Causes of Neovascular Glaucoma and its final outcome in a Glaucoma clinic
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Abstract
Aims: To determine the frequency of causes of neovascular glaucoma (NVG) and effects of treatment on intraocular pressure (IOP).
Study Design: Observational cross-sectional study.
Methods: Forty seven eyes of 47 patients were observed and duration of the study was six months from 1st July 2015 to 31st December 2015. All the patients of NVG presented to glaucoma clinic were included by consecutive non-probability technique. Only those patients were included who have taken treatment for NVG and were stable for at least one month.
Results: A total of 47 eyes of 47 patients with NVG were included. Of total 47, 34 (72.3%) were male and 13 (27.7%) were females. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy was the most common cause of NVG with frequency of 44.7% followed by central retinal vein occlusion (31.9%), retinal detachment (14.9%), end-stage glaucoma (4.3%), uveitis (2.1%) and retinal vasculitis (2.1%). Maximum patients (74.5%) received topical medical treatment followed by diode trans-scleral laser cycloablation (DLCA) (70.2%), intravitreal bevacizumab (29.8%), pan-retinal photocoagulation (23.4%) and pars plana vitrectomy (4.3%). There was significant reduction in IOP (p < 0.001) after treatment with mean pre-treatment IOP of 39.72 ± 12.44 mm of Hg to post-treatment final IOP of 18.30 ± 8.43 mm of Hg.
Conclusion: PDR was the found to be the most common cause of NVG in our setup and IOP was well controlled with multiple treatment options. Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 11(2): 62-66. © Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.