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| Autore | Cabanis, Pierre Jean Georges |
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| Altri autori (Persone) | RitchRobert<br>CaroniaRonald M |
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| Nota di contenuto | Table of contents; Introduction; Iridectomy in Glaucoma - The Glaucomatous Process; A New Tonometer - Tonometry; A Preliminary |

Note on a New Operative Procedure for the Establishment of a Filtering Cicatrix in the Treatment of Glaucoma; A New Operation for Glaucoma Involving a New Principle in the Aetiology and Treatment of Chronic Primary Glaucoma; A New Operation for Chronic Glaucoma. Restoration of Physiological Function by Opening Schlemm's Canal under Direct Magnified Vision; The Aqueous Veins. I. Physiologic Importance of the Visible Elimination of Intraocular Fluid
The Formation of the Intraocular Fluid. Proctor Award Lecture of the Association for Research in Ophthalmology Tonographic Method for Measuring the Facility and Rate of Aqueous Flow in Human Eyes; Malignant Glaucoma; Decrease in Intraocular Pressure in Man by a Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitor, Diamox. A Preliminary Report; Cortisone and Ocular Tension; The Role of Vitreous Detachment in Aphakic and Malignant Glaucoma; Recent Advances and Future Prospects in the Medical Treatment of Ocular Hypertension; Applanation Tonometry; Retraction of Scleral Wound Edges. A Fistulizing Procedure for Glaucoma
The Pathogenesis of Congenital Glaucoma. A New Theory The Exit Pathway of the Aqueous. Doyne Memorial Lecture; A Mathematical Formulation of Intraocular Pressure as Dependent on Secretion, Ultrafiltration, Bulk Outflow, and Osmotic Reabsorption of Fluid; New Methods of Measuring the Rate of Aqueous Flow in Man with Fluorescein; Trabeculectomy. Preliminary Report of a New Method; The Cup/Disc Ratio. The Findings of Tonometry and Tonography in the Normal Eye; Sector Haemorrhage - A Probable Acute Ischaemic Disc Change in Chronic Simple Glaucoma
The Normal Development of the Human Anterior Chamber Angle. A New System of Descriptive Grading Fundoscopy of Nerve Fiber Layer Defects in Glaucoma; Effect of Intraocular Pressure on Rapid Axoplasmic Transport in Monkey Optic Nerve; Blood Circulation and Fluid Dynamics in the Eye; Automatic Perimetry in Glaucoma Visual Field Screening. A Clinical Study; Valve Implants in Filtering Surgery; Argon Laser Iridotomy. An Experimental and Clinical Study; Some Aspects of the Automation of Perimetry; A b-Adrenergic Blocking Agent for the Treatment of Glaucoma
The Mechanism of Timolol in Lowering Intraocular Pressure. In the Normal Eye Pigmentary Dispersion and Glaucoma. A New Theory; Argon Laser Therapy for Open-Angle Glaucoma. A Pilot Study; Optic Nerve Damage in Human Glaucoma. III. Quantitative Correlation of Nerve Fiber Loss and Visual Field Defect in Glaucoma, Ischemic Neuropathy, Papilledema, and Toxic Neuropathy; Argon Laser Treatment for Medically Unresponsive Attacks of Angle-Closure Glaucoma; Enhanced Intraocular Pressure Controlling Effectiveness of Trabeculectomy by Local Application of Mitomycin; Axenfeld-Rieger Syndrome. A Theory of Mechanism and Distinctions from the Iridocorneal Endothelial Syndrome

Sommario/riassunto

At the beginning of the 20th century, our knowledge about glaucoma was truly rudimentary. Since then, it has grown to become a field of its own and, in the past decade, our concepts about its pathogenesis and potential avenues of future therapy have taken a quantum leap forward. It was not until the 1990's that the extent of non-pressure dependent risk factors for glaucoma became widely appreciated. Investigations into the role of ischemia and alternatives to pressure-lowering therapy, such as neuroprotective agents, have become the most recent area of focus.