Aspects of Frequency Doubling Perimetry in the Detection of Early Glaucoma

John Landers

This thesis is submitted in satisfaction of the requirements for the Degree of the Doctor of Philosophy

Department of Medicine
University of Adelaide
November 2006
ABSTRACT

Background: Frequency Doubling Perimetry (FDP) is a recently developed form of perimetry, which may be more sensitive for detecting visual field loss from glaucoma than conventional Achromatic Automated Perimetry (AAP). This thesis was undertaken to study aspects of FDP for the detection of early glaucoma.

Method: FDP was compared with other forms of perimetry at one point in time using one dataset (n=83) and longitudinally over a four-year period with another dataset (n=62). Several aspects were studied: (1) the ability of FDP to detect visual field loss earlier than AAP, (2) its ability to detect early functional abnormality in the presence of mild glaucomatous structural abnormality (3) visual field topography compared with other perimetry and (4) its ability to predict future field loss when only the nasal quadrants were considered.

Results: When subjects at risk of glaucoma with initial visual field loss on FDP were followed over a three-year period, a significant proportion developed field loss with AAP, whilst those without initial FDP loss did not. FDP detected cases of early glaucomatous optic disc damage, which had not been detected using AAP; however, there was still a proportion of those with abnormal optic discs which remained normal on FDP. FDP field topography was hill-shaped with the most sensitive point centrally; however, it was considerably flatter and more sensitive than AAP. Finally, if FDP field loss was only considered significant when it occurred within the nasal step location of the visual field, then this may improve the accuracy of glaucoma diagnosis.

Conclusion: This thesis has demonstrated that FDP is not only more sensitive than AAP in the detection of glaucomatous optic disc damage, but it is able to predict future field loss on AAP. FDP may therefore be useful in the early detection and management of glaucoma.
SUMMARY

Background:

Glaucoma is a potentially blinding condition, characterized by a progressive optic neuropathy with corresponding changes in the visual field. The diagnosis is made, not only from the clinical assessment of the optic nerve head appearance, but also on characteristic and typical patterns of visual field loss seen on achromatic automatic perimetry (AAP). The Humphrey Field Analyzer mark II (HFA II) has traditionally been considered as the ‘gold standard’ for visual field examination. However, increasing evidence suggests that visual field loss may not become apparent using this method of testing until up to 50% of retinal ganglion cells (RGCs) are lost, implying that the retina has a significant amount of redundancy for a non-selective, achromatic stimuli.

Theoretical and empirical evidence suggested that larger RGCs may be lost first in glaucoma and tests which selectively target them may be able to detect visual field loss earlier. Larger RGCs may be more likely to be damaged first in glaucoma, or may be under-represented in the retina and therefore may have less redundancy. One such type of RGC is the koniocellular line which responds maximally to blue light (Blue-on cells). These may be targeted by a form of testing called short wavelength automated perimetry (SWAP), which is available on the HFA II, and can detect visual field loss earlier than AAP. Another type of RGC which may be lost early in glaucoma is the magnocellular cell line (M cells), which respond maximally to a flickering stimulus. Flicker perimetry has been shown to be able to detect visual field loss earlier than AAP and although all of this research used perimeters that were specifically designed for each study, there is a commercial model, the Medmont Perimeter; however, very little work has been published using it and this has not included longitudinal studies.
More recently a new form of visual field testing, Frequency Doubling Perimetry (FDP), was developed as a screening test for glaucoma. It is a small, compact portable unit, which uses a flickering stimulus and was designed to target a non-linear (Y-like) subset of the magnocellular cell line (My pathway), which may therefore have less redundancy than the other previously mentioned cell lines and may be more sensitive for detecting field loss for glaucoma screening than AAP.

**Aims of Thesis**

This thesis was undertaken to investigate the properties of FDP, with respect to its utility in early glaucoma. In order to do this I recruited a group of subjects with ocular hypertension and normal visual fields (n=62) attending an urban glaucoma clinic, performed AAP, SWAP and FDP and then followed them over 4 years to determine if those with early FDP field loss subsequently developed AAP field loss. At the same time my colleague Dr Alok Sharma recruited a separate group of subjects who were either normal, were glaucoma suspects or had glaucoma (n=83) and performed 6 visual field tests including Flicker perimetry, AAP, SWAP and FDP, in order to compare the properties of all these tests among the same group of subjects. After this second sample was selected and his data collected, Dr Sharma passed on his data to me.

During the project, the following hypotheses were tested:

Hypothesis 1: In early glaucoma subjects, FDP can detect visual field loss which has not become manifest on AAP and may perform superiorly to SWAP.

Hypothesis 2: In early glaucoma subjects, the results of FDP will reflect more closely optic nerve head appearance compared with AAP.

Hypothesis 3: In normal and glaucoma subjects, FDP will produce results which do not depend on the My pathway.
Hypothesis 4: In normal subjects, the topography of the visual field produced by FDP will differ from that produced by SWAP or AAP.

Hypothesis 5: In early glaucoma subjects, the visual field loss within the nasal quadrants will be more indicative of pathology.

Papers:


**Summary:** Among patients at risk of developing glaucoma, but with normal AAP visual fields, compared with SWAP, FDP has a sensitivity of 90% and a specificity of 96% for the detection of early visual field loss. Therefore FDP produced comparable results to another test which had previously been shown to be able to detect field loss not seen on AAP.


**Summary:** On comparing FDP with clinical optic disc assessment as the ‘gold standard’, the sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value were 25%, 89%, 43% and 79% respectively. FDP fields detected visual field loss in glaucoma suspects who appeared to have normal optic discs and as such produced a certain rate of false positives results. It detected cases of early glaucoma which had not been detected using AAP, however there was still a proportion of those with abnormal optic discs which remained normal on FDP, indicating that the retina still has some redundancy for the testing stimulus used in FDP.
Summary: Among a typical heterogenous group of patients who may present to an urban glaucoma clinic, comparing flicker perimetry with FDP yielded a kappa correlation statistic of 0.85 and an area under the receiver operator curve of 0.96. This indicated that FDP and flicker perimetry were comparable tests. The inference being that possibly FDP was not targeting a subset of magnocellular cells, but was a general stimulus for the magnocellular pathway.

Summary: When patients at risk of developing glaucoma, but with normal visual fields were followed longitudinally, 5 of the 10 subjects with initial FDP field loss had developed field loss on AAP 3 years later, however no patients with normal initial FDP fields went on to develop AAP field loss. Furthermore, only those with FDP field loss involving the nasal step position of the visual field, developed AAP field loss during the testing period.

Summary: FDP field topography is hill-shaped with the most sensitive point centrally, however it is flatter and more sensitive than AAP and SWAP fields. There was also no significant decrease in sensitivity with age, as there was seen for AAP and SWAP.
Summary: A conventional diagnostic protocol, which considered FDP field loss significant regardless of its position in the visual field, had a sensitivity of 92%, a specificity of 81%, a positive predicted value of 75% and negative predicted value of 94% compared with AAP. However, a diagnostic protocol which considered FDP field loss significant only if it occurred within the nasal step position of the visual field, showed a substantial decrease in false positive results with only a minimal increase in false negative results and yielded a sensitivity of 88%, a specificity of 88%, a positive predicted value of 82% and negative predicted value of 93%.

Conclusion:

The findings from this project have shown that FDP has comparable properties to SWAP, a testing method which has previously been shown to be able to detect field loss not seen on AAP. Those subjects with initial abnormal FDP fields, which on later analysis were found to have affected the nasal step location of the visual field, went on to develop AAP field loss over a 3 year period, whilst those with normal FDP fields did not. This demonstrated that FDP may have more than just a screening role in glaucoma and that it may be useful for earlier diagnosis of glaucoma than is possible with current testing modalities. This research is the first to show the early diagnosis properties of FDP, having been acknowledged as such and validated by later research from other authors. This provides evidence supporting Hypothesis 1.

FDP detected visual field loss in glaucoma suspects who appeared to have normal optic discs and as such produced a certain rate of false positives results. It detected cases of early glaucoma which had not been detected using AAP; however, there was still a proportion of those with abnormal optic discs which remained normal on FDP, indicating
that the retina still has some redundancy for the testing stimulus used in FDP. However, there is some evidence that Hypothesis 2 should not be rejected.

Whilst originally thought to be targeting a specific subset of magnocellular cells, FDP was found to have similar properties to flicker perimetry and therefore may target the magnocellular pathway as a whole. As such this would provide evidence in support of Hypothesis 3.

FDP topography is hill-shaped with the most sensitive point centrally; however, it is flatter and more sensitive than AAP and SWAP fields. Hypothesis 4 should therefore not be rejected.

Finally, if FDP field loss was only considered significant when it occurred within the nasal step location of the visual field, then this may improve the accuracy of glaucoma diagnosis. Whilst the results of paper 6 did not reach statistical significance, they provided a trend in favour of Hypothesis 5.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Associate Professor Ivan Goldberg and Dr Stuart Graham of Eye Associates Pty. Ltd. for allowing me access to their patients and their facilities and for their guidance which was invaluable in undertaking this project. My thanks go to the staff at Eye Associates for their support and assistance throughout the years of study follow-up.

I would also like to thank Dr Alok Sharma at Wagga Base Hospital, Wagga, New South Wales, for collecting the data used in papers 3, 5 and 6 and for his help in their development. I would like to thank Dr Roderick Bishop at the Nepean Hospital, Sydney and Lisa Yelland at the Department of Public Health, University of Adelaide, for their assistance with statistical analysis in papers 1 and 6 respectively.

Many thanks go to Associate Professor Ted Maddess at the Australian National University, Canberra for his advice and education in understanding his perimeter. Also I would like to thank Professor Tom Dodd at the Institute of Veterinary and Medical Science, Adelaide for the provision of histology micrographs used in the figures. Finally I would like to thank Associate Professor Robert Casson of the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, University of Adelaide, for supervising the development and writing of this thesis.
PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO THIS THESIS


• Landers J, Sharma A, Goldberg I, Graham S. A Comparison of Perimetric Results with Medmont and Humphrey Perimeters. *Brit J Ophthalmol.* 2003; **87**: 690-4


DECLARATION
This work contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in any university or other tertiary institution and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains no material previously published or written by another person, except where due reference has been made in the text.

I give consent to this copy of my thesis, when deposited in the University Library, being available for loan and photocopying.

John A Landers

November 2006
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract i
Summary ii
Acknowledgements viii
Publications Relevant to this Thesis ix
Declaration x
List of Tables xiv
List of Figures vi
List of Special Names or Abbreviations xxvi

THESIS

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 THE VISUAL PATHWAYS 1

1.2 GLAUCOMA 2

1.2.1 AETIOLOGY 3

1.2.2 STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHANGES 6

1.3 PERIMETRY 7

1.3.1 PRE-HISTORY 7

1.3.2 MANUAL PERIMETRY 8

1.3.3 AUTOMATED PERIMETRY 9

1.3.3.1 GLOBAL INDICES 11

1.3.3.2 RELIABILITY INDICES 12

1.3.3.3 VISUAL FIELD DISPLAY 13

1.3.4 SELECTIVE PERMETRY FOR THE EARLY DETECTION OF GLAUCOMA 14

1.3.4.1 THEORY 14

1.3.4.2 SHORT WAVELENGTH PERIMETRY (SWAP) 16

1.3.4.3 FREQUENCY DOUBLING PERIMETRY (FDP) 17
CHAPTER 2. PROJECT METHODS AND AIMS

CHAPTER 3. PAPER 1: A Comparison Of Short Wavelength Automated Perimetry With Frequency Doubling Perimetry For The Early Detection Of Visual Field Loss In Ocular Hypertension

3.1 INTRODUCTION
3.2 METHODS
3.3 RESULTS
3.4 DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 4. PAPER 2: Comparison Of Clinical Optic Disc Assessment With Tests Of Early Visual Field Loss

4.1 INTRODUCTION
4.2 METHODS
4.3 RESULTS
4.4 DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 5. PAPER 3: A Comparison Of Perimetric Results With The Medmont And Humphrey Perimeters

5.1 INTRODUCTION
5.2 METHODS
5.3 RESULTS
5.4 DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 6. PAPER 4: Detection Of Early Visual Field Loss In Glaucoma Using Frequency-Doubling Perimetry And Short Wavelength Automated Perimetry
CHAPTER 7. PAPER 5: The Topography Of The Frequency Doubling Perimetry Visual Field Compared With That Of Short Wavelength And Achromatic Automated Perimetry Visual Fields

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.2 METHODS

7.3 RESULTS

7.4 DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 8. PAPER 6: A Comparison of Diagnostic Protocols for Interpretation of Frequency Doubling Perimetry Visual Fields in Glaucoma

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.2 METHODS

8.3 RESULTS

8.4 DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 9. GENERAL DISCUSSION

9.1 SHORT WAVELENGTH AUTOMATED PERIMETRY

9.2 FREQUENCY DOUBLING PERIMETRY

9.2.1 EARLY DETECTION OF VISUAL FIELD LOSS

9.2.2 COMPARISON OF STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

9.2.3 THE EXISTENCE OF THE My PATHWAY

9.2.4 CLINICAL INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER 10. CONCLUSION AND CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

CHAPTER 11. LIMITATIONS

CHAPTER 12. FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR RESEARCH

REFERENCES
### LIST OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 1.</td>
<td>Numbers of Normal and Abnormal Frequency Doubling Perimetry and Short Wavelength Automated Perimetry in the patient sample.</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2.</td>
<td>Results of short wavelength automated perimetry (SWAP) compared with frequency doubling perimetry (FDP) for patients with an abnormal clinical optic disc assessment.</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3.</td>
<td>Results of short wavelength automated perimetry (SWAP) compared with frequency doubling perimetry (FDP) for patients with a normal clinical optic disc assessment.</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4.</td>
<td>Results of short wavelength automated perimetry (SWAP) compared with clinical optic disc assessment.</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 5.</td>
<td>Results of frequency doubling perimetry (FDP) compared with clinical optic disc assessment.</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 6.</td>
<td>Description of patients within the study groups</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 7.</td>
<td>Description the amount of visual field loss for patients within the study groups</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8.</td>
<td>Mean test time (standard deviation) for Humphrey and Medmont perimetry</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 9.</td>
<td>Numbers of normal and abnormal Medmont Central Threshold, Humphrey Full Threshold and SITA in the patient sample.</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 10.</td>
<td>Comparison of Medmont Central Threshold with Humphreys Full Threshold and Humphreys SITA showing, Kappa Statistic, area under the ROC curve (AUC), quadrant analysis and mean defect correlation.</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 11</td>
<td>Numbers of normal and abnormal Medmont flicker perimetry, Humphrey short wavelength perimetry, and Humphrey frequency doubling perimetry in the patient sample</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 12</td>
<td>Comparison of Medmont flicker perimetry with Humphrey short wavelength perimetry (SWAP) and Humphrey frequency doubling perimetry (FDP) showing kappa statistic, area under the ROC curve (AUC), quadrant analysis, and mean defect correlation</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 13</td>
<td>SWAP Results Compared With FDP Results</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 14</td>
<td>Comparison of Global Indices Among AAP, SWAP and FDP Throughout the Study</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 15</td>
<td>Showing Linear Regression Coefficients and Test Statistics for the Relationship between Visual Field Mean Sensitivities and Increasing Eccentricity.</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 16</td>
<td>Showing Results of Achromatic Automated Perimetry (AAP) Compared with Frequency Doubling Perimetry (FDP) For Each Testing Pattern</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LIST OF FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Figure 1</td>
<td>Visual pathways and visual field defects resulting from injury to the pathways</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2</td>
<td>Schematic representation of the anatomy of the eye</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 3</td>
<td>Schematic representation of the nerve fibre layer</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 4</td>
<td>Grey-scale of the left visual field showing progressive loss from glaucoma</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 5</td>
<td>Micrograph of retina in (A) Healthy patient and (B) Glaucoma patient</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 6</td>
<td>Schematic representation of visual field testing with a flat screen (campimetry)</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 7</td>
<td>Bjerrum screen</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 8</td>
<td>Schematic representation of visual field testing with a curved screen (perimetry)</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 9</td>
<td>The ‘Island of Traquair’</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 10</td>
<td>The Goldman Perimeter</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 11</td>
<td>Mapping a small visual field scotoma using (A) kinetic and (B) static perimetry</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 12</td>
<td>Mapping a steep scotoma using (A) kinetic and (B) static perimetry</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 13</td>
<td>The Humphrey Field Analyzer</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 14</td>
<td>The Medmont perimeter</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 15</td>
<td>The relationship between stimulus brightness (Apostilbs) and visual field sensitivity (Decibels)</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 16. Schematic representation of the ‘Stair-case’ method used in static automated perimetry

Figure 17. Print-out of the visual field from a right eye using a Humphrey Field Analyzer

Figure 18. Visual field from the right eye using (A) manual kinetic perimetry and (B) automated static perimetry

Figure 19. Schematic representation of the colour sensitive visual pathways

Figure 20. Schematic representation of the target used in frequency doubling perimetry

Figure 21. The Frequency Doubling Perimeter

Figure 22. Relationship between change in target stripe contrast and My, Mx, Konio cellular and Parvo cellular pathway responses. Shows the difference in target stripe contrast needed to achieve the same ganglion cell response.

Figure 23. The testing pattern used by the frequency doubling perimeter to test the left eye

Figure 24. Pattern deviations from two patients (MF1, MF65).

Figure 25. Pattern deviations from those patients both with short wavelength automated perimetry (SWAP) and frequency doubling perimetry (FDP) losses.

Figure 26. (a) Disc photograph; (b) short wavelength automated perimetry visual field; and (c) frequency doubling perimetry visual field from a false negative subject.
Figure 27. (a) Disc photograph; (b) short wavelength automated perimetry visual field; and (c) frequency doubling perimetry visual field from a false positive subject.

Figure 28. Pattern deviations from Patient 058 for Achromatic Automated Perimetry (AAP), Short Wavelength Automated Perimetry (SWAP) and Frequency Doubling Perimetry (FDP) over the four year study period.

Figure 29. Pattern deviations from Patient 098 for Achromatic Automated Perimetry (AAP), Short Wavelength Automated Perimetry (SWAP) and Frequency Doubling Perimetry (FDP) over the four year study period.

Figure 30. Survival curve of patients with normal SWAP and abnormal SWAP, using the development of an AAP abnormality as end point.

Figure 31. Survival curve patients with normal FDP and abnormal FDP, using the development of an AAP abnormality as end point.

Figure 32. The position of visual fields zones for: A. Humphrey Field Analyzer for AAP and SWAP and B. Frequency Doubling Perimeter.

Figure 33. Graph of Mean Sensitivities across the Horizontal Midline of the Visual Field for: Achromatic Automated Perimetry, Short Wavelength Automated Perimetry and Frequency Doubling Perimetry.
Figure 34. Mean Visual Field Sensitivities in Decibels (Standard Deviation) for each Quadrant of each Zone for Achromatic Automated Perimetry using the Humphrey Field Analyzer.

Figure 35. Mean Visual Field Sensitivities in Decibels (Standard Deviation) for each Quadrant of each Zone for Short Wavelength Automated Perimetry using the Humphrey Field Analyzer.

Figure 36. Mean Visual Field Sensitivities in Decibels (Standard Deviation) for each Quadrant of each Zone for the Frequency Doubling Perimeter

Figure 37. The Slope of the Regression of Mean Sensitivity (Decibels) at each Visual Field Zone as a function of Decade of Age for A. Achromatic Automated Perimetry, B. Short Wavelength Automated Perimetry and C. Frequency Doubling Perimetry.

Figure 38. Showing the Area Contributing to a Nasal Step location, an Arcuate location and a Temporal Wedge Above and Below the Horizontal Midline in the Left Visual Field.

Figure 39. Showing Frequencies of Abnormal Zones for A) Controls, B) Glaucoma Suspects and C) Open-Angle Glaucoma Patients in the Left Visual Field.

Figure 40a. Showing Pattern Deviations from Patients classified by Frequency Doubling Perimetry as True Positives under a Nasal-step protocol.
Figure 40b. Showing Pattern Deviations from Patients classified by Frequency Doubling Perimetry as False Positives under a Nasal-step protocol.

Figure 41a. Showing Pattern Deviations from Patients classified by Frequency Doubling Perimetry as True Negatives under a Nasal-step protocol.

Figure 41b. Showing Pattern Deviations from Patients classified by Frequency Doubling Perimetry as False Negatives under a Nasal-step protocol.

Figure 42. The Humphrey Matrix perimeter

Figure 43. The print-out from (A) the Humphrey Matrix perimeter, compared with (B) the Humphrey Field Analyzer
### LIST OF SPECIAL NAMES OR ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>Achromatic Automated Perimetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPSD</td>
<td>Corrected Pattern Standard Defect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHT</td>
<td>Glaucoma Hemifield Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GON</td>
<td>Glaucomatous Optic Neuropathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI</td>
<td>Frequency Doubling Illusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDP</td>
<td>Frequency Doubling Perimetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFA</td>
<td>Humphrey Field Analyzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOP</td>
<td>Intraocular Pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>Mean Defect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTG</td>
<td>Normal Tension Glaucoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHT</td>
<td>Ocular Hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POAG</td>
<td>Primary Open Angle Glaucoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSD</td>
<td>Pattern Standard Defect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGC</td>
<td>Retinal Ganglion Cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITA</td>
<td>Swedish Interactive Thresholding Algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWAP</td>
<td>Short Wavelength Automated Perimetry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>