

Clinical Classification of Glaucoma

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Introduction

Glaucoma is one of the commonest ocular disorders seen by almost all ophthalmologists it is a kind of visual Threatening disorder if not diagnosed and managed in time and properly the main problem with this disorder is that whatever vision is lost can't be restored back by any means be it drugs surgery etc. however in recent times of ophthalmic subspecialities we have got glaucoma experts and with latest research taking place in the field of glaucoma the prognosis of this disorder is much better EEC also have a kind of glaucoma screening where silent patients are picked up by random examination of people after 40 years of age whose assessment of IOP refraction facility of Aqueous outflow and scleral rigidity is done.

In order to understand the pathophysiology of glaucoma it is very important to know the clinical classification not glaucoma which is as follows:

- Cong glaucoma occurring during Intrauterine life
- Infantile glaucoma from birth to 3rd decade of life.
- Juvenile glaucoma from 3rd decade to 17 years.

Primary glaucoma can be

- Open angle or also known as chronic simple
- Closed angle glaucoma can be acute congestive glaucoma

- Angle closure glaucoma
- Chronic creeping angle closure glaucoma.

Secondary glaucoma can be

- Ocular hypertension
- Low tension glaucoma
- Normal tension glaucoma
- Pigmentary glaucoma
- Neovascular glaucoma
- Pseudo exfoliation glaucoma
- Contusion or angle recession glaucoma
- Steroid induced glaucoma
- Malignant glaucoma
- Aphakic glaucoma
- Absolute glaucoma [1-3].

Conclusion

As already mentioned that glaucoma is a kind of visual Threatening disorder if not diagnosed or managed in time and also one should understand what ever vision is lost can't be restored back so if a general ophthalmologist diagnoses or suspects glaucoma in a patient it is better to have consultation of glaucoma expert for further management.

Conflict of Interest

I have no financial interest in publication of this article.

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