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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.
