

ABSTRACT

Pattern of glaucoma in patients from two districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Objective: To describe the pattern of glaucoma in patients examined at eye units of District Head Quarters (DHQ) Hospital Karak and group of teaching hospitals at Bannu.

Subjects and Methods: This descriptive study was conducted from August 2007 to December 2010 on already or newly diagnosed cases of glaucoma. After a detailed history, ocular examination of all patients including visual acuity assessment, anterior segment examination, gonioscopy, applanation tonometry, and evaluation of the cup disc ratio was performed. Anterior and posterior segment examinations were performed with slit lamp biomicroscopy, direct and indirect ophthalmoscope while pediatric patients were examined under general anaesthesia. Findings were documented on proformas and analyzed using SPSS version 13.

Results: A total of 430 glaucoma patients were examined among which 253 (58.84%) were male and 177 (41.16%) were female. 291 (67.67%) patients had primary glaucomas while 139 (32.32%) patients had secondary glaucomas. In primary glaucoma group 171 (58.76%) patients had primary open angle glaucoma, 104 (35.73%) had primary angle closure glaucoma and 16 (5.49%) had pediatric glaucoma. In secondary glaucoma group 75 (53.95%) patients had neovascular glaucoma, 19 (13.66%) had lens induced glaucoma, 15 (10.79%) patients had pseudoexfoliation, 13 (9.35%) had aphakic glaucoma, 12 (8.63%) had traumatic glaucoma and 5 (3.59%) patients had inflammatory glaucoma. Regarding the age factor, 16 (3.72%) had pediatric glaucoma while 414 (96.28%) patients had adult onset glaucoma.

Conclusion: Majority of glaucoma patients in Karak and Bannu Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are males except in case of primary angle closure glaucoma. Secondary glaucoma is the most common type after primary open angle glaucoma. *Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology* 2011; 7(1): 9-13 © Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.
