Measurement of central corneal thickness is essential to ensure optimal management of glaucoma patients

The Science behind the Tip

The measurement of central corneal thickness (CCT) has emerged as an important parameter to determine in all patients with ocular hypertension and glaucoma.

- Evidence suggests that CCT is an independent risk factor for glaucoma\(^1\). Anatomical correlation between CCT and individual ocular structural differences (lamina cribrosa integrity and scleral rigidity) may explain a biological susceptibility to glaucoma.
- True intraocular pressure is not predictable with linear correction formulas for CCT.
- CCT is a significant predictive factor for conversion from ocular hypertension to glaucoma and for glaucoma progression\(^1\).
- Patients with normal tension glaucoma and black ancestry have thinner CCT than normal\(^2\).
- Glaucoma patients with thin CCT are more likely to be diagnosed at an advanced stage of disease.
- Myopic excimer laser refractive surgery reduces CCT and anterior corneal curvature and results in post-operative underestimation of Goldman IOP.

References


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