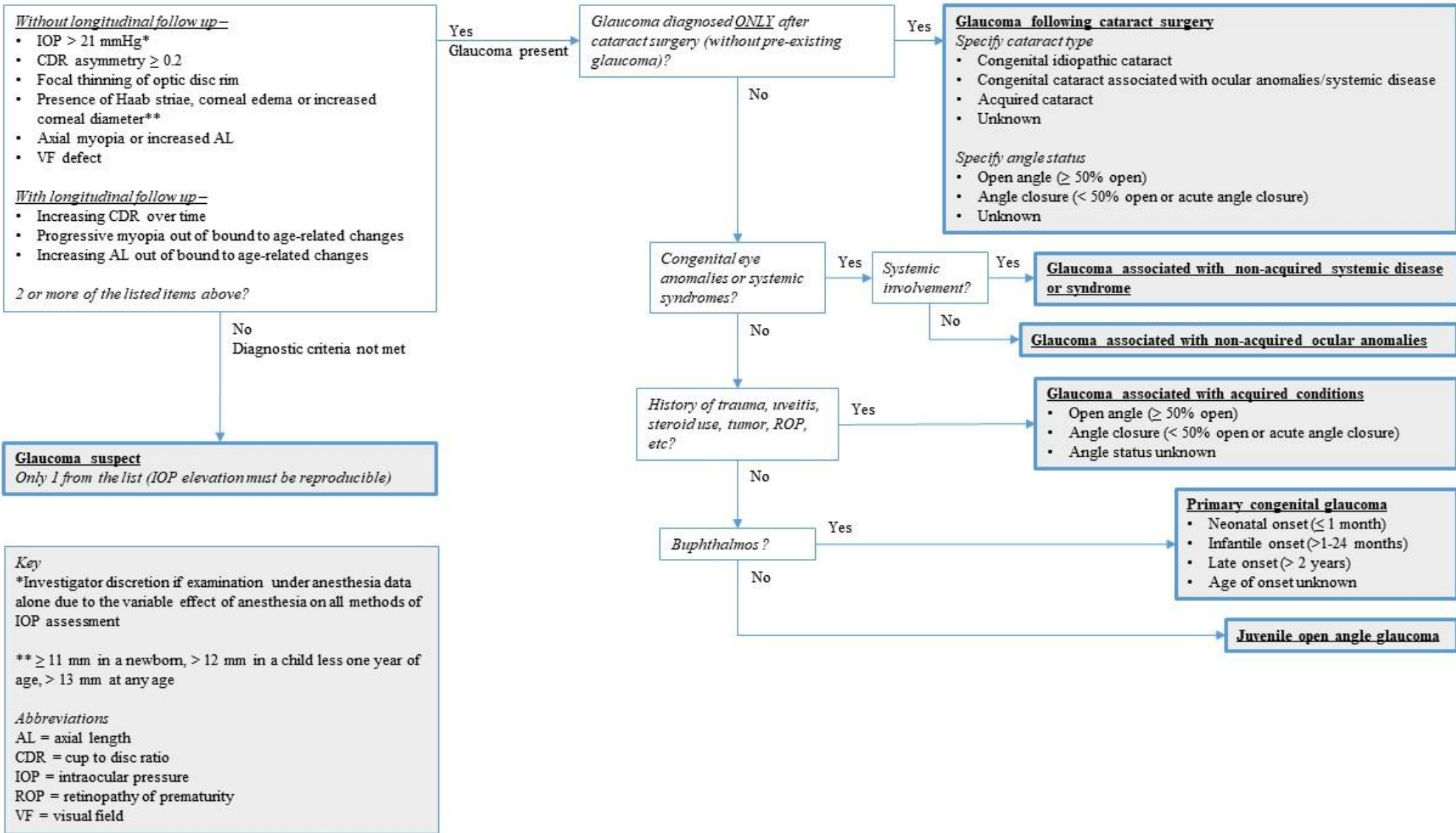


# Pediatric Çağ Glukomu (Juvenil Glukom)

**Dr Murat Günay**

Mart 2025



## Childhood Glaucoma Research Network (CGRN) Classification

## **Kojenital oküler anomaliler ile beraber**

- ✓ Axenfeld – Rieger anomalisi
- ✓ Peters anomalisi
- ✓ Konjenital iris hipoplazisi
- ✓ Aniridi
- ✓ PFV
- ✓ Okülodermal melanositoz (Ota nevüsü)
- ✓ Posterior polimorfoz distrofi
- ✓ Mikroftalmus
- ✓ Mikrokornea
- ✓ Ectopia lentis (ectopia lentis et pupillae)

## **Sistemik anomaliler ile beraber**

- ✓ Kromozomal (Down sendr)
- ✓ Bađ doku hst (Marfan , Weil – Marchesani , Stickler)
- ✓ Metabolik hst (Homosistinüri , Löwe , MPS)
- ✓ Fakomatozlar (NF 1 ve 2 , Sturge – Weber , Klippel- Trenaunay)
- ✓ Rubinstein – Taybi sendromu
- ✓ Konjenital rubella

## **Akkiz**

- ✓ Üveit (idiopatik , JIA)
- ✓ Travma
- ✓ Steroid sekonder
- ✓ Tümörler
- ✓ ROP
- ✓ Cerrahi sonrası (katarakt cerr hariç)

# Katarakt cerrahisi sonrası (afakik glokom)

- ✓ Pediatrik sekonder glokom en sık nedeni
- ✓ Hayat boyu risk
- ✓ İnsidans %5 - %50

## IATS

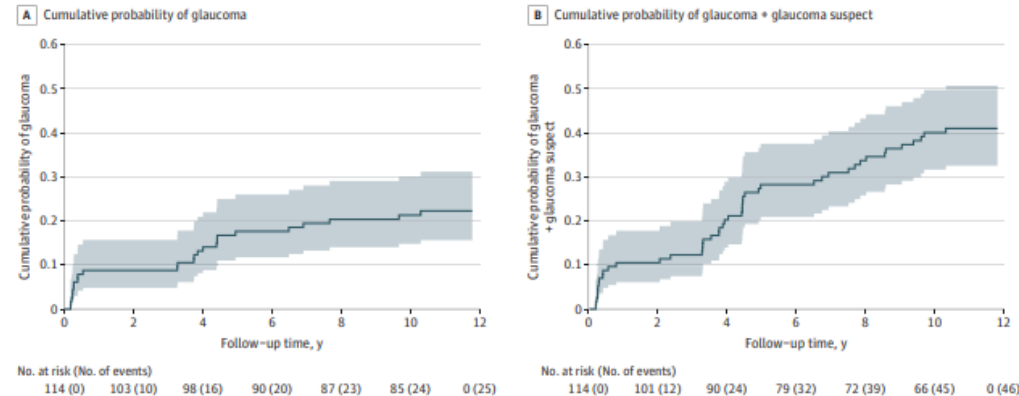
- ✓ 1. Yıl (%9) , 5. Yıl (%17) , 10. Yıl (%22)
- ✓ 1. Yıl (%12) , 5. Yıl (%31) , 10. Yıl (%40) => (glokom şüphesi)
- ✓ Erken cerrahi (48 gün) => risk +
- ✓ Düşük kornea çap => risk +
- ✓ Sekonder IOL impl (5 – 10 yaş arası) glokom gelişimi açısından risk Ø

JAMA Ophthalmology | Original Investigation

## Glaucoma-Related Adverse Events at 10 Years in the Infant Aphakia Treatment Study A Secondary Analysis of a Randomized Clinical Trial

Sharon F. Freedman, MD; Allen D. Beck, MD; Azhar Nizam, MS; Deborah K. Vanderveen, MD; David A. Plager, MD;  
David G. Morrison; Carolyn D. Drews-Botsch, PhD; Scott R. Lambert, MD;  
for the Infant Aphakia Treatment Study Group

Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier Curves Showing Cumulative Probability of Glaucoma (A) and Glaucoma + Glaucoma Suspect (B) vs Time (in Years) Since Cataract Surgery for 114 Study Participants



## Primer konjenital glokom

- ✓ Batı toplumlarında 1/10,000 – 1/20,000
- ✓ Orta doęu toplumlarında 1/8,000 – 1/2,500
- ✓ Çocukluk çaęı körlüklerinin %4 - %18 sorumlu
- ✓ Çoęu olgu sporadik
- ✓ GLC3A (2p21), GLC3B (1p36), GLC3C (14q24.3)
- ✓ CYP1B1 , LTBP2
- ✓ Erkeklerde daha sık, %73 bilateral
  
- ✓ Neonatal başlangıçlı (0 – 1 ay)
- ✓ İnfantil başlangıçlı (1 – 24 ay)
- ✓ Geç başlangıçlı (24 aydan sonra)



# MUAYENE

## Göz içi basıncı (GİB)

- ✓ Mümkünse poliklinik/ofis ortamında (ağlama Ø , sakin , huzurlu veya uyurken)
- ✓ TonoPen , iCare , Perkins
- ✓ GAAM
- ✓ İnhalasyon anestezi => düşük GİB
- ✓ Midazolam , ketamin => daha optimal GİB ancak sekonder etkileri olabilmekte

Age	Minimum	Maximum
Below 1 year	8.4	9.4
1-2 years	9.4	10.2
2-3 years	10.4	11.1
3-4 years	10.9	12.0
4-5 years	11.6	13.1
5-6 years	12.2	14.2

Changes to intraocular pressure and its correlation with corneal diameter in infants aged from 0 to 36 months

Jian-Cang Wang\*, Fei-Fan Du, Shuo-Shuo Meng, Yun-Shuo Wei and Xi-Ting Guo

Department of Ophthalmology, Hebei Children's Hospital, Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang, China

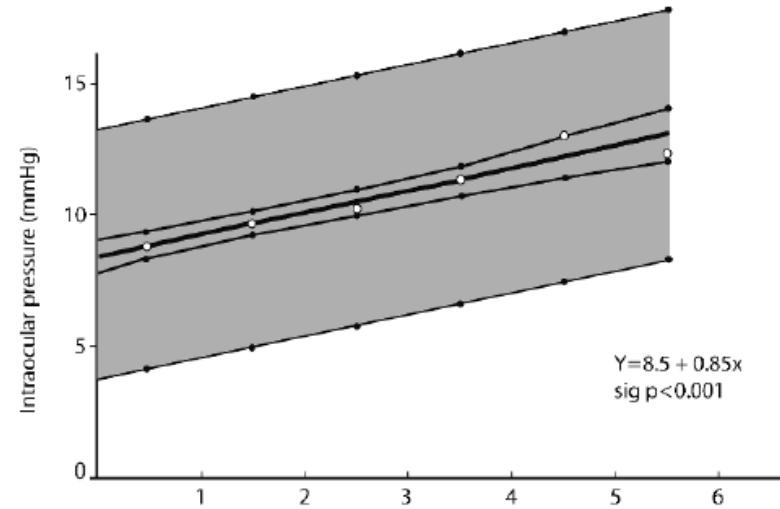


TABLE 1 Intraocular pressure measurement results ( $\bar{x} \pm S$ , mmHg).

Group	0-1	1-6	6-12	12-24	24-36
Intraocular pressure	7.42 ± 1.92	7.76 ± 2.02	12.00 ± 3.15	13.72 ± 3.09	15.14 ± 2.67



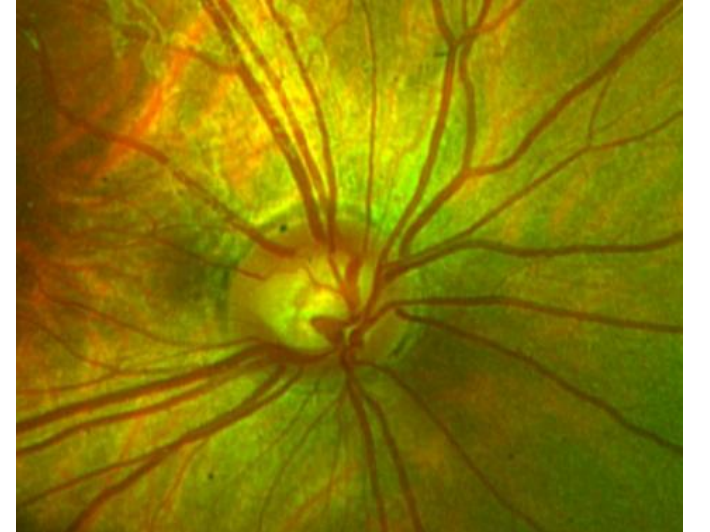
# MUAYENE

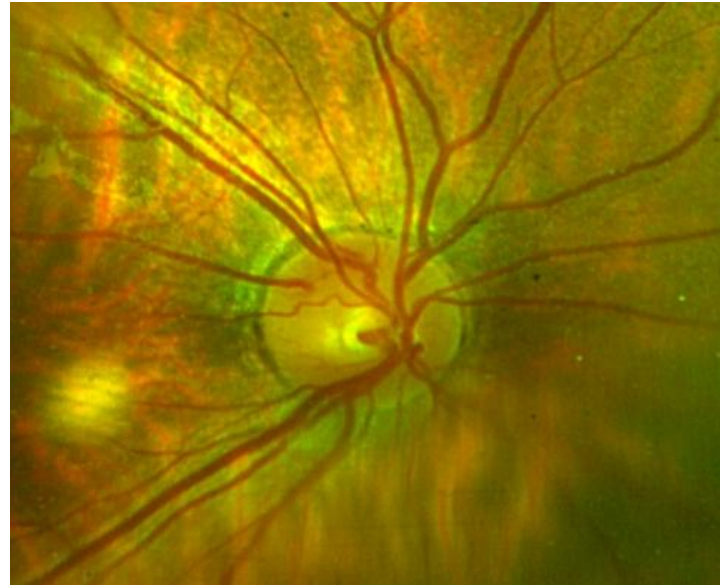
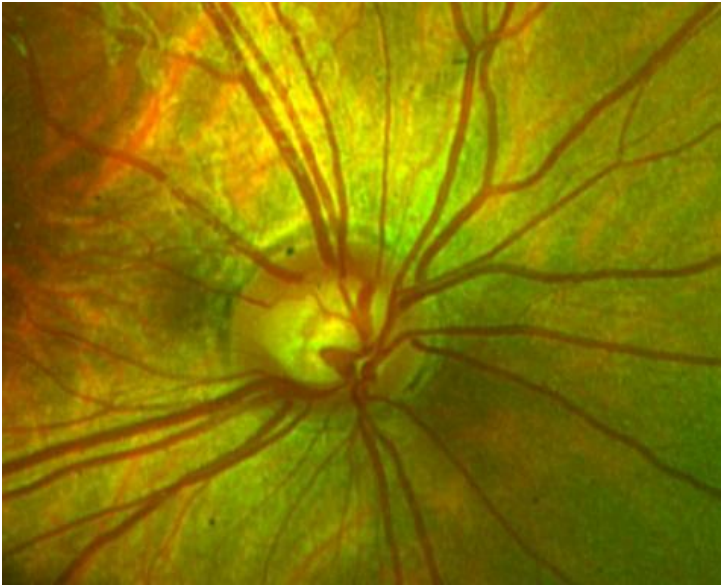
## Kornea kalınlığı

- ✓ Ödemli / skarlı kornealarda uygun ölçüm olmayabilir
- ✓ Farklı muayenelerde farklı ölçüm sonuçları gözlenebilmekte

## Optik disk

- ✓ Asimetri
- ✓ Erken dönemde nöronal kayıptan ziyade mekanik etki ile c/d artışı
- ✓ Foto (+) => progresyon takibi açısından
- ✓ Konjenital OD anomalileri
- ✓ Prematürite cupping !
- ✓ Büyük OD





**Tedaviye olumlu yanıt**



# MUAYENE

## Kornea

- ✓ Saydamlık
- ✓ Haab striae (patogonomonik) => horizontal stria (HCD = 12.5 mm ↓ nadir)
- ✓ Doğum travmasına sekonder => vertikal stria
- ✓ Megalokornea
- ✓ HCD = 11 mm ↑ (YD) 12 mm ↑ (1 yaş altı) 13 mm ↑ (**herhangi bir yaş**)
- ✓ HCD asimetri (1 mm ↑)

## Aksiyel uzunluk (AL)

- ✓ Refraksiyon (myopik shift)
- ✓ US biyometri

Changes to intraocular pressure and its correlation with corneal diameter in infants aged from 0 to 36 months

Jian-Cang Wang\*, Fei-Fan Du, Shuo-Shuo Meng, Yun-Shuo Wei and Xi-Ting Guo  
Department of Ophthalmology, Hebei Children's Hospital, Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang, China

TABLE 2 Corneal diameter measurement results ( $\bar{x} \pm S$ , mmHg).

Group	0-1	1-6	6-12	12-24	24-36
Horizontal corneal diameter	9.78 ± 0.14	10.50 ± 0.29	10.86 ± 0.23	11.38 ± 0.07	11.72 ± 0.04
Vertical corneal diameter	9.28 ± 0.26	10.08 ± 0.18	10.28 ± 0.14	10.56 ± 0.24	10.85 ± 0.03

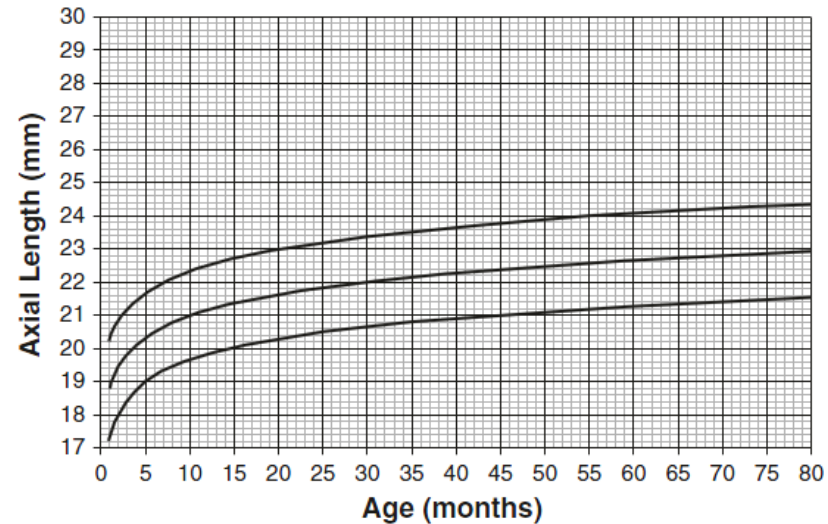
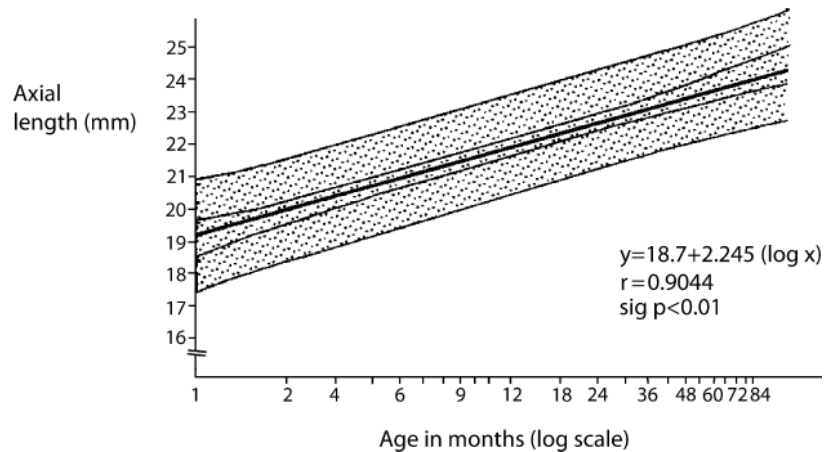
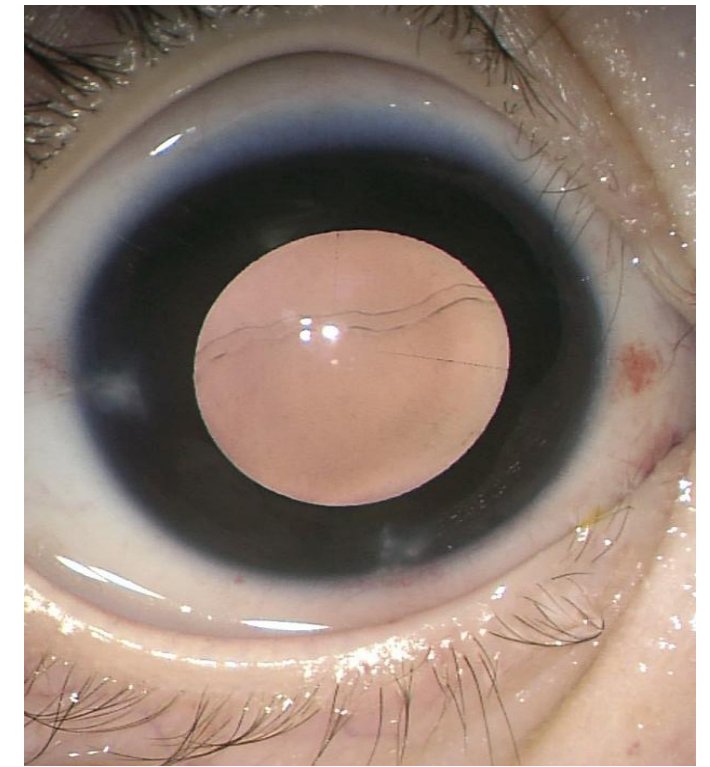


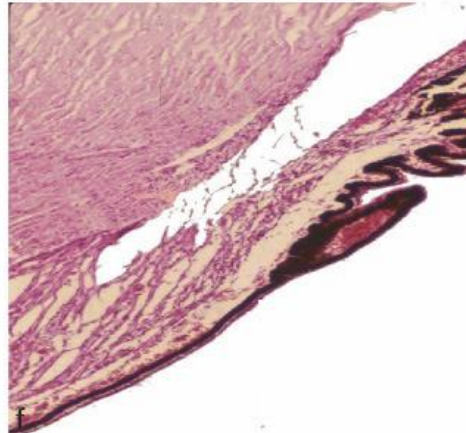
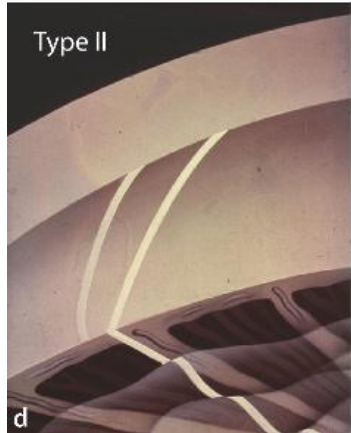
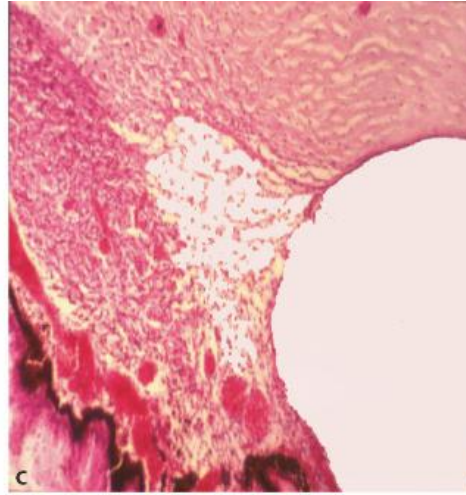
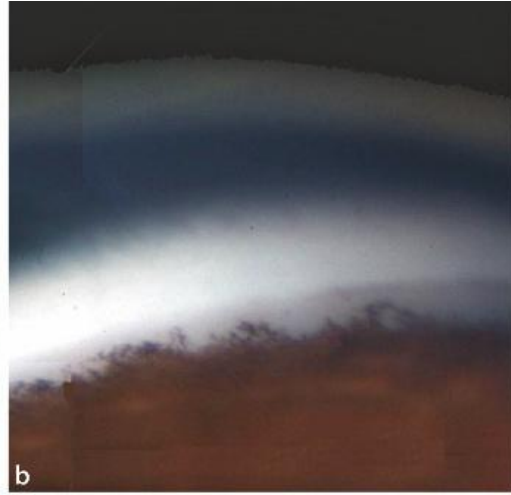
Fig. 6.5 Correlation between axial length and age in 36 normal eyes

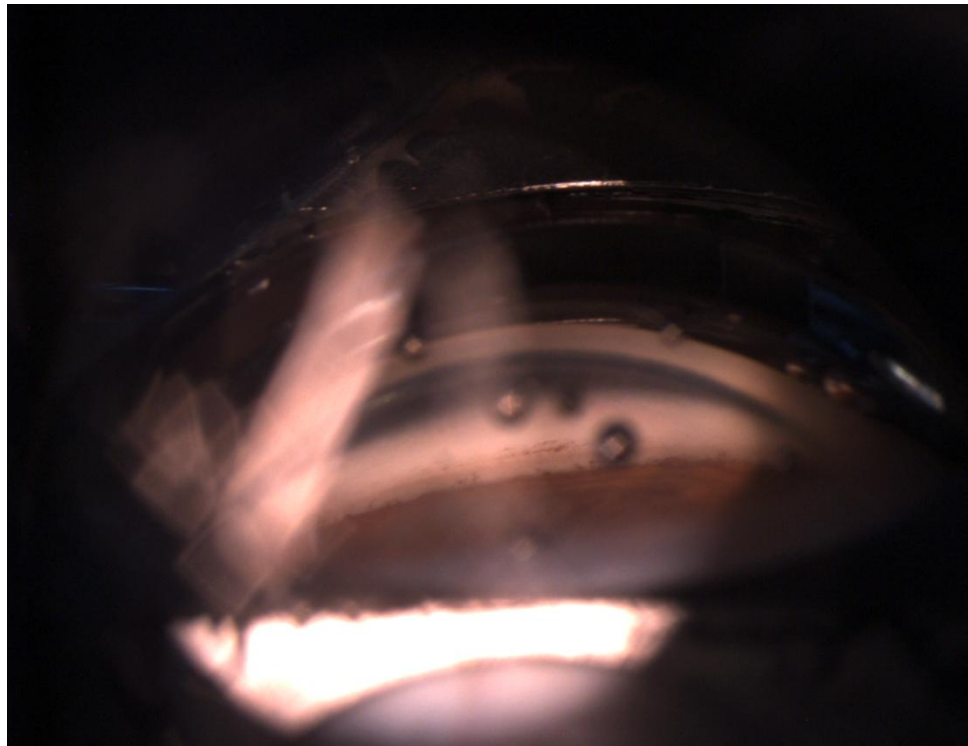
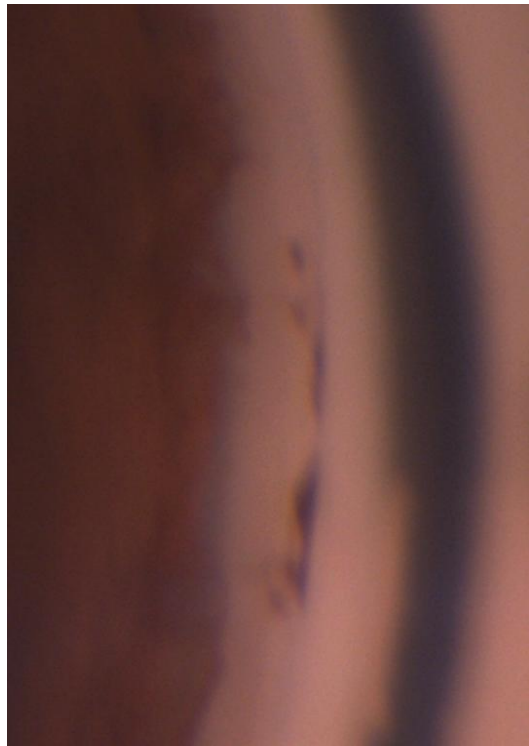
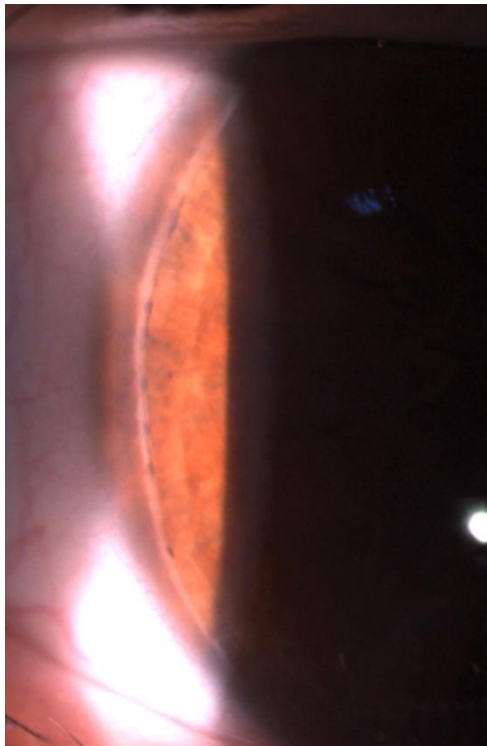
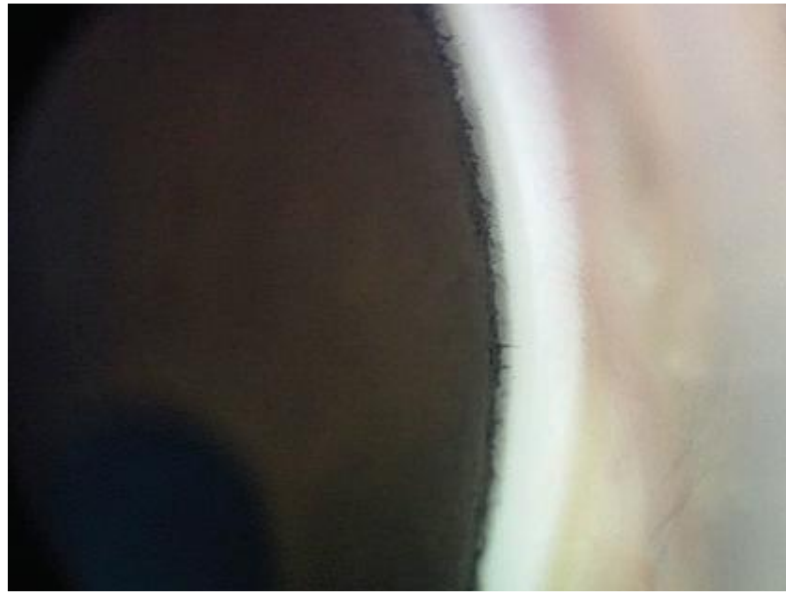
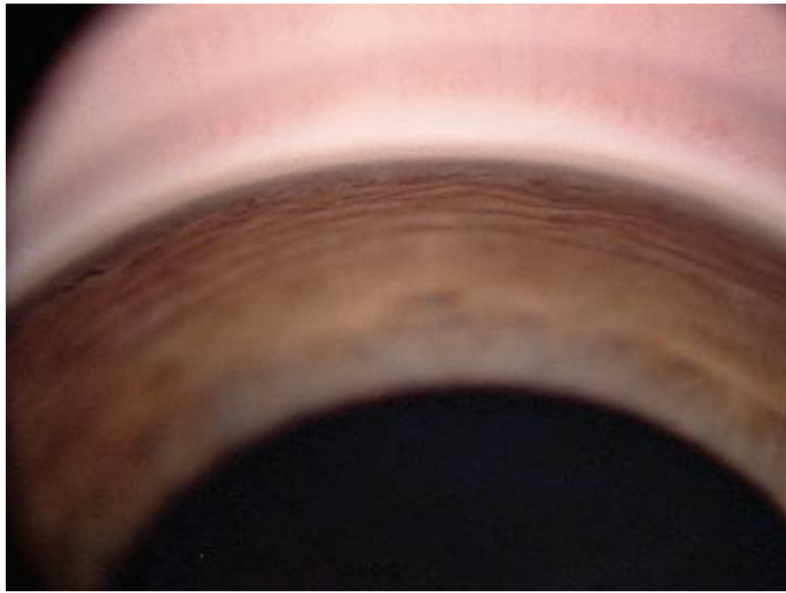
# MUAYENE



## Gonyoskopi

- ✓ 2 yaşa kadar ICA gelişimi mevcut , 4 yaş civarı ICA recess belirginleşmekte
- ✓ **Normal sağlıklı bir yenidoğanda silyer cisim bandı hemen hemen her zaman gözlenir**
- ✓ PCG ' da Gonyodisgenesis (+)
- ✓ Yüksek / flat iris insertio ; ICA recess yokluğu ; belirgin uveal TM ; iris kökü üzerinde damar loop +





# **TEDAVİ**

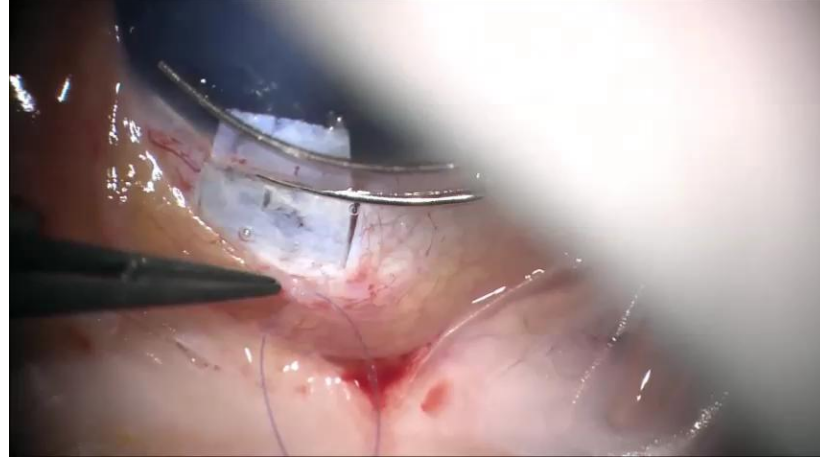
- ✓ Medikal
- ✓ Cerrahi

## **Medikal tedavi**

- ✓ Cerrahi hazırlık öncesi
- ✓ Kornea ödem azaltılması (özellikle açI cerrahisi planlanıyor ise)
- ✓ Cerrahi sonrası daha iyi GİB kontrolü için
- ✓ Multipl cerrahi geçiren ve cerrahiye yanıtssız olgular
- ✓ Beta-blok , KAİ , PG analogları
- ✓ Alfa-2 agonistler !

## **CERRAHİ TEDAVİ**

- ✓ Açık cerrahisi (ab interno – ab externo)
- ✓ Trabekülektomi
- ✓ Kombine trabekülotomi – trabekülektomi (CTT)
- ✓ GDD (seton impl)
- ✓ Siklodestrüktif prosedürler



# Efficacy and Safety of Gonioscopy-Assisted Transluminal Trabeculotomy for Primary Congenital Glaucoma

*Zeynep Aktas, MD,\* Mehmet C. Ozmen, MD,† Ece Ozdemir Zeydanli, MD,‡  
Merve Oral, MD,† and Oğuzcan Eskalen, MD†*

## Outcomes of Circumferential Versus Hemi-gonioscopy-Assisted Transluminal Trabeculotomy for Congenital Glaucoma



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SHIKHA GUPTA, ARNAV PANIGRAHI, ANJANA R., ANURAG KUMAR, ANAND KUMAR PATHAK,  
DAVINDER S. GROVER, AND VINEY GUPTA

# Konvansiyonel kombine trabekülotomi – trabekülektomi (CTT)



## Long-term Outcomes in Patients Undergoing Surgery for Primary Congenital Glaucoma between 1991 and 2000

### *A Single-Center Database Study*

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of Patients with Primary Congenital Glaucoma

Characteristic	Results
No. of patients	121
No. of eyes	220
Age	
Mean $\pm$ SD	25.7 $\pm$ 46.7 mos
Range	1 day to 267.7 mos
Median	6 mos
Sex	
Male	55 (45)
Female	66 (55)
Laterality	
Unilateral	22 (18)
Bilateral	99 (82)
Type of glaucoma	
Neonatal	27 (22)
Infantile	70 (58)
Late onset	24 (20)
Corneal diameter at presentation, mm	
Mean $\pm$ SD	13.25 $\pm$ 1.19
Range	10.5–18
Corneal edema at presentation*	120 (54.5)
Corneal scar at presentation*	43 (19.5)
Clear cornea at presentation*	57 (25.9)
Preoperative IOP, mmHg	
Mean $\pm$ SD	26.9 $\pm$ 7.7
Range	16–59
Use of glaucoma medications at presentation*	
Mean $\pm$ SD	1 $\pm$ 0.8
Range	0–4

Anil K. Mandal, MD,<sup>1,2</sup> Vijaya K. Gothwal, PhD,<sup>3,4</sup> Ashik Mohamed, PhD<sup>5,\*</sup>

**Results:** Kaplan–Meier survival analysis revealed 1-year, 10-year, and 20-year complete success rates of 90.7%, 78.9%, and 44.5%, respectively. In univariate analysis, surgical failure was higher among patients with any additional non-glaucoma intraocular surgery. None of the clinical parameters were associated significantly with failure in multivariable analysis. Overall, the proportion of eyes with good, fair, and poor visual outcomes was 33.2%, 16.4%, and 50.4%, respectively. Myopia was seen in 68.9% eyes. Twenty-eight eyes of those who underwent primary CTT (14.4%) required second surgery for IOP control. No significant intraoperative complications occurred. Six eyes required enucleation because of painful blind eye.

**Conclusions:** In this large cohort of patients with PCG, CTT is a useful procedure. It provides good IOP control and moderate visual recovery that remained over a 20-year follow-up after surgery.



# JUVENİL GLOKOM (JOAG)

## Tanım

- POAG tipi olarak kabul edilmekte
- 5 – 35 yaş ; 10 – 30 yaş ; 10 – 35 yaş ; 10 – 40 yaş
- Çoğu tanımlamada 3 yaş alt sınır
- CGRN => alt limit 4 yaş – üst limit 30 veya 40 yaş
- GİB > 21 mmHg + glokomatöz ON bulguları



# Tanım (JOHT)

- 40 yaş altı
- MKK düzeltilmiş hali ile GİB > 22 mmHg
- Glokomatöz ON bulguları yok
- Yaklaşık %40 JOAG olgusunun diğer gözleri JOHT
- GİB seviyeleri genellikle fluktuan ve 25 – 30 mmHg üzeri
- Kalın kornea

# Tanım (JNTG)

- GİB < 21 mmHg + glokomatöz ON bulguları
- Asya ırkında prevalans yüksek
- Nöro-görüntüleme
- LTBP2 varyantları rol oynayabilmekte
- VP şant opr sekonder düşük BOS basıncı ile ilintili vaka serileri mevcut

# Epidemiyoloji

- Afrika (Nijerya) = % 3,4
- Hindistan = % 3,3
- Suudi Arabistan = % 1,9
- Beyaz ırk = % 0,7
- ABD = 1 / 50 000

# Demografik ve Klinik özellikler

- Ortalama tanı yaşı 16 ile 30'lu yaşlar
- Erkeklerde daha sık
- Sıklıkla bilateral (%25 unilateral olarak prezente)
- Ailesel olgularda prevalans yüksek
- Tanı anında GİB yüksek (30 lu 40 lı değerler) POAG kıyasla bariz yükseklik
- Yüksek diurnal GİB fluktuasyonları
- Yüksek GİB sonucu geçici korneal ödem (halo, bulanık görme, glare, vs)
- 1/3 olgu asemptomatik
- Konsantrik ve geniş c/d

# Genetik

- Genetik açıdan heterojen
- Myocilin (MYOC)
  - Çin (%5.8) , Tayvan (%12.5), İran (%34), Hindistan (%27), Brezilya (%34)
- CYP1B1 (Cytochrome P450 family 1 subfamily B member 1)
  - Hindistan (%11.7), S. Arabistan (%86)
- LTBP2 (Latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 2)

# Gonyoskopi

- Disgenetik komponent
- Belirgin iris procesleri
- Belirgin periferik iris damar halkası
- Belirgin uveal meshwork
- Belli belirsiz aç ı yapıları (özell TM ve scleral spur ayırt etmek zor)
- Yüksek iris insertio
- Dar silyer cisim bandı

# Gonyoskopi

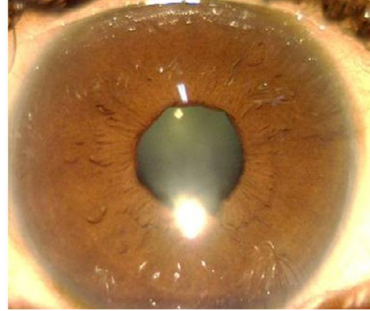
## Grup 1

- ✓ Normal görünümlü açı ve iris
- ✓ Daha geç yaşta klinik
- ✓ Tanı anında daha düşük GİB



## Grup 2

- ✓ Belli belirsiz açı yapıları
- ✓ Normal iris paterni
- ✓ Tanı yaşı en erken



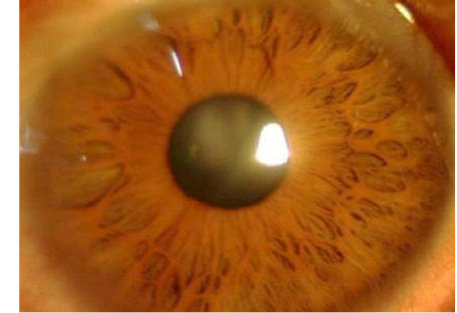
## Grup 3

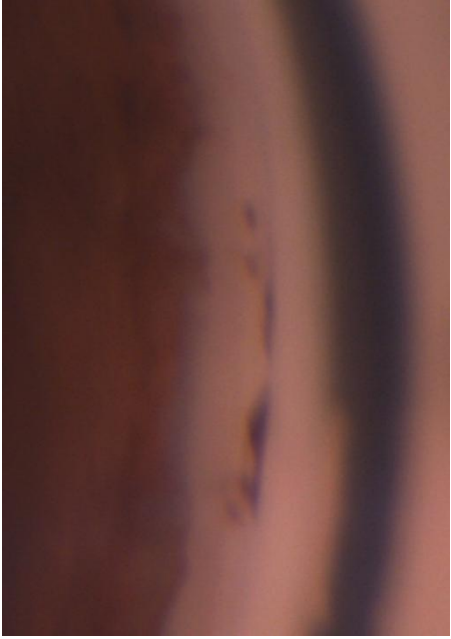
- ✓ Belirgin iris procesleri
- ✓ Yüksek iris insertio
- ✓ Normal iri paterni
- ✓ Tanı anı GİB yüksek



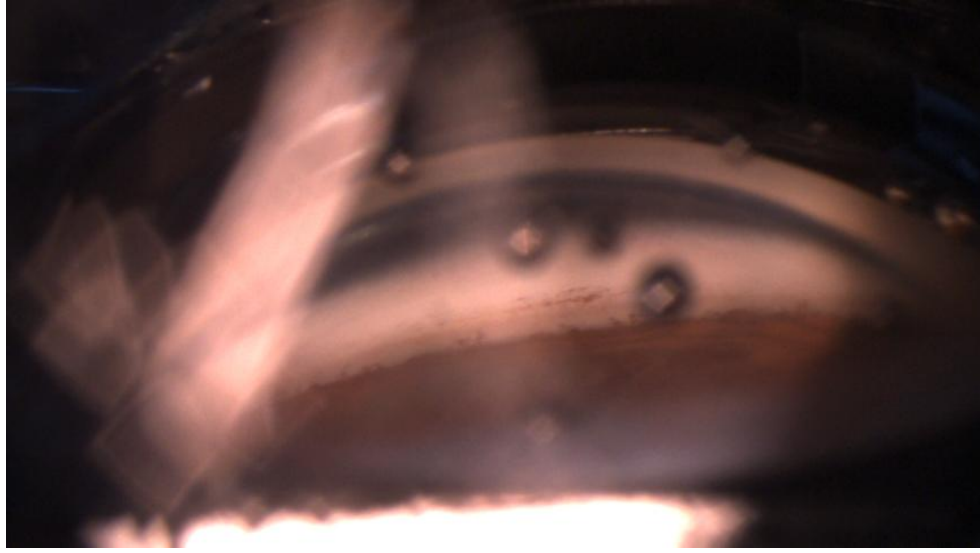
## Grup 4

- ✓ Yüksek iris insertio
- ✓ Hafif formdaki Axenfeld-Rieger benzer
- ✓ Belirgin iris kırptları
- ✓ Tanı anı en yüksek GİB seviyeleri bu grupta
- ✓ Yarıdan fazla olguda GİB > 40 mmHg

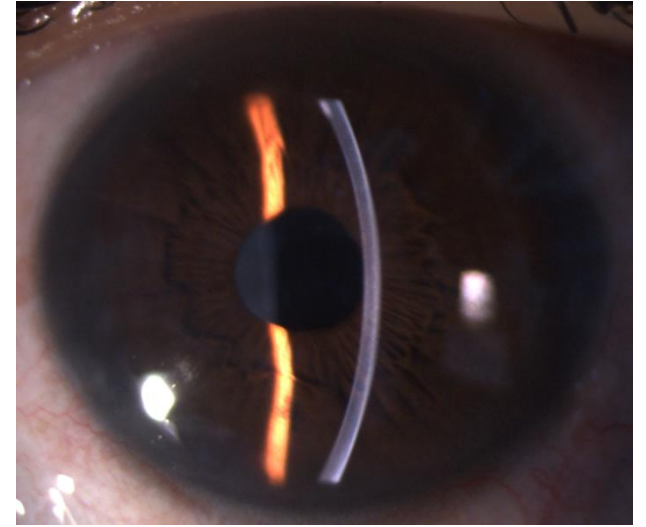




15 yaş  
GiB = 30 mmHg



22 yaş  
GiB = 45 mmHg



51 yaş  
GiB = 52 mmHg



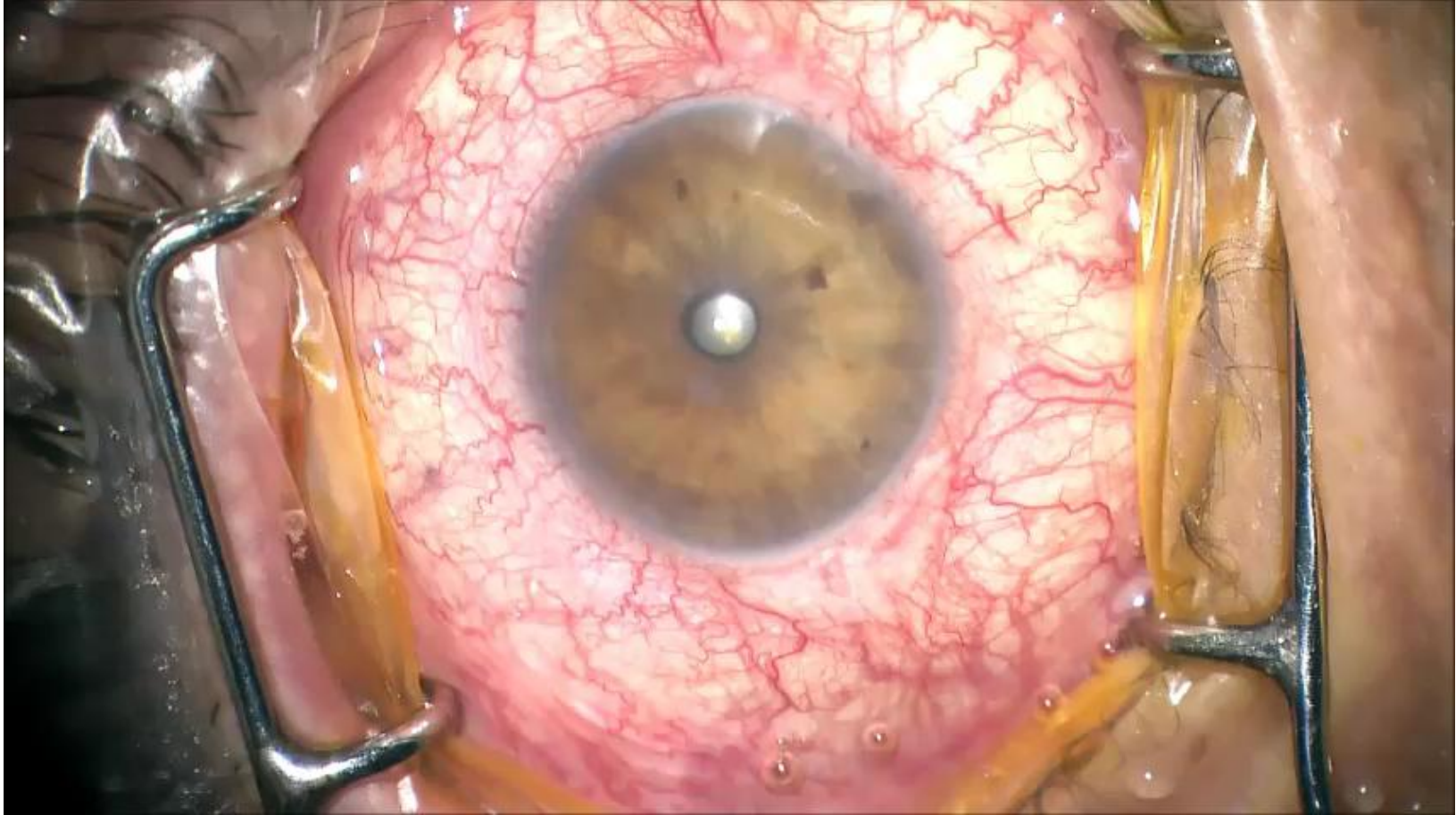
# Tedavi

- Medikal
- Lazer
- Cerrahi

	<u>Yaş</u>	<u>Cins</u>	<u>Son vizit zamanı</u>	<u>Preop C/D</u>	<u>Preop Snellen EİDGK</u>	<u>Postop son vizit Snellen EİDGK</u>	<u>Preop GİB</u>	<u>Postop son vizit GİB</u>
OLGU 1	52	K	24 ay	0,7	TAM	TAM	45	15
OLGU 2	54	E	12 ay	0.9	0,4	0,8	42	14
OLGU 3	58	E	18 ay	0.8	0.7	0.7	55	40
OLGU 4	56	E	6 ay	0.5	0.1	0.5	36	13
OLGU 5	60	E	12 ay	0.8	0.9	TAM	52	14
OLGU 6	44		12 ay	0.7	TAM	TAM	42	12
OLGU 7	62	K	12 ay	0.5	0.4	0.5	52	14
OLGU 8	63	E	6 ay	0.9	0.3	0,1	44	12
OLGU 9	76	K	6 ay	0.6	TAM	0,9	36	15
OLGU 10 (SAĞ)	56	K	6 ay	TAM	EH	0.1	54	10
OLGU 10 (SOL)	59	E	6 ay	TAM	EH	EH	51	12
OLGU 11	60	E	6 ay	TAM	0.5	0,5	45	15
OLGU 12	76	K	6 ay	TAM	0.6	0.6	48	16
OLGU 13	74	K	6 ay	0,9	0.6	0,6	41	12

# Kliniđimizde JOAG ve GATT

- 13 olgu (7 erkek , 6 kadın)
- Ortalama 10 ay takip (6 – 24 ay)
- Ortalama c/d = 0.8
- Ortalama preop GİB = 46 mmHg
- Ortalama postop GİB = 15 mmHg
- 1 hasta ilave glokom cerrahisi gereksinimi



Teşekkürler