


TRAUMATIC GLAUCOMA

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COPE 31940-GL

Demographics of Traumatic Glaucoma

- 85% of ocular injuries occur in males
- Children:** 70% domestic accidents, play or sports
- Young adults:** MVA, occupational trauma, assault
- Elderly:** falls
- Blindness due to ocular trauma is 4x higher in African American males



Why is it important?

- African American Patients with Hyphema:
- Ocular emergency
- Sickle cell screening
- IOP should not exceed 24mmHg for more than 24 hours!
- Avoid acetazolamide
 - Creates anterior chamber acidosis
- Increased IOP

IOP	Duration	Sickle Cell?
50	5	N
35	7	N
24	1	Y


IOP Tolerances

IOP	Duration in Days	Sickle Cell?
50	5	N
35	7	N
24	1	Y

Causes of Traumatic Glaucoma -Non- Penetrating

1. Inflammation:

- Swelling of the ciliary body
 - Closed angle
 - Reduction in aqueous production
- Obstruction of the trabecular meshwork with WBC and protein
- Direct TM inflammation
- PAS^{LATE}
- Pupillary block
- Neovascular glaucoma^{LATE}
 - Closed angle



Causes of Traumatic Glaucoma -Non- Penetrating

2. Hemorrhage/Hyphema


- TM obstruction with RBC and fibrin
- Clot causes pupillary block

3. Ghost cell Glaucoma

- TM obstruction with degenerated RBC

4. Hemolytic Glaucoma/Hemosiderotic Glaucoma


- Macrophages obstruct TM
- Siderosis of TM



Causes of Traumatic Glaucoma -Non- Penetrating


- 5. Angle Recession ^{LATE}
- 6. Lens
 - ❑ Subluxation/dislocation -pupillary block
 - ❑ Traumatic cataract -pupillary block

 - ❑ Phacolytic cataract- TM Obstruction
 - ❑ Lens particle glaucoma- TM Obstruction ^{LATE}
- 7. Forward displacement of the lens-iris diaphragm
 - ❑ Pupillary Block




Causes of Traumatic Glaucoma -Penetrating

- ❑ Inflammation
- ❑ Anterior chamber collapse
- ❑ Lens damage
- ❑ Epithelial down-growth
- ❑ Siderosis
- ❑ Chalcosis
- ❑ Chemical Burns
 - ❑ Alkaline
 - ❑ Acid




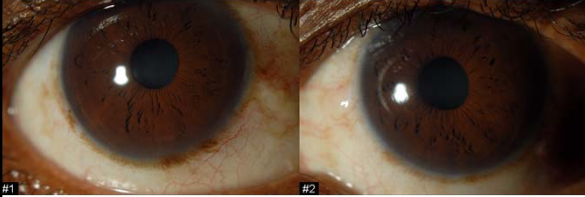
Case 1: Mr. TW The Truck Wrench Guy

- ❑ Primary Exam
 - ❑ CC: Annual exam
 - ❑ Pain on down and left gaze
- ❑ Demographics
 - ❑ 49 year old black male
 - ❑ Assaulted with a truck wrench 1990
 - ❑ Orbital Blow out fracture with reconstruction left side
 - ❑ OS affected




Case 1 Mr. TW **External Images**

- Note slight pupil asymmetry



Case 1: Mr. TW

- Exam Findings and Analysis
 - ▣ VA: OD 20/15 and OS: 20/20
 - ▣ IOP: OD 12 mmHg and OS 21 mmHg
 - ▣ Negative Sickle Cell




Case 1 Mr. TW **Gonioscopy**

- Inferior angle OS

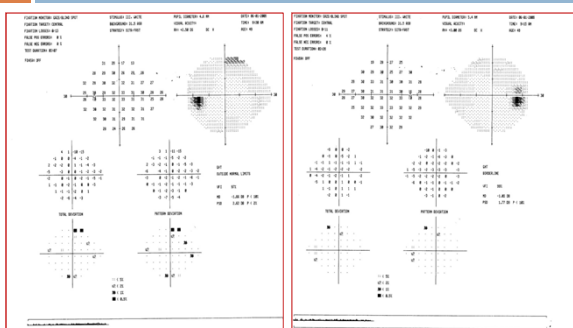


Angle Recession

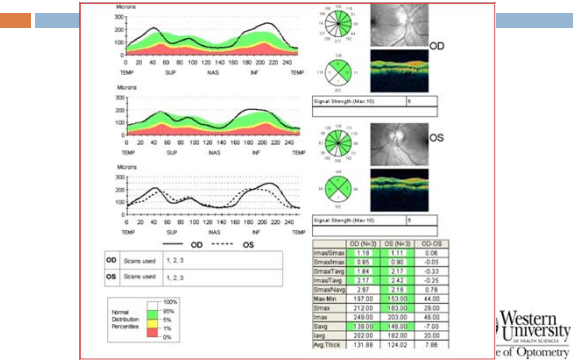
- Tear in ciliary muscle layers
- Cleft in CBB
- High incidence in blunt ocular trauma
- Glaucoma may occur LATE
- Glaucoma is fairly rare
- Fellow eye at 50% risk



Case 1 Mr. TW Visual Fields




Case 1 Mr. TW OCT of the NFL



	OD (4x3)	OS (4x3)	OD-OS
CentralThickness	1.13	1.11	0.08
SuperiorMean	0.85	0.93	-0.05
SuperiorLength	1.84	2.17	-0.33
SuperiorRange	2.11	2.43	-0.25
SuperiorThick	2.87	2.41	0.78
MeanMean	1.17	1.12	0.43
Mean	212.00	181.00	28.00
Mean	148.00	102.00	48.00
Range	18.10	18.00	7.00
Mean	222.00	182.00	20.00
Pdg Thick	131.88	124.02	7.86


Case 1 Mr. TW **Decision Making/Analysis**

- Does he **have** glaucoma?
 - ▣ Diurnal Curve?
 - ▣ Pressure spikes?
- How much Nerve fiber layer loss can **we** tolerate?
- Costs?
- Compliance?
- Quality of Life?
- Patient's choice?




Case 1. Mr. TW **Assessment of Glaucoma**

- Early/Moderate/Advanced
- When is the onset of "traumatic glaucoma"?



Case 1 Mr. TW **Treatment and Management**

- Does angle recession respond to topical medication?
- Lumigan® Prophylaxis
- First Follow up visit:
 - ▣ Doing well
 - ▣ Instilling drops in BOTH eyes
 - ▣ IOP OD 8 mmHg and OS 8 mmHg
- Second Follow up visit:
 - ▣ Seen by a colleague
 - ▣ Stops Lumigan ®



Case 1 Mr. TW Treatment and Management

- Third Follow up Visit:
- Patient unhappy with current level of “non-treatment”
- 3 weeks after ceasing drops
- IOP OD 12 mmHg OS 27 mmHg
- Wants a “cheaper” alternative than Lumigan®
- Generic Beta Blocker prescribed
- Generic Prostaglandin now available!



Case 1 Mr. TW Follow up and Outcome

- Patient continues with Beta Blocker
- Seen every 6 months
- Doing well



Case 2 Mr. JS The Multiple Shiners


Courtesy Joe Sawka OD Dipl

- Primary Exam
 - ▣ Routine Eye Exam, needs new glasses
 - ▣ Remembers several “shiners”
 - ▣ Smoker since age 14
 - ▣ General health and family health non-contributory
- Demographics
 - ▣ 54 year old white male



Case 2 Mr. JS **Exam Findings and Analysis**

- VA OD 20/20 and 20/20 OS
- CFF: sup-nasal defect noted OD
- IOP OD 29 mmHg and OS 14 mmHg




Case 2 Mr. JS **Gonioscopy**




Courtesy Joe Sowka OD Dipl



OD




NASAL



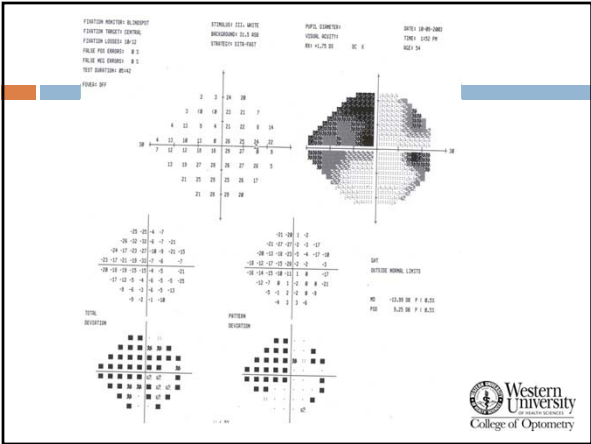
Case 2 Mr. JS **Optic Nerve Image**

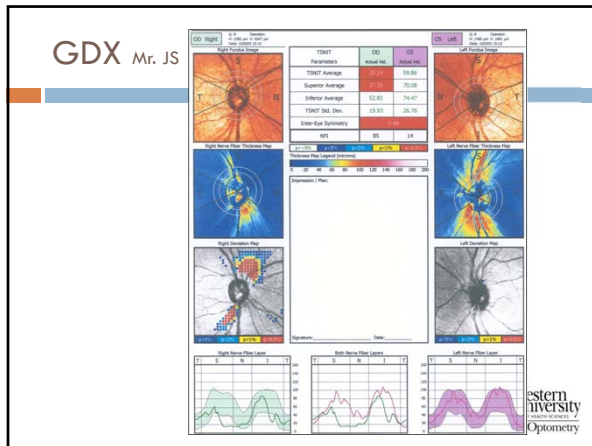
- CD ratio?
- Inferior temporal notch
- Corresponding NFL dropout
- Peri-papillary atrophy

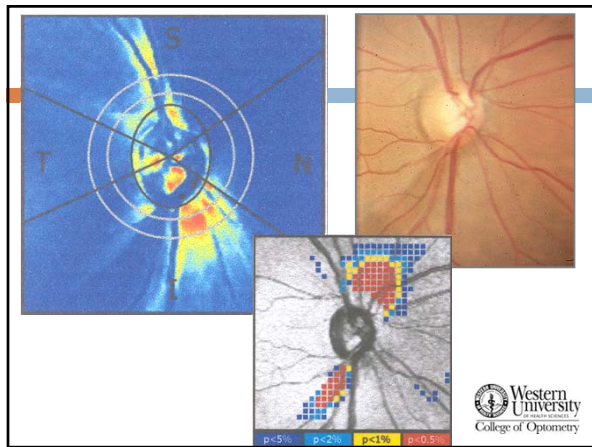


Peri-Papillary Atrophy

- Mere presence does not indicate POAG
 - Common in MY
 - Aging
 - Ocular disease eg. histoplasmosis, Stargardt's, VKH, MEWDS and X-linked retinitis pigmentosa, angioid streaks
- Reflects vascular condition
- Two zones A and B:
 - Zone B closest to cup – absolute scotoma
 - Zone A leads – relative scotoma
- Careful with OCT!
- When seen in Normal tension glaucoma:
 - increased risk for progression








Case 2 Mr. JS **Decision Making/Diagnosis**

- Unilateral increase in IOP
- Angle recession and traumatic cleft to ciliary body
- Damage to the TM from scarring or sclerosis
- Impeded aqueous filtration
- IOP may spike weeks/months/years later

Case 2 Mr. JS **Assessment of Glaucoma**

- Early/Moderate /Advanced



Case 2 Mr. JS **Treatment and Management**

- Usually fair-to-poor response to topical medication
- Which drugs (if any) to choose until surgery?
- Filtering surgery often the endgame

