YAG laser iridotomy treatment for primary angle closure in east Asian eyes

Winifred P Nolan, Paul J Foster, Joe G Devereux, Davaa Tser Davaasambuu, Gordon J Johnson, Jamyanjav Baasanhu

Abstract

Aim—To assess the efficacy of Nd:YAG laser iridotomy as initial treatment for primary angle closure in a community setting in rural Mongolia.

Methods—Subjects with occludable drainage angles in two glaucoma prevalence surveys in Mongolia (carried out in 1995 and 1997) were treated with YAG laser iridotomy at the time of diagnosis. These patients were re-examined in 1998. Patency of iridotomy, intraocular pressure (IOP), visual acuity, and gonioscopic findings were recorded. Iridotomy was classified unsuccessful in eyes where further surgical intervention was required or in which there was a loss of visual acuity to <3/60 from glaucomatous optic neuropathy.

Results—164 eyes of 98 subjects were examined. Patent peripheral iridotomies were found in 98.1% (157/160) of eyes that had not undergone surgery. Median angle width increased by two Shaffer grades following iridotomy. Iridotomy alone failed in 3% eyes with narrow drainage angles and either peripheral anterior synechiae or raised IOP, but normal optic discs and visual fields. However, in eyes with established glaucomatous optic neuropathy at diagnosis iridotomy failed in 47%. None of the eyes with occludable angles that were normal in all other respects, and underwent iridotomy, developed glaucomatous optic neuropathy or symptomatic angle closure within the follow up period.

Conclusions—Nd: YAG laser iridotomy is effective at widening the drainage angle and reducing elevated IOP in east Asian people with primary angle closure. This suggests that pupil block is a significant mechanism causing closure of the angle in this population. Once glaucomatous optic neuropathy associated with synechial angle closure has occurred, iridotomy alone is less effective at controlling IOP.

In Mongolia and other developing countries resources are limited and access to primary eye care is difficult. In many cases it is not practical to examine patients regularly or use topical medication. A “once only” treatment of PACG and primary angle closure (PAC) in the form of laser iridotomy may offer an ideal alternative. Prophylactic treatment of eyes at risk of angle closure may also be worthwhile. The portable Nd:YAG laser is robust, and easy to transport and set up in rural areas.

Laser iridotomy has been shown to be an effective primary therapy for early PACG although advanced cases require further treatment with topical medication or filtration surgery. Unaffected fellow eyes of patients who have had angle closure have a 50% risk of developing an episode of angle closure if not treated with prophylactic iridotectomy. Iridotomy acts by eliminating relative pupil block which is one mechanism underlying the development of angle closure. Non-pupil block mechanisms may also contribute to angle closure in Asians. The relative importance of these factors in different Asian populations, and consequently the degree of benefit conferred by iridotomy, is not clear.

In this population based study we examined the efficacy of YAG laser iridotomy in the management of people with occludable drainage angles, and those with established glaucomatous optic neuropathy in rural Mongolia. Factors that may affect the outcome of iridotomy were evaluated.

Materials and methods

Ethical approval for this project was obtained from the Mongolian Ministry of Health. During glaucoma prevalence surveys of 1995 and 1997 in the Mongolian provinces of Hövsgöl and Ömnögobi, respectively, subjects with occludable angles were treated with YAG laser iridotomy in the affected eye using a portable laser (Carl Zeiss Visulas II, Carl Zeiss Ltd, Germany). In addition, people with occludable angles referred for assessment by local doctors were also treated with iridotomy. All these people were advised to seek regular follow up with the local ophthalmologist.

Primary angle closure glaucoma (PACG) probably accounts for half the cases of primary glaucoma worldwide and is the commonest type of glaucoma in eastern Asia. A prevalence rate of 1.4% of PACG and 6.5% of occludable angles was reported in the Mongolian province of Hövsgöl in 1995. A second survey has been carried out in the southern Ömnögobi province to investigate potential methods of screening for angle closure glaucoma.

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Primary angle closure glaucoma (PACG) was diagnosed in eyes with an occludable angle and glaucomatous optic neuropathy. Evidence of glaucomatous optic neuropathy was defined as a cup:disc ratio (CDR) of $\geq 0.7$ or $\geq 0.2$ CDR asymmetry. In cases of early structural damage (0.7–0.8 CDR or 0.2 asymmetry) a reproducible visual field defect was required to confirm the diagnosis. In cases with advanced damage ($\geq 0.9$ CDR or $\geq 0.3$ asymmetry) perimeter testing was not an absolute requirement in making the diagnosis. PACG was also diagnosed in eyes where it was not possible to visualise the optic disc, but which had ischaemic sequelae of primary angle closure (iris stromal atrophy with sectoral distortion of radially orientated musculature) and visual acuity $< 3/60$.

Primary angle closure (PAC) (previously termed “latent angle closure glaucoma”) was diagnosed in eyes with an occludable angle, normal optic discs and visual fields and any of the following: raised IOP ($> 19$ mm Hg), PAS, pigment smearing in the superior angle, or sequelae of acute angle closure (iris whorling or glaucomatoflecken). A positive darkroom/phone provocation test (rise in IOP $= 8$ mm Hg) was another finding used to make this diagnosis in 1995. This diagnosis was also made in fellow eyes of eyes with PACG. An eye with an occludable angle but no other abnormality was classified as primary angle closure suspect (PACS); $19$ mm Hg was used as the “upper limit of normal IOP” in both the original glaucoma surveys and in this study. Mean IOP in east Asian populations has been reported as lower than in white people. The value of $19$ mm Hg was based on the mean IOP (+ 2 SD) from studies in Chinese and Eskimo populations, which share a genetic heritage with the people of Mongolia.

Laser peripheral iridotomy was deemed to have failed if, on its own, as the primary treatment, when glaucoma filtering surgery was required to control IOP either between the laser procedure and follow up examination or at the time of follow up. Eyes with a reduction in visual acuity to $<3/60$ with no other cause apart from glaucomatous optic disc damage were also classified as failures.

MANAGEMENT OF UNCONTROLLED GLAUCOMA
In the six eyes with non-patent or small iridotomies and occludable angles a further YAG laser treatment was given. Subjects with eyes that had evidence of glaucoma and persistently elevated IOP ($> 19$ mm Hg) with a patent iridotomy were advised on management. Filtering surgery in the form of a trabeculectomy was offered and in cases where the subject refused surgery or it was not appropriate (visual loss due to glaucoma was advanced and there was unlikely to be any benefit) topical medication was prescribed.

DATA ANALYSIS
SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 6.1 was used for statistical analysis. McNemar’s test was used to assess numbers of eyes before and after iridotomy treatment, in two IOP measurement categories - $>19$ mm Hg
YAG laser iridotomy treatment for primary angle closure in east Asian eyes

Table 1  Age and sex distributions of study populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male and female (% of total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hovsgol (1995) sample</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 (10.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9 (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–69</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15 (38.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥70</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11 (28.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10 (25.6)</td>
<td>29 (74.4)</td>
<td>39 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ömnögobi (1997) sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40–49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6 (9.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–59</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17 (28.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–69</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19 (32.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥70</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19 (32.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18 (28.2)</td>
<td>41 (74.4)</td>
<td>59 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2  Initial diagnosis in eyes treated with laser iridotomy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PACG</td>
<td>13 (20.3%)</td>
<td>10 (10%)</td>
<td>23 (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>44 (68.8%)</td>
<td>23 (23%)</td>
<td>67 (40.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS</td>
<td>7 (10.8%)</td>
<td>67 (67%)</td>
<td>74 (45.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>64 (100%)</td>
<td>100 (100%)</td>
<td>164 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PACS = primary angle closure suspect.

INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE

Twenty seven eyes had an IOP recorded as >19 mm Hg before iridotomy. Of these, 15 (55.5%) had IOP <19 mm Hg at follow up on no medication (McNemar’s test for matched pairs \( \chi^2=15, p<0.01 \)) (Table 3). In 8/27 eyes the IOP was >19 mm Hg at follow up and in 4/27 eyes, as mentioned above, glaucoma surgery was performed during the follow up period. Surgery was required in these four cases as laser iridotomy had failed to control the IOP. Therefore for the purposes of this analysis they are defined as having IOP >19 mm Hg at follow up. Extent of change in IOP after iridotomy is demonstrated in Figure 1 (excluding the four operated eyes).

Table 3  Pre and post laser intraocular pressures (IOP) greater than 19 mm Hg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IOP &gt;19 mm Hg</th>
<th>PACG (no of eyes)</th>
<th>PAC (no of eyes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before laser</td>
<td>9/13</td>
<td>2/44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After laser</td>
<td>7/13</td>
<td>3/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McNemar’s test for matched pairs ( \chi^2=15, p&lt;0.01 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAC = primary angle closure.
The median change in angle width between initial examination before iridotomy and follow up examination was an increase of two Shaffer grades. All four quadrants had a similar degree of change in angle width. The number of quadrants of the angle containing PAS remained the same in 96 (64%) eyes, decreased in 28 (18.8%), and increased in 25 (16.8%). There were 10 (6.7%) eyes in which a decrease of two quadrants of PAS was seen and four (2.7%) in which an increase of two quadrants of PAS was seen.

**Factors influencing outcome of laser iridotomy**

Among the 13/90 eyes with an initial diagnosis of PAC or PACG that were classified as failures seven had a combination of CDR ≥ 0.8, three or four quadrants containing PAS, and IOP > 19 mm Hg at the pre-laser examination (Table 4). Results of univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis of predictive factors for a failure outcome after iridotomy are shown in Table 5. The nine fellow eyes classified as PAC but with occludable angles only are excluded from this analysis. The adjusted odds ratios are lower in the multiple regression model and in the case of PAS do not reach significance, demonstrating the relation between the three factors. The results of this analysis should be interpreted with caution in view of the large confidence intervals which are due to the small number of eyes in the failure outcome group.

**INTEROBSERVER AGREEMENT**

Good agreement between the field investigator on this study (WN) and the investigators of the 1995 study (PF) and the 1997 study (JD) for gonioscopic Shaffer grading was achieved (weighted kappa = 0.62, 0.73 respectively). The mean difference in IOP measurements between WN and PF was 0.75 mm Hg (SD 2.74) with WN reading lower measurements. Good agreement was achieved for optic disc grading (weighted kappa = 0.84, WN and PF).

**Discussion**

The outcome of the cases in this study was related to the stage of disease at diagnosis. Forty seven per cent of eyes with glaucomatous optic neuropathy were classed as treatment failures on grounds that IOP was poorly controlled or visual acuity had deteriorated due to progression of glaucoma. Three per cent of PAC eyes were found to have glaucomatous optic neuropathy at follow up, but there were other features such as pseudoexfoliation to explain a poor prognosis. None of the PACS eyes suffered symptomatic angle closure or glaucomatous optic neuropathy. It appears that once extensive synechial angle closure and glaucomatous optic neuropathy have developed, an iridotomy will be less likely to reduce IOP and protect visual function than in eyes treated at an earlier stage. However, it must be acknowledged that this finding could be explained by the phenomenon of “lead time bias”. This form of bias can result in an apparent increase in survival or, in the case of glaucoma, increased time to loss of visual function in a case detected and treated at an early stage of the disease process. The real time from incidence of disease to visual function loss or blindness in such a case may be no different from that of a case detected at a more advanced stage.10 Longer follow up or a randomised controlled trial would be required to overcome the possible influence of this bias.

Long term patency rates of YAG laser iridotomy were very good in these dark Asian irides in line with other studies in white and Afro-Caribbean eyes.10–11 Closure, or reduced effectiveness of the iridotomy, seemed to be related to a documented “small” initial hole.

Our results show normalisation of IOP without medication in 55.5% (15/27) of eyes with elevated pressure before iridotomy. None of
the eyes with an IOP ≤ 19 mm Hg before treatment had elevated IOP at follow up. Other studies have shown rates of IOP normalisation ranging from 9% without medication and 51% with medication to 90% in a mixture of cases with and without maintenance medication.1 19

CDR ≥ 0.8, PAS involving three to four angle quadrants, and IOP > 19 mm Hg at diagnosis were all significantly associated with future failure of iridotomy. Table 4 shows that in eyes where two of these factors were present, approximately half were controlled with iridotomy, although there were small numbers of eyes with CDR ≥ 0.8 with one other factor; 15/16 eyes with only one of these factors had a successful outcome after iridotomy. Eyes with all three factors present appear to be at highest risk of failure after iridotomy. Quigley found no association between any examination findings before treatment and outcome of argon laser iridotomy,20 but several studies demonstrate a relationship between the extent of angle closure by PAS and failure of iridotomy to control IOP and progression of glaucoma. 5 10 11

Iridotomy or iridectomy is less effective in eyes with glaucomatous visual field loss and further surgical or medical treatment is often required to control IOP.2 21

In the absence of sophisticated resources, CDR is probably more useful than visual fields in predicting outcome of treatment. Visual field testing in a rural population is fraught with problems related to reliability and the need for multiple tests to achieve a baseline result. Our results suggest that in PACG eyes with advanced optic disc damage and three to four quadrants of PAS, trabeculectomy would be a better option than iridotomy. However, we do not know the success rate of filtering surgery in this population. It is likely that early detection of eyes at risk of angle closure will increase the probability of success of an iridotomy.

Despite the subjective nature of gonioscopy we have demonstrated good agreement between observers. It may be more difficult to reliably assess PAS in the presence of an occludable angle at initial examination. PAS were reassessed a day after iridotomy when the angle had widened.

The development of new PAS in the presence of a patent iridotomy suggests that irido-trabecular apposition is still occurring. IOP rises are known to occur in some eyes with patent iridectomies subjected to the dark prone provocative test.8 As pupil block is eliminated by an iridotomy, ciliolenticular block or peripheral iris crowding are presumed to play a part in these pressure rises. Despite this, it does appear that pupil block is the main mechanism in the development of angle closure in the Mongolian population. This is demonstrated by reduction in IOP, widening of the angle, and recorded regression of PAS in some of the cases of PACG and PAC.

In summary, this is the first comprehensive study of the outcome of peripheral iridotomy in Mongolia, and may have relevance to neighbouring populations. It is documented that glaucoma and, particularly, PACG are a major cause of blindness in the east Asian region.2 24

This fact demands that we investigate strategies for the prevention of PACG. Laser peripheral iridotomy appears to offer a simple, low risk method of achieving this goal. However the appropriate timing for intervention remains uncertain.

To answer this question, we have begun a randomised controlled trial of screening for primary angle closure in Mongolia using bilateral laser peripheral iridotomy as a prophylactic treatment.

This study was funded by the National Lottery Charities Board, through Fight for Sight with additional funding from the International Glaucoma Association, the British Council for the Prevention of Blindness, and the Danish Association for the Blind. The YAG laser used in this study was donated by the Velux Foundation, Copenhagen.

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Proprietary interests: None.


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