable adults who may not report ocular or vision symptoms
- Family history of significant angle closure disease
- High hypermetropia (> + 6.00 dioptres)

- Diabetes or another condition necessitating regular pupil dilation
- Those using antidepressants or medication with an anticholinergic action
- People either living in remote locations.



Primary Angle Closure



Primary Angle closure (PAC)

Gnioscopy	IOP	Glaucomatous optic neuroapthy
2 or more quadrants of iridotrabecular contact, (+/-) PAS	(+/-) High	No

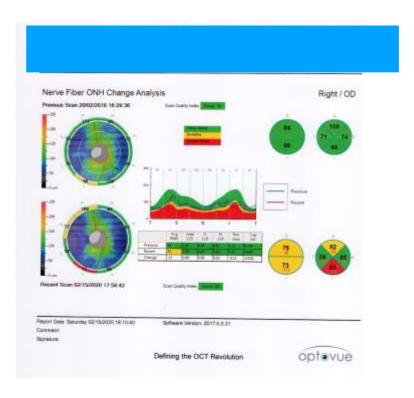
- Phacoemulsification (better on the long term IOP control)
- P.I (meticulous follow up)

Clear lens extraction in eyes with primary angle closure and primary angle-closure glaucoma.

Costa VP1 55, Leung CKS2, Kook MS3, Lin SC4, Global Glaucoma Academy







Primary Angle Closure Glaucoma



Management



CACG

- Strong evidence: Phacoemulsification (Etiological treatment)
- Debatable or less evidence for :
- 1- Goniosynchiolysis or viscosynechiolysis
- 2- Trabeculectomy
- 3- Repairing the pupil

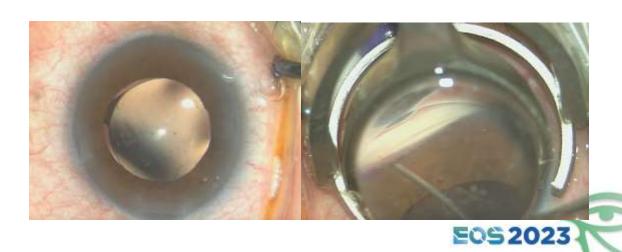


3 Ophthalmol Claucoma, Sep-Oct 2020;3:51:343-348, doi: 10.1016/j.ogia.2020.06.002.

Intraocular Pressure Changes after Cataract Surgery in Patients with and without Glaucoma: An Informatics-Based Approach

Sophia Y Wang 1, Arres D Azad 2, Shan C Lin 2, Tine Hernandez-Boossard 4, Suzann Pershing





Q =

Landmark trial

THE LANCET



Log in





