CONCLUSION
CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the observations made in this study, the following conclusions have been drawn.

1. Glaucoma is more common in fifth and sixth decade of life.

2. Disease process is equally distributed in both male and female population, there is slight predominance in the males.

3. Chronic simple glaucoma is more common than other type of glaucomas.

4. Fluorescein angiography in glaucoma showed the hypo-fluorescence of the optic disc which are relative and absolute type.

5. In cases with marked cupping and pallor of the optic disc which is associated with visual field defects, more absolute filling defects were present.

6. Absolute filling defects were more marked in cases who had shown a variable degree of raised intraocular pressure, in relation to those, who were having normal or low intraocular pressure as in low tension glaucoma.

7. As the severity of field defects increased, the proportionate number of absolute filling defects were increased.
8. Factors such as age, incidence of systemic diseases like Diabetes mellitus, hypertension were not having significance with distribution of hypofluorescence.

9. The levels of intraocular pressure before and after fluorescein angiography had no significant change.

10. There was a positive co-relation of filling defects with visual field defects and the site of the filling defects corresponds with the location of the visual field loss.

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