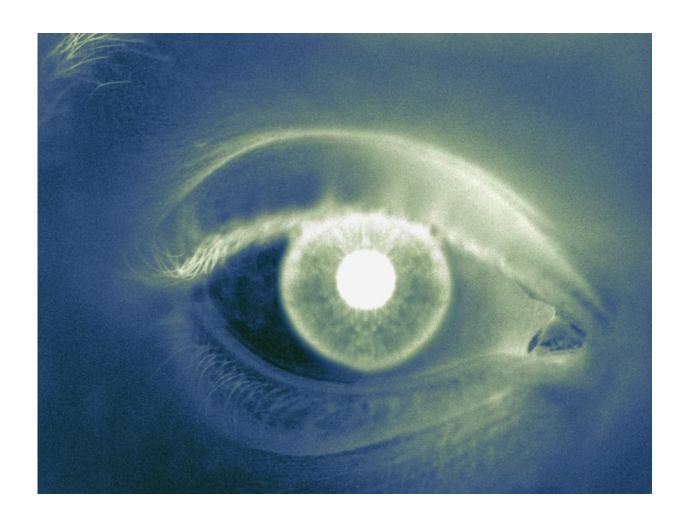


## Retinal ganglion cell + inner plexiform layer loss affects QoL

June 14 2017



(HealthDay)—For patients with primary open-angle glaucoma, structural



macular retinal ganglion cell plus inner plexiform layer (RGC+IPL) loss is associated with vision-related quality of life, according to a study published online June 8 in *JAMA Ophthalmology*.

Alisa J. Prager, M.D., M.P.H., from the Columbia University Medical Center in New York City, and colleagues conducted a cross-sectional prospective study involving 107 patients representing the entire range of glaucomatous damage. Participants underwent 10-2 visual field tests and spectral-domain optical coherence tomography scans, and they also completed the 25-item National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire (NEI VFQ-25) and received ophthalmologic examination. The correlation between NEI VFQ-25 scores and patterns of RGC+IPL loss and thickness measures was assessed.

The researchers found that patients with diffuse macular RGC+IPL loss had mean composite Rasch-calibrated NEI VFQ-25 scores that were lower than the scores of patients with focal damage by 6.15 points in univariate analysis. After controlling for mean RGC+IPL thickness, the effect remained significant.

"Characteristic patterns of glaucoma-related macular RGC+IPL loss appeared to be more important predictors of vision-related quality of life than thickness measures, with diffuse RGC+IPL loss as an indicator for diminished vision-related quality of life," the authors write.

Two authors disclosed financial ties to the optical equipment and medical technology industries.

More information: <u>Abstract/Full Text</u> Editorial (subscription or payment may be required)

Copyright © 2017 HealthDay. All rights reserved.



Citation: Retinal ganglion cell + inner plexiform layer loss affects QoL (2017, June 14) retrieved 28 April 2024 from

https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-06-retinal-ganglion-cell-plexiform-layer.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.