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Glaucoma Progression in the Unaffected Fellow Eye of Glaucoma Patients Who Developed Unilateral Branched Retinal Vein Occlusion

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Abstract

Purpose: To investigate glaucoma progression in eyes with glaucoma who developed unilateral branched retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) in the contralateral eye.

Design: Retrospective, case-control study.

Methods:

- Participants: Forty glaucoma patients with unilateral BRVO and 40 age- and baseline mean deviation (MD) of the visual field (VF)-matched glaucoma patients were evaluated during at least 4 years of follow-up.
- Observation procedures: Glaucoma progression was defined as VF progression
 using the modified Anderson criteria of the MD of the VF. Kaplan-Meier life table
 analyses were performed to compare times to confirmed VF progression, and
 related risk factors were evaluated using the Cox proportional hazards model.
- Main outcome measures: VF progression.

Results: Comparison of the baseline characteristics between the glaucomatous eyes that developed BRVO and the contralateral glaucomatous eyes that did not develop BRVO showed that BRVO occurred in the more advance-staged eyes. Patients with glaucoma with BRVO in the fellow eyes had significant and frequent detection of disc hemorrhage (35.0%), which was 7.5% in patients with glaucoma without BRVO (P = 0.003). Four (10%) patients from the glaucoma group without BRVO and 22 (55.0%) patients from the glaucoma group with BRVO in the fellow eye showed progression according to the modified Anderson criteria (P < 0.001). Disc hemorrhage and the presence of BRVO in the fellow eye were found to be significantly predictive of VF progression using the Cox proportional hazards model.

Conclusions: More advanced glaucomatous eyes develop BRVO. Patients who developed BRVO showed more rapid glaucoma progression in the contralateral eyes without BRVO compared with glaucoma patients who did not develop BRVO.

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