The background features a complex arrangement of orange geometric shapes and lines. A prominent vertical line runs down the center, intersected by several horizontal lines. On the left, there are overlapping triangles and rectangles in various shades of orange. On the right, a stepped line descends from the top. Several horizontal rows of small orange dots are scattered across the page, including a single row near the top right, a long row on the left, and two vertical columns of dots on the right side.

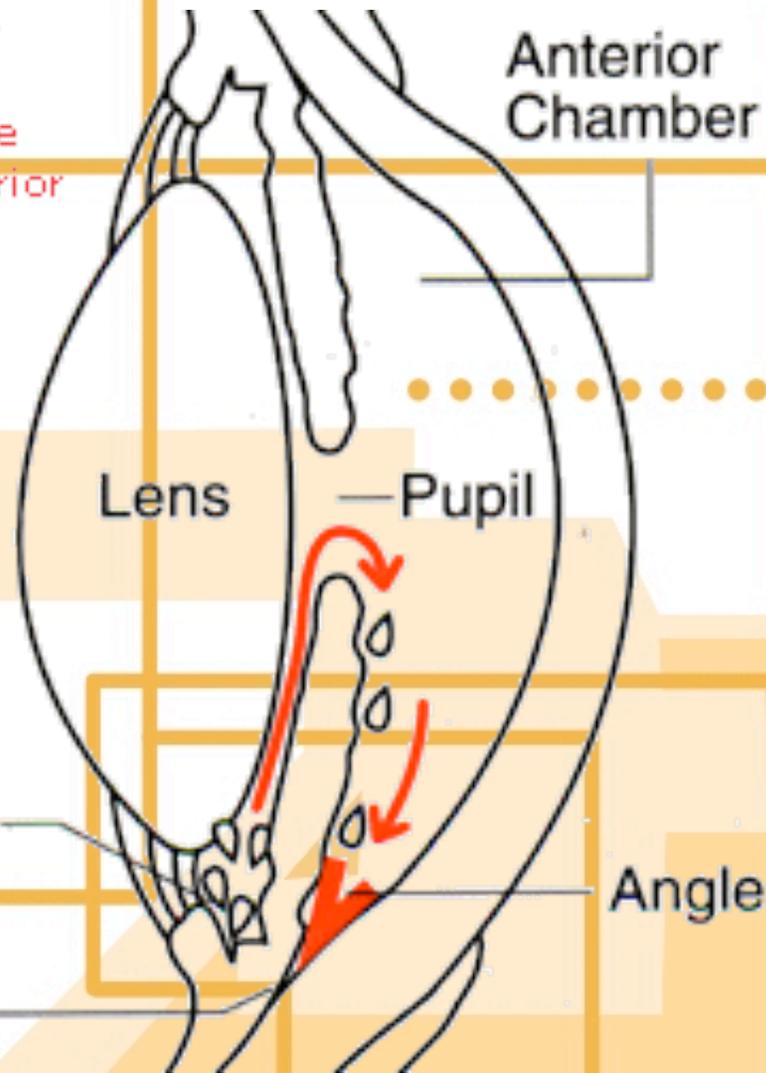
# ***Glaucoma***

**By Annelise Mah**

# ***What is glaucoma?***

- **Abnormally high intraocular pressure (most cases)**
- **Damage of the optic nerve**
- **Different types:**
  - **Open-angle: flow of aqueous humor unusual**
  - **Closed-angle: drainage channel of aqueous humor blocked**
  - **Congenital: from birth**
  - **Juvenile: recognized in late childhood/early adulthood**
  - **Adult onset: after 50's**
- **If not treated will lead to loss of vision, eventual blindness**
- **Can be in one eye or in both**

Diagram of the eye showing how pressure can build in the anterior chamber (behind the lens) in open angle glaucoma. [Image credit: The National Eye Institute, NIH.]



# ***Symptoms***

- **Slow loss of sight (often unnoticeable)**
- **Edema**
- **Opacification of cornea with rupture of Descemet's membrane**
- **Photophobia- sensitivity to light**
- **Blepharospasm- spasms of eyelid muscle**
- **Hyperlacrination- excessive tearing**

# ***Classic Diagnosis***

- **Congenital glaucoma diagnosed at birth**
- **Perimetry: testing field of vision** .....
- **Observation: increased corneal diameter and expanded globe, abnormal appearance of optic disc**
- **Applanation tonometry- tests the intraocular pressure by pushing the eyeball with a small tool**
  - **Normal IOP 10-21 mmHg**
  - **Glaucoma >21 mmHg**

# ***Classic Treatment***

- **Mild cases that are corrected early normally regain normal vision.....**
- **Surgery to open up drainage channel**
  - **Laser trabeculoplasty**
  - **trabeculectomy**
- **Drainage implants**
- **Medicine to control intraocular pressure**

# Genetics

- **Congenital: autosomal recessive**
- **Juvenile and adult-onset: autosomal dominant**
- **Multifactorial inheritance**

## • Known genetic causes:

• **GLC1A: MYOC, 1q24-25**

• **GLC3B: 1p36**

• **GLC3A: CYP1B1, 2p21**

• **GLC1C: 3q21-24**

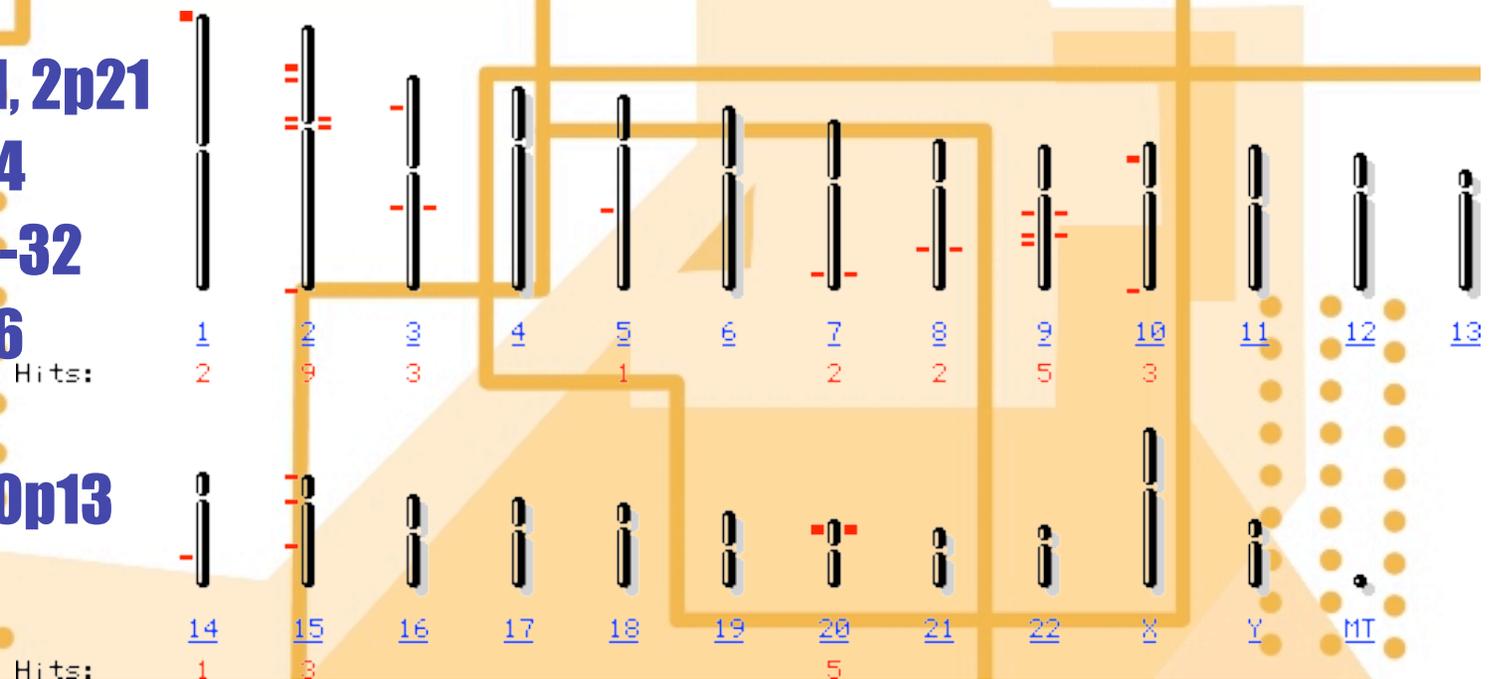
• **GLC1M: 5q22.1-32**

• **GLC1F: 7q35-36**

• **GLC1J: 9q22**

• **GLC1E: OPTN, 10p13**

• **GLC1K: 20p12**



# ***Speculation...***

- **According to case studies, primary open-angle glaucoma could also be caused by...**
  - **Abnormal amounts of cortisol metabolism enzymes. An intermediate stage builds up at the open angle.**
  - **Immune system abnormalities– too many free radicals and unusual amounts of certain lymphocytes**

# ***Genetic Diagnosis & Treatment***

- **Sequence and mutation analysis tests sparsely available**
- **Can forewarn individual and family so the disease can be watched for and stopped earlier**
- **Gene therapy not currently studied**