

**Data Definition
Glaucoma survey**

	Data item		Core data?
	Section 1: Personal and Demographic	Definition: Conceptual and Method	yes
1.	Hospital/Clinic		yes
2.	Date (dd/mm/yy)		Yes (must fill)
3.	New case	Diagnosed first time as glaucoma or OHT	Yes (must fill)
4.	Follow-up	Patient that have been follow-up as glaucoma or OHT	Yes
5.	Patient Name		Yes (must fill)
6.	IC- new or old		Yes (must fill)
7.	Postcode, Town/City, State		
8.	Date of birth		Yes (must fill)
9.	Age		Yes (must fill)
10.	Gender		Yes (must fill)
11.	Ethnic group		Yes
	Section 2: Associated factors		Yes
12.	None		
13.	Diabetes		
14.	Hypertension		
15.	Hypercholesterolemia		
16.	Stroke		
17.	Cardiac disease		
18.	Vasospastic disease		

19.	Family history of glaucoma		
15.	History of steroid therapy		
	Section 3 : ocular examination		
16.	Visual Acuity (Unaided)	For right and left eye Pull down format: 6/6, 6/9, 6/12, 6/18, 6/24., 6/36, 6/60, 5/60, 4/60, 3/60, 2/60, 1/60, 6/60, CF, HM, PL, NPL	
17.	Visual Acuity (with glasses /Pin Hole)	For right and left eye Pull down format: 6/6, 6/9, 6/12, 6/18, 6/24., 6/36, 6/60, 5/60, 4/60, 3/60, 2/60, 1/60, 6/60, CF, HM, PL, NPL	
18.	Cup disc ratio (vertical)	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, , 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0 Undetermined, no view	
	Section item 4: Diagnosis		Yes (must fill at least one for either eye)
19.	Primary	Glaucoma with no known causes	
20.	Congenital	Glaucoma associated with developmental anomalies that are present at birth, including primary congenital glaucoma and glaucoma associated with other developmental anomalies, either ocular or systemic	
21.	POAG	Chronic progressive, optic neuropathy that is accompanied by a characteristic cupping of the optic disc, visual field loss, open angles, an intraocular pressures higher than 21 mmHg , and no obvious causative ocular or systemic conditions	
22.	Glaucoma Suspect	Presence of glaucoma features but not confirm.	
23.	OHT	Increased in IOP with no evidence of optic disc damage or visual field changes	
24.	PACG		
25.	PAC		
26.	PAC suspect		
27.	CCAG	Progressive permanent synechial closure of the anterior chamber angle which may results in raised IOP and optics disc changes in the eye	

28.	Others, specify		
29.	Secondary	Glaucoma associated with known ocular or systemic causes	
30.	PEX	Presence of pseudoexfoliative material in the anterior segment of the eye and the trabecular meshwork causing glaucoma	
31.	PDS	Is a secondary form of open- angle glaucoma produced by pigment dispersion in the anterior segment of the eye.	
32.	Angle recession	Glaucoma secondary to recession of the angle (post traumatic)	
33.	Rubeotic		
34.	Inflammatory	Glaucoma associated with intraocular inflammation	
35.	Post traumatic		
36.	Lens induced	Phacomorphic- Secondary angle closure glaucoma that occurs when an intumescent cataract results in papillary block or forward displacement of the lens-iris diaphragm. Phacolytic- Leakage of denatured lens proteins through an intact capsule from hypermature cataract which leads to secondary open angle glaucoma	
37.	Steroid induced	Glaucoma associated with steroid administration producing a clinical pictures that closely resembles that of HTG	
38.	Post surgery	Persistent raise IOP following surgery or laser therapy that can give rise to optic disc damage and visual field loss	
39.	Malignant	Glaucoma occurring following ocular surgery characterized by flat anterior chamber	
40.	ICE	Spectrum of clinical and histopathologic abnormalities characterized by abnormal corneal endothelium, progressive closure of the anterior chamber angle, rise IOP and iris changes	
41.	Mixed type		
42.	Others, specify		
	Section 5 TREATMENT		Yes (must fill at least one for either eye)

43.	Medical	Yes or no	
44.	Beta-blockers	Timolol 0.5%, Timolol XE, Timolast, Timo-comod, Betoptic, Betoptic S, Betagan	
45.	Prostaglandins analog	Xalatan, Travatan, Lumigan	
46.	Alpha-adrenergic	Alphagan, Alphagan P, Brimonidine (Alcon)	
47.	Topical CAIs	Trusopt, Azopt	
48.	Cholinergics	Pilocarpine 1%, 2% or 4%	
49.	Systemic CAIs	Tablet Acetazolamide (Diamox)	
50.	Hyperosmotic agents	Oral glycerol, Intravenous Mannitol	
51.	Others, specify		
52.	Laser	Yes or no	
53.	Iridotomy		
54.	Iridoplasty		
55.	Trabeculoplasty		
56.	Transcleral cyclodiode		
57.	Endocyclodiode		
58.	Others, specify		
59.	Surgical	Yes or no	
60.	Trabeculectomy (Plain)	Without antifibrotics	
61.	Trabeculectomy(augmented)	With antifibrotics	
62.	Drainage Device	Ahmad Valve, Baerveldt Implant or Molteno Implant etc	
63.	Cryotherapy		
64.	Needling		
65.	Surgical PI only	Peripheral iridotomy done surgically	
66.	Non Penetrating Surgery	Eg. Deep sclerectomy, viscocanalostomy etc	
67.	Goniotomy		
68.	Trabeculotomy		
69.	Others, specify	Eg. Cataract extraction in angle closure glaucoma, vitrectomy for cases of malignant glaucoma etc.	
	Examined by		
70.	Glaucoma Specialist		
71.	Glaucoma fellow		
72.	Other specialists		
73.	Medical Officer		