CONCLUSIONS
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In the light of the present work and with a view of studies in past from the literature the following can be concluded;

1. Glaucoma affected usually after 3rd decade of life and commonly between 46-50 years (M ± S.D. = 51 ± 10.6 years of age).

2. It affected both the sexes, females out numbered the males with a ratio of 1.4 : 1.0.

3. All the patients reported only after a considerable loss of visual acuity, acuity status ranging from 6/18 or better to as low as doubtful perception of light. Most of the patients (62.9%) had no useful vision.

4. Only 60% of the patients could be subjected to visual field examination of which 15.8% were having the field within normal limits and rest of them had a varying amount of field defects.

5. Trabeculectomy produced best results - 93.1% - 92% (highly significant P ≤ .01 at all the follow-ups), second highest results were with thermosclerostomy.
with peripheral iridectomy (Scheie's operation) 84.2 - 78.9% successful.

6. Similarly, the operative complications were least with trabeculectomy (total 13.7%) followed by Scheie's operation (31.6%).

7. Post-operative complications - early as well as late were minimal with trabeculectomy followed by Scheie's operation, iridencleisis and cyclodialysis showing a clear-cut high rate.

8. The visual acuity was deteriorated after operation of each type, least again in cases operated with trabeculectomy (25% cases) followed by (42.7%) iridencleisis, (58%) Scheie's operation, and maximum (75%) with cyclodialysis.

9. Similarly, a little or more of field of vision was deteriorated with each operation, in 1.3% with iridencleisis and Scheie's operation each followed by 4.5% cases of trabeculectomy and cyclodialysis. However, in 45.4% eyes (including all groups), it was not feasible to record the field of vision.

10. There was a definite fall in the intra-ocular pressure by each operation though the amount of drop in tension was insignificant post-operatively but at 6 months cyclodialysis produced less (statistically
significant) fall in the pressure in comparison to other operations.

11. The most important post-operative complication remains progression in lens opacification in 13.7% eyes operated by trabeculectomy followed by iridencleisis 42.8%, and Scheie's 47.3% eyes. This observation is again statistically highly significant (P < .01).

Thus trabeculectomy (done without operating microscope) remains the best procedure when compared with, classical filtering operations - Scheie's and iridencleisis, and cycloidalysis.

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