Diagnosis and characterization of Primary angle closure disease

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Financial disclosure

- Alcon C
- Allergan C
- Novartis C
- Santen C
- Pfizer C
- Sun C



What is angle closure ?

Mechanical occlusion of the filtering portion of the trabecular meshwork by the peripheral iris

Clinically

Non visibility of the pigmented trabecular meshwork on gonioscopy



How do you diagnose PACD ?

- Gonioscopy
- Features suggestive of acute angle closure
- IOP
- Disc / Visual fields





Primary angle closure suspect









Primary angle closure suspects (PACS)

- "Normal" IOP
- No PAS
- No disc/ field changes
- Previously *Narrow / occludable angles*



Features s/o intermittent angle closure

• Symptoms



Symptoms s/o intermittent closure

	Yes	No
Beijing (1989)	34(80%)	9
Taiwan	6(35%)	11
Mongolia	3(21%)	11
Singapore	6(42%)	8
APEDS	2(15%)	10
CGS	1(1.5%)	68



Features s/o intermittent angle closure

- Symptoms
- Pupillary ruff atrophy
- Glaucomflecken
- Patchy TM pigment on gonioscopy
- Typical iris atrophy





Primary angle closure (PAC)

PACS with

- Elevated IOP (appositional) and/or PAS*(synechial and/or features suggestive of intermittent angle closure (iris atrophy, glaucomflecken, distortion of radial iris pattern)
- No disc/ field changes
- Previously Angle closure glaucoma



Primary angle closure glaucoma (PACG)

- Primary angle closure suspect with evidence of structural (disc) and functional (field) damage
- Raised IOP or PAS not mandatory





Visual field damage



+

Terminology



Classification as glaucoma requires the

presence of structural (disc) or functional (field) damage



APAC : Acute primary angle closure



What I would like to know after gonioscopy

- How easy is it to open ?
- If narrow How easy is it to indent open
- Any pigment distribution
- Any PAS ?
- Convexity of the iris
- Is there a plateau iris configuration ?



Light and dark changes







On compression







Patchy TM pigment





Localized narrowing





Gonioscopy post PI

- As important in characterising disease as pre-procedure gonio
 - Did the angle open ?
 - Are there PAS ?
 - Is the angle still closed ?
 - Is there a plateau iris configuration ?
 - How convex is this iris?



Primary Angle closure– Post Pl







Plateau iris

• 25 – 30% of eyes with angle closure



Pupillary block vs non pupillary block



Plateau iris configuration





What else would I like to know

Refraction

- Consider Biometry in high hyperopes
 - Large lens
 - r/o nanophthalmos
- In high myopes
 - Look for a lens component



Angle Closure Disease

- Clinical diagnosis
- Investigations
 - Support clinical suspicion
 - UBM
 - AS OCT



Pseudo plateau iris

SANKARA NETHRALAYA

38 year old male myope (-3 D)















ASOCT

- Angle width changes over time
 - Scan may not overlap the same part of the angle
- Lens vault



ASOCT done 6 years apart











Narrow angles ASOCT





Lens vault

 Significantly greater in angle closure V (901microns vs. 316 microns , p = 0.001)







360 degree angle



SANKARA NETHRALAYA



Bright





Dark



Summary

- A careful assessment of the angle gonioscopically is central to characterising angle closure disease
 - Testing conditions
 - Indentation
- ASOCT and UBM have a limited role in assisting diagnosis
 - Pseudo plateau iris
 - Lens Vault



Thank you

