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Glaucoma is a symptomatic condition not a disease. The characteristic physical signs are increased intraocular pressure, cupping and pallor of optic nerve head and visual field loss. There is atrophy of the retinal nerve fibre bundle as well as atrophy of the ganglion cells.

Clinically glaucoma can be divided into two classes
(1) Secondary glaucoma - the cause of which is known and obvious
(2) Primary glaucoma - the cause of which is still obscure.

Fluorescein angiography of fundus has made available new data on the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the fundus. Its most important impact has been to convert diagnosis of fundus disorders from subjective approach to an objective and more scientific type of appraisal. It gives information regarding retinal circulation, retina, supporting choroid and optic nerve head.

It helps in better understanding of retinal circulatory disorders and early diagnosis of problems and more information on prognosis and to monitor therapy.

Fluorescein angiography was first described by Chao and Flocks in 1956, but the clinical use of this technique in ophthalmology was introduced by Novotny and Alvis in 1961.
A number of workers have described the clinical utility of this procedure in various intraocular disorders. (Dollery et al, 1962, Ferror 1965, Allen et al 1966, Hodge and Clemett 1966).

Basic aim of the fluorescence method are to achieve a high concentration of sodium fluorescein in retinal blood vessels, illuminate the eye with a powerful blue exciting light beam and focus as much as possible of the emitted green fluorescent light to a hyper-sensitive photographic film.

Fluorescein angiography has been used in recent years as a diagnostic and investigative procedure in a variety of fundus lesions. It is generally believed that in Glaucoma, the changes at the optic disc and possibly the visual field defects are the result of the interference with blood supply of the optic disc and optic nerve.

vascular phenomenon. However, the description is inadequate.

The present study has been planned mainly to study the vascular changes of optic disc in relation to fluorescein angiographic pattern in various types of glaucomas and also the relation of fluorescein angiographic pattern with visual field changes in various glaucomas.

This study has been conducted in 25 patients. Complete biodata of the patients were recorded as per proforma. Fluorescein angiography was done in each patient. Fluorescein angiograms were studied in detail and various degenerative changes recorded. The various changes of the optic disc in glaucoma and the usefulness of fluorescein angiography in various types of glaucomas were discussed in the light of the previously published results.