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Comparison of Prostaglandin Analogue and Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty Capability to Maintain Intraocular Pressure Fluctuation on Primary Open Angle Glaucoma

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Abstract

Background: Glaucoma patients often come with intraocular pressure (IOP) that reach target pressure, but still have glaucoma progression due to IOP fluctuation. Water drinking test (WDT) can be used as a method to predict IOP fluctuation.

Purpose: To compare prostaglandin analogue (PGA) and selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT) capability to maintain IOP fluctuation on primary open angle glaucoma (POAG).

Method: This clinical experimental research was conducted at Dr. Kariadi Hospital. Subjects were POAG patients selected with consecutive sampling. Intraocular pressure was measured before and after WDT. After WDT, IOP was measured every 15 minutes until 1 hour. Peak IOP and IOP fluctuation data were collected then analyzed with t-test.

Results: Forty two eyes from 30 POAG patients were analyzed. Twenty six eyes in PGA group and 16 eyes in SLT group. Most of the subjects were male with mild glaucoma degree. WDT increased IOP significantly on both groups. Mean IOP pre WDT was 14.58 ± 2.580 mmHg and 16.94 ± 2.645 mmHg in PGA and SLT groups. Mean peak IOP post WDT was 22.73 ± 4.114 mmHg and 25.75 ± 5.859 mmHg in PGA and SLT groups. Mean IOP fluctuation was 8.15 ± 4.202 mmHg and 8.81 ± 5.344 mmHg in PGA and SLT groups. Peak IOP and IOP fluctuation result analysis on both groups were not significantly different.

Conclusion: Prostaglandin analogue and SLT had equal capability to maintain IOP fluctuation but still higher than normal fluctuation (> 6 mmHg) that may affects glaucoma progression.

Keywords: Primary open angle glaucoma, prostaglandin analogue, selective laser trabeculoplasty water drinking test.

INTRODUCTION

Glaucoma represents a group of diseases defined by a characteristic optic neuropathy that is consistent with excavation and undermining of the neural and connective tissue elements of the optic disc and by the eventual development of distinctive patterns of visual dysfunction.¹ As many as 13,4% of blind people in Indonesia suffered from glaucoma.² Elevated intraocular pressure (IOP) is one of primary risk factors of glaucoma progression.

Glaucoma patients often come to the clinic with IOP that reach target pressure, but still have glaucoma progression. Twenty-four hours IOP fluctuation affects glaucoma progression.³ The current goal of glaucoma therapy is reaching target IOP with minimal IOP fluctuation to prevent glaucoma progression. Kumar *et al* said water drinking test (WDT) can be used as an alternative method to measure peak IOP and IOP fluctuation when patients come to the clinic.⁴

Prostaglandin analogue (PGA) is currently first line drug for primary open angle glaucoma (POAG) that can reduce IOP by 25-32%. Another therapy for POAG is selective laser trabeculoplasty (SLT) that can reduce IOP by 20-25%.¹

Lately, SLT not only used for patients who have maximum tolerance to medical therapy but also used for initial therapy of glaucoma. This study aim to compare PGA and SLT ability to maintain IOP fluctuation on POAG patients.

METHODS

This study was conducted at Dr. Kariadi Hospital from August 2016 until February 2017. Populations of study were POAG patients, which were diagnosed based on gonioscopy examination (open angle), funduscopy examination (cup and disc ratio > 0.3 with glaucomatous excavation, and medialization), the presence of visual field defect based on Humphrey perimetry with MD \geq -6dB within one last year, and had optic nerve and retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) thickness OCT examinations within one last year. Glaucoma degree was determined by an average of RNFL thickness. Intervention consist of PGA therapy (latanoprost or travoprost) and 360⁰ SLT therapy of trabecular meshwork done by same surgeon. Length of therapy before reaching target IOP was not considered in this study. Samples of study were 30 POAG patients who fulfilled inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion criteria were 40-69 years old POAG patients who had reach IOP target pressure.

Table 1. Glaucoma Degree Assessment based on Average RNFL Thickness⁵

Average RNFL Thickness	Glaucoma Degree
>80 μ m	Normal
70-79 μ m	Borderline, glaucoma suspect
60-69 μ m	Early thinning, early glaucoma
50-59 μ m	Moderate thinning, moderate glaucoma
40-49 μ m	Advanced thinning, advanced glaucoma
<30 μ m	Advanced thinning, primary retinal disease

Patients were classified based on target pressure for POAG using European Glaucoma Society (2003) guidelines as follows:⁶

- Early glaucoma: < 18 mmHg
- Moderate glaucoma: < 15 mmHg
- Advanced glaucoma: < 12 mmHg
- End-stage glaucoma: < 10 mmHg

Exclusion criteria consist of previous intraocular surgery (ex. cataract extraction, trabeculectomy surgery, etc), the presence of corneal defect, and systemic diseases (ex. congestive heart failure and renal disease).

Water drinking test (WDT) was used to predict peak IOP and IOP fluctuation. Ppatients were asked to drink 1,000 ml mineral water within 10 minutes. Intraocular pressure was measured before WDT and subsequently at 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 45 minutes, and 60 minutes. Peak of IOP and IOP fluctuation were analyzed by SPSS.

RESULTS

Research subjects were POAG patients that divided into PGA group and SLT group. PGA group consist of 26 eyes from 19 patients, while SLT group consist of 16 eyes from 11 patients. Selective laser trabeculoplasty group had fewer patients than PGA group due to laser equipment error since November 2016. Mean age in PGA group was 58.79 \pm 6.40 years, while in SLT group was 53.82 \pm 7.74 years (table 2).

Saphiro-Wilk test for PGA group showed all of data distributed normally. T-test IOP pre and post WDT (15 minutes, 30 minutes, 45 minutes, 60 minutes) in PGA group showed p value <0.05 in all pair data (table 4).

Saphiro-Wilk test for SLT group showed most data distributed normally, except IOP post WDT 60 minutes. T-test IOP pre and post WDT (15 minutes, 30 minutes, 45 minutes, 60 minutes) in SLT group showed p value < 0.05 in all pair data (table 5).

Independent t-test was performed to analyze most PGA and SLT data, except in IOP post WDT 60 minutes (using Mann Whitney test) because the data was not distributed normally. The result of the statistical analysis showed IOP pre WDT, post WDT 30 minutes, 45 minutes, and 60 minutes were significantly different between PGA and SLT group with p value < 0.05 (table 6).

Table 2. Demographic Data of Subjects based on Sex and Age

Characteristics	PGA Group		SLT Group		p
	Number (person)	Percentage (%)	Number (person)	Percentage (%)	
Sex					
Male	11	57.9	6	54.5	0.579 ¹
Female	8	42.1	5	45.5	
Age (years)					
40-49	2	10.6	3	27.3	0.430 ¹
50-59	7	36.8	5	45.6	
\geq 60	10	52.6	3	27.3	

*significant if p value < 0,05; ¹ Chi-square test

Table 3. Demographic Data of Subjects based on Glaucoma Degree

Glaucoma Degree	PGA Group		SLT Group	
	Number (eyes)	Percentage (%)	Number (eyes)	Percentage (%)
Early	25	96.2	12	75.0
Moderate	1	3.8	4	25.0

Giving PGA or SLT as monotherapy for glaucoma patients only fulfilled target pressure in mild degree glaucoma. Most of the subject of both group had mild degree of glaucoma, 96.2% in PGA group and 75.0% in SLT group (Table 3).

Table 4. Water Drinking Test Result in PGA Group

	N	Mean IOP ± SD (mmHg)	IOP Min (mmHg)	IOP Max (mmHg)
Pre WDT	26	14.58 ± 2.580	10	20
15 minutes	26	20.50 ± 4.366	14	28
30 minutes	26	19.69 ± 4.873	11	28
45 minutes	26	19.15 ± 5.746	8	30
60 minutes	26	18.58 ± 5.457	8	30
Peak	26	22.73 ± 4.114	14	30
Fluctuation	26	8.15 ± 4.202	0	16

Table 5. Water Drinking Test Result in SLT Group

	N	Mean IOP ± SD (mmHg)	IOP Min (mmHg)	IOP Max (mmHg)
Pre WDT	16	16.94 ± 2.645	12	20
15 minutes	16	22.31 ± 5.082	14	31
30 minutes	16	24.31 ± 6.183	13	35
45 minutes	16	23.00 ± 5.820	13	33
60 minutes	16	23.19 ± 5.319	13	29
Peak	16	25.75 ± 5.859	15	35
Fluctuation	16	8.81 ± 5.344	0	16

Paired t-test on both group showed IOP pre and post WDT were significantly different in all WDT pairs. This result showed that WDT raised IOP significantly on both group. Peak IOP in PGA group appeared after 15 minutes post WDT, while in SLT group after 30 minutes.

Table 6. Statistical Analysis IOP Pre and Post Water Drinking Test between Prostaglandin Analogue and Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty Group

	PGA Group (Mean ± SD) mmHg	SLT Group (Mean ± SD) mmHg	p
Pre WDT	14.58 ± 2.580	16.94 ± 2.645	0.007 ^{*1}
15 minutes	20.50 ± 4.366	22.31 ± 5.082	0.227 ¹
30 minutes	19.69 ± 4.873	24.31 ± 6.183	0.010 ^{*1}
45 minutes	19.15 ± 5.746	23.00 ± 5.820	0.042 ^{*1}
60 minutes	18.58 ± 5.457	23.19 ± 5.319	0.011 ^{*2}
Peak	22.73 ± 4.114	25.75 ± 5.859	0.057 ¹
Fluctuation	8.15 ± 4.202	8.81 ± 5.344	0.659¹

Statistical analysis showed that PGA and SLT group were significantly different at pre WDT, post WDT 30 minutes, 45 minutes, and 60 minutes with p value < 0.05. This results showed the IOP different of two groups since before WDT, at 30 minutes, 45 minutes, and 60 minutes post WDT.

Meanwhile, both group showed IOP post WDT 15 minutes were not significantly different. It could happen because IOP raise continuously between two groups at 15 minutes.

Mean peak of IOP in PGA group was 22.73 ± 4.114 mmHg, while in SLT group was 25.75 ± 5.859 mmHg. Mean IOP fluctuation in PGA group was 8.15

± 4.202 mmHg (55.90% ± 28.22%), while in SLT group was 8.81 ± 5.344 mmHg (52.01% ± 31.55%).

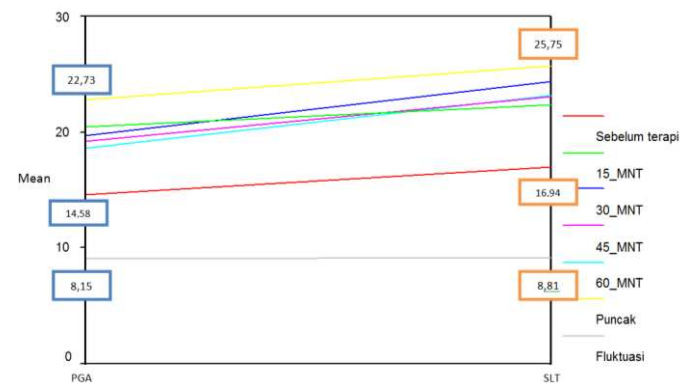


Figure 1. Graphic of Statistical Analysis Mean IOP Pre and Post Water Drinking Test between PGA and SLT Group

When observing presented value by the statistic, it appeared there was a considerable difference in peak IOP between PGA and SLT group, but statistical analysis result indicated that peak of IOP and IOP fluctuation between two groups were not significantly different. This could be influenced by significantly different mean IOP pre WDT that affected peak IOP on both group. It could be concluded that both PGA and SLT had equal potency to control IOP fluctuation.

Nagar *et al*⁶ found that an IOP reduction after treated with latanoprost and SLT 360° were not significantly different. Intraocular pressure reduction after treated with latanoprost was >20% in 90% eyes, and >30% in 78% eyes. While IOP reduction after treated with SLT 360° was >20% in 82% eyes, and >30% in 59% eyes. The IOP reduction between two groups was not significantly different.

Katz LJ *et al*⁷ also found that IOP reduction between PGA group and SLT group were similar after 9-12 months follow up. Mean IOP reduction in PGA group was 7.0 mmHg, while in SLT group was 6.3 mmHg. Both Nagar *et al*⁶ and Katz LJ *et al* concluded IOP reduction after treated with PGA and SLT were not significantly different.

Nagar *et al*⁸ and Kiddee *et al*⁹ studied IOP fluctuation after treatment of PGA and SLT. Based on Nagar *et al*⁸ study, SLT and latanoprost had significant effect on IOP reduction and IOP fluctuation, but latanoprost more capable on reducing IOP fluctuation. Intraocular fluctuation reduction was 50% in SLT group, and 83% in latanoprost group after 4-6 months follow up.

Kiddee *et al*⁹ study showed that travoprost and SLT could significantly reduced IOP in POAG patients. Travoprost was more capable in controlling IOP fluctuation than SLT especially at daytime. During nighttime, both of travoprost and SLT could significantly control IOP fluctuation.

This study result concluded both therapy had equal potency to control IOP fluctuation, which was different with other studies. It could be caused by age

different of the subjects that influenced patient response to therapy. In Kiddee *et al*⁹ study, mean age of the patients in travoprost group was 62.3 ± 13.1 years, while in SLT group was 68.0 ± 10.0 years. In this study, mean age of patients in PGA group was 58.79 ± 6.40 years, while in SLT group was 53.82 ± 7.74 years.

Nagar *et al*⁸ observed the diurnal curve after 4-6 months follow up of treatment, while this study was at point prevalence using cross sectional design. The different number of subjects between PGA and SLT group in this study could cause different result with previous study.

Water drinking test were raised an IOP significantly on both group. Therefore both PGA and SLT could not prevent IOP fluctuation until normal (2-6 mmHg). However, mean of IOP fluctuation on both groups were lower than IOP fluctuation on glaucoma patients without therapy (≥ 10 mmHg).¹

There were some limitations in this study including short period of study, different number of subjects between two groups, the subjects could not represent all of glaucoma degree, no equal period of fasting, no diet recall, and different diurnal time of performing WDT. Besides, there was significantly different IOP pre WDT between two groups that caused difference of peak IOP although not significantly different.

CONCLUSION

There was no significant difference of WDT result (IOP fluctuation) on POAG patients treatment with PGA and with SLT. Prostaglandin Analogue and SLT had equal capability to maintain IOP fluctuation but still higher than normal fluctuation (> 6 mmHg). Prostaglandin analogue or SLT as monotherapy of POAG cannot control IOP normal fluctuation. Additional therapy or combination therapy is required to reach normal IOP fluctuation.

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