

タイトル	Size of the Optic Nerve Head and Its Relationship with the Thickness of the Macular Ganglion Cell Complex and Peripapillary Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer in Patients with Primary Open Angle Glaucoma
別タイトル	原発開放隅角緑内障における視神経乳頭サイズと黄斑部神経節細胞複合体厚、乳頭周囲網膜線維層厚との関連
作成者（著者）	徳田, 暢子
公開者	東邦大学
発行日	2016.03
掲載情報	東邦大学大学院医学研究科 博士論文. 44.
資料種別	学位論文
内容記述	主査：堀裕一 / タイトル：Size of the Optic Nerve Head and Its Relationship with the Thickness of the Macular Ganglion Cell Complex and Peripapillary Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer in Patients with Primary Open Angle Glaucoma / 著者：Nobuko Enomoto, Ayako Anraku, Kyoko Ishida, Asuka Takeyama, Fumihiko Yagi, Goji Tomita / 掲載誌：Journal of Ophthalmology / 巻号・発行年等：2015 (2015), Article ID 186249, 6 pages / 本文ファイル: 出版者版 /
著者版フラグ	ETD
報告番号	32661乙第2843号
学位授与年月日	2016.3.29
学位授与機関	東邦大学
DOI	info:doi/10.1155/2015/186249
その他資源識別子	<a href="http://www.hindawi.com/journals/joph/2015/186249/">http://www.hindawi.com/journals/joph/2015/186249/</a>
メタデータのURL	<a href="https://mylibrary.toho.u.ac.jp/webopac/TD90391877">https://mylibrary.toho.u.ac.jp/webopac/TD90391877</a>

## Research Article

# Size of the Optic Nerve Head and Its Relationship with the Thickness of the Macular Ganglion Cell Complex and Peripapillary Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer in Patients with Primary Open Angle Glaucoma

**Nobuko Enomoto, Ayako Anraku, Kyoko Ishida, Asuka Takeyama, Fumihiko Yagi, and Goji Tomita**

*Department of Ophthalmology, Toho University, Ohashi Medical Center, 2-17-5 Ohashi, Meguro-ku 153-8515, Japan*

Correspondence should be addressed to Nobuko Enomoto; [nobuko.enomoto@med.toho-u.ac.jp](mailto:nobuko.enomoto@med.toho-u.ac.jp)

Received 15 May 2015; Revised 9 July 2015; Accepted 22 July 2015

Academic Editor: Gianmarco Vizzeri

Copyright © 2015 Nobuko Enomoto et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

**Purpose.** To evaluate the relationships among the optic nerve head (ONH) area, macular ganglion cell complex (mGCC) thickness, circumpapillary retinal nerve fiber layer (cpRNFL) thickness, and visual field defects in patients with primary open angle glaucoma (POAG). **Methods.** This retrospective study included 90 eyes of 90 patients with POAG. The ONH area, rim area, mGCC thickness, and cpRNFL thickness were measured using optical coherence tomography. Mean deviation (MD) was measured using standard automated perimetry. The relationships among clinical factors including age, refraction, the ONH area, the rim area, the mGCC thickness, the cpRNFL thickness, and MD were evaluated using correlation coefficients and multiple regression analyses. **Results.** The significant correlation of the ONH area with refraction ( $r = 0.362, P < 0.001$ ), the mGCC thickness ( $r = 0.225, P = 0.033$ ), and the cpRNFL thickness ( $r = 0.253, P = 0.016$ ) was found. Multiple regression analysis showed that the ONH area, rim area, and MD were selected as significant contributing factors to explain the mGCC thickness and cpRNFL thickness. No factor was selected to explain MD. **Conclusions.** The ONH area, in other words, the disc size itself may affect the mGCC thickness and cpRNFL thickness in POAG patients.

## 1. Introduction

Glaucomatous optic neuropathy is characterized by the progressive loss of retinal ganglion cells and their respective axons, which comprise the retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) [1]. With regard to the evaluation of glaucoma, optical coherence tomography (OCT) provides reproducible quantitative measurements of RNFL around the optic nerve head (ONH) [2] and in the macular region [3–7]. RNFL assessment is important because RNFL often precedes functional changes detected by perimetry [8–17].

Conversely, the ONH size is not constant among individuals, with an interindividual variability of approximately 1:7 in a normal Caucasian population [18]. The African-American population has a relatively high incidence of glaucoma [19]. The ONH size is reportedly a possible risk factor

for glaucomatous optic nerve damage [20–24]. However, several groups have reported no difference in susceptibility between patients with a large disc and those with a small disc [25–30]. Therefore, the relationship between ONH size and glaucomatous optic nerve damage remains controversial. Furthermore, the influence of the ONH size on circumpapillary RNFL (cpRNFL) thickness is not fully understood. Several studies have found that the cpRNFL thickness measured at a fixed diameter is positively correlated with the optic disc area [31, 32]. The implication was that the number of nerve fibers in cpRNFL depends on the disc area and that it might be possible to decrease the variations in the measured cpRNFL thickness if the scan diameter was adjusted according to the disc diameter, although this possibility was not supported by Huang et al. [33] in normal healthy subjects. To the best of our knowledge, there are no published clinical reports evaluating

the relationship between the ONH size and the macular ganglion cell complex (mGCC) thickness in eyes with primary open angle glaucoma (POAG). The aim of the present study was to evaluate the relationships among the ONH area, mGCC thickness, and cpRNFL thickness measured using spectral-domain OCT (SD-OCT) and visual field defects in patients with POAG.

## 2. Materials and Methods

**2.1. Study Participants.** This retrospective study was performed in adherence with the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Institutional Review Board (number 13-29) of Toho University, Ohashi Medical Center, Tokyo, Japan. Because of the retrospective nature of this study, the requirement for written informed consent was waived.

We retrospectively reviewed the medical records of 90 eyes of 90 patients with POAG, including normal tension glaucoma (NTG). The patients underwent SD-OCT for measurement of the ONH area, rim area, mGCC thickness, and cpRNFL thickness and standard automated perimetry (SAP) within a 3-month period at our outpatient clinic between May 2008 and September 2012. SAP was performed using the Humphrey Field Analyzer (Humphrey-Zeiss Systems, Dublin, CA, USA) with the 30-2 Swedish Interactive Threshold Algorithm (SITA). The visual field tests were considered reliable when the fixation losses were <20% and the false-positive and false-negative rates were <25%. The mean deviation (MD) was used to assess the severity of visual field loss.

All subjects underwent complete ophthalmological examination and assessment of medical and family histories. The ophthalmological procedures included visual acuity testing with refraction, slit-lamp biomicroscopy, gonioscopy, Goldmann applanation tonometry for the measurement of intraocular pressure (IOP), and dilated stereoscopic fundus examination. The diagnostic criteria for POAG used in this study included the following: normal open anterior chamber angles on slit-lamp biomicroscopy and gonioscopy, presence of a glaucomatous ONH on stereoscopy with corresponding visual field defects, a best-corrected visual acuity of at least 20/25, refractive errors in the spherical equivalent (SE) not exceeding  $-6$  or  $+3$  diopters, and a cylindrical correction of less than 3 diopters. A visual field defect was defined as the presence of three or more significant ( $P < 0.05$ ), contiguous nonedge points with at least one point at  $P < 0.01$  level in the pattern deviation plot, along with grading outside the normal limits on the Glaucoma Hemifield test (GHT). Exclusion criteria included the following: a history of intraocular surgery, the presence of intraocular diseases such as diabetic retinopathy or age-related macular degeneration that affect image quality or visual field test results, and a history of systemic diseases such as intracranial disease and/or a history of steroid use, both of which affect IOP and visual field test results. When both eyes were eligible for the study, one eye was randomly selected.

**2.2. SD-OCT.** SD-OCT was performed using the RTVue-100 system (software version 4.0, Optovue Inc., Fremont, CA,

USA) to measure the cpRNFL thickness and mGCC thickness. SD-OCT uses a scanning laser diode that emits a beam with a wavelength of  $840 \pm 10$  nm and provides images of ocular microstructures. For all participants, measurements were obtained from both regions on the same day.

In this study, the GCC scanning protocol was used for measuring the mGCC thickness. This protocol includes one horizontal scan and 15 vertical scans that cover  $7 \text{ mm}^2$  region. To achieve the best possible coverage within the temporal region, the GCC protocol centered the scan 1 mm temporal to the center of the fovea. During the total scanning period, 15,000 data points were captured within 0.6 s. The GCC scan creates a 6 mm map, which corresponds to approximately  $20^\circ$  on the visual field map.

The ONH protocol used in this study was designed to measure the cpRNFL thickness and ONH parameters. The total time required to acquire a single scan was 0.55 s. Using the SD-OCT-generated fundus image (video baseline protocol), we were able to manually trace the ONH contour. Using the ONH scanning protocol software, the RNFL thickness was automatically measured at a 3.45 mm diameter around the center of the optic disc. A total of 775 A-scans were obtained under this condition. The ONH scan ring did not pass over peripapillary atrophy. The cpRNFL thickness parameter was designed to evaluate the mean thickness in  $360^\circ$  area. In addition, the ONH protocol includes 12 radial scans measuring 3.4 mm in length (452 A-scans each) and six concentric ring scans measuring 2.5–4.0 mm (587–775 A-scans each), all of which are centered around the optic disc contour line automated by the three-dimensional topographic image protocol. The areas between the A-scans were interpolated and various parameters generated to describe the optic disc. The ONH area and rim area were obtained as disc parameters. Measurements were obtained by a well-trained operator. Data with signal strength index (SSI) values of <30 were excluded.

**2.3. Statistical Analysis.** In this study, the following factors were included for analysis: age, refraction, the ONH area, the rim area, the mGCC thickness, the cpRNFL thickness, and MD. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was used to evaluate the relationship of the ONH area with other factors. Multiple regression analysis was used to evaluate the relationship of the mGCC thickness or cpRNFL thickness with age, refraction, the rim area, MD, and the ONH area, as well as the relationship of MD with the mGCC thickness, the cpRNFL thickness, age, refraction, the rim area, and the ONH area. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS statistical software (version 20.0, SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Data are expressed as means  $\pm$  standard deviations (SDs), and a  $P$  value of  $< 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

## 3. Results

In the present study, we assessed 90 patients with POAG, including 66 patients (73.3%) with NTG. Table 1 shows the background characteristics of all patients. Most of the

TABLE 1: Demographics of the study participants ( $n = 90$ ).

Variable	Total ( $n = 90$ )
Sex (male/female)	39/51
Age (years)	60.75 $\pm$ 11.45 (28–82)
Type (POAG/NTG) (eyes)	24/66
Refractive error (D)	-2.71 $\pm$ 2.41 (-5.9–2.3)
ONH area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	2.27 $\pm$ 0.47 (1.23–3.73)
Rim area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	0.66 $\pm$ 0.31 (0.09–1.79)
mGCC thickness ( $\mu$ m)	77.75 $\pm$ 8.34 (58.5–98.7)
cpRNFL thickness ( $\mu$ m)	81.79 $\pm$ 8.95 (61.15–99.98)
MD (dB)	-3.71 $\pm$ 3.03 (-11.31–1.45)

Mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (range).

POAG: primary open angle glaucoma, NTG: normal tension glaucoma, D: diopter, ONH: optic nerve head, mGCC: macular ganglion cell complex, cpRNFL: circumpapillary retinal nerve fiber layer, and MD: mean deviation.

TABLE 2: Correlations of the ONH area with other factors.

	$r$	$P$ value
Age	0.173	0.102
Ref.	0.362	<0.001
Rim area	-0.089	0.406
mGCC thickness	0.225	0.033
cpRNFL thickness	0.253	0.016
MD	0.139	0.192

$r$ : Spearman's rank correlation coefficient.

ONH: optic nerve head, Ref.: refractive errors in the spherical equivalent, mGCC: macular ganglion cell complex, cpRNFL: circumpapillary retinal nerve fiber layer, and MD: mean deviation.

patients had an early stage of glaucoma. The averages of MD were  $-3.71 \pm 3.03$  dB.

Table 2 shows Spearman's rank correlation coefficients between the ONH area and age, refraction, the rim area, the mGCC thickness, the cpRNFL thickness, and MD. Three factors were significantly correlated with the ONH area: refraction ( $r = 0.362$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), the mGCC thickness ( $r = 0.225$ ,  $P = 0.033$ ), and the cpRNFL thickness ( $r = 0.253$ ,  $P = 0.016$ ).

Tables 3 and 4 show the results of multiple regression analysis, wherein the mGCC thickness or cpRNFL thickness was used as the dependent variable and age, refraction, the ONH area, the rim area, and MD were used as explanatory variables. Consequently, the ONH area (slope =  $4.283 \mu\text{m}/\text{mm}^2$ , a standard partial regression coefficient ( $\beta$ ) = 0.241, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.907 to 7.659, and  $P = 0.014$ ), the rim area (slope =  $10.329 \mu\text{m}/\text{mm}^2$ ,  $\beta = 0.386$ , 95% CI = 5.309 to 15.350, and  $P < 0.001$ ), and MD (slope =  $0.569 \mu\text{m}/\text{dB}$ ,  $\beta = 0.207$ , 95% CI = 0.051 to 1.087, and  $P = 0.032$ ) were selected as significant contributing factors to

TABLE 3: Multiple regression analysis for the relationship between the mGCC thickness and other factors.

	Slope	SE	$\beta$	95% CI	$P$ value
Age	-0.113	0.072	-0.155	-0.256, 0.030	0.120
Ref.	0.314	0.361	0.091	-0.403, 1.031	0.386
ONH area	4.283	1.698	0.241	0.907, 7.659	0.014
Rim area	10.329	2.525	0.386	5.309, 15.350	<0.001
MD	0.569	0.261	0.207	0.051, 1.087	0.032

mGCC: macular ganglion cell complex, SE: standard error,  $\beta$ : standardized partial regression coefficient, CI: confidence interval, Ref.: refractive errors in the spherical equivalent, ONH: optic nerve head, and MD: mean deviation.

TABLE 4: Multiple regression analysis for the relationship between the cpRNFL thickness and other factors.

	Slope	SE	$\beta$	95% CI	$P$ value
Age	-0.127	0.075	-0.162	-0.276, 0.023	0.096
Ref.	0.688	0.377	0.185	-0.061, 1.438	0.071
ONH area	4.394	1.774	0.231	0.865, 7.922	0.015
Rim area	11.079	2.639	0.386	5.832, 16.327	<0.001
MD	0.658	0.272	0.223	0.117, 1.200	0.019

cpRNFL: circumpapillary retinal nerve fiber layer, SE: standard error,  $\beta$ : standardized partial regression coefficient, CI: confidence interval, Ref.: refractive errors in the spherical equivalent, ONH: optic nerve head, and MD: mean deviation.

TABLE 5: Multiple regression analysis for the relationship between MD and other factors.

	Slope	SE	$\beta$	95% CI	$P$ value
Age	0.001	0.003	0.003	-0.058, 0.060	0.980
Ref.	<0.001	0.148	<0.001	-0.294, 0.295	0.997
ONH area	0.065	0.720	0.010	-1.368, 1.498	0.929
Rim area	1.415	1.150	0.145	-0.872, 3.703	0.222
mGCC thickness	0.063	0.047	0.174	-0.029, 0.156	0.178
cpRNFL thickness	0.075	0.044	0.221	-0.013, 0.163	0.094

MD: mean deviation, SE: standard error,  $\beta$ : standardized partial regression coefficient, CI: confidence interval, Ref.: refractive errors in the spherical equivalent, ONH: optic nerve head, mGCC: macular ganglion cell complex, and cpRNFL: circumpapillary retinal nerve fiber layer.

explain the mGCC thickness. Similarly, the ONH area (slope =  $4.394 \mu\text{m}/\text{mm}^2$ ,  $\beta = 0.231$ , 95% CI = 0.865 to 7.922, and  $P = 0.015$ ), the rim area (slope =  $11.079 \mu\text{m}/\text{mm}^2$ ,  $\beta = 0.386$ , 95% CI = 5.832 to 16.327, and  $P < 0.001$ ), and MD (slope =  $0.658 \mu\text{m}/\text{dB}$ ,  $\beta = 0.223$ , 95% CI = 0.117 to 1.200, and  $P = 0.019$ ) were selected as significant contributing factors to explain the cpRNFL thickness.

Table 5 shows the results of multiple regression analysis, wherein MD was used as the dependent variable and age, refraction, the ONH area, the rim area, the mGCC thickness, and the cpRNFL thickness were used as explanatory variables. Consequently, no factor was selected to explain MD.

#### 4. Discussion

In the present study, the ONH area was significantly correlated with refraction, the mGCC thickness, and the cpRNFL thickness. With regard to significant correlation between the ONH area and refraction, we acknowledge that this finding was a consequence of the lack of correction for refraction magnification, which is characteristic of the RTVue-100 system. A previous study reported that refraction was correlated with the cpRNFL thickness and mGCC thickness [34] and that RNFL thickness and ONH parameters including disc size measured by SD-OCT are subject to influence from the axial length in normal eyes [35].

The present study, which does not measure the axial length, included 90 patients, with 49 eyes exhibiting refractive errors of less than  $-3$  diopters. Therefore, it is expected that eyes with an axial length longer than the standard were predominant. Accordingly, the fact that a significantly positive correlation was observed between the disc size and refraction indicates the possibility of influence from the axial length, as shown in previous studies [34, 35]. In the future, it is necessary to consider influence of refraction and axial length when we will evaluate the parameters measured using SD-OCT.

With regard to the relationship between the ONH area and the mGCC thickness or cpRNFL thickness, several studies evaluated the mGCC thickness and cpRNFL thickness and reported that the ONH area affects the ability to detect glaucoma [36, 37]. Significant correlations between the rim area and the mGCC thickness and between MD and the mGCC thickness have been also reported [38, 39]. However, no study has ever mentioned a correlation between the ONH area and mGCC thickness. According to Table 3, we found a significant correlation between the mGCC thickness and the ONH area, the rim area, and MD using multiple regression analysis. Although the underlying reason remains unclear, our study suggests that the smaller ONH area, the thinner mGCC thickness.

Similarly, as shown in Table 4, we found a significant correlation between the cpRNFL thickness and the ONH area, the rim area, and MD using multiple regression analysis. Several studies have reported the correlation between the ONH area and the cpRNFL thickness [31, 32, 35]. Savini et al. [31] found a positive correlation between the optic disc size and the  $360^\circ$  RNFL thickness, both of which were measured using OCT. Histological studies also reported a positive correlation between the disc size and number of nerve fibers [40, 41]. However, Huang et al. [33] reported no significant association between the RNFL thickness and the optic disc area. The authors stated that previous publications showing such an association may have been biased by the effects of the axial length on fundus image magnification. Several other investigators found that the cpRNFL thickness was correlated with the axial length and refractive error [35, 42–44]. In the present study, even though patients with high myopia were excluded, a significant correlation was still observed between the ONH area and cpRNFL thickness using multiple regression analysis. Considering the findings

of former studies and our results, the ONH area may be related to the cpRNFL thickness.

On the other hand, multiple regression analyses using the mGCC thickness and cpRNFL thickness as objective variables showed corresponding coefficients of determination ( $R^2$ ) values of 0.297 (Table 3) and 0.333 (Table 4), respectively. This indicates that the strength of the association was not necessarily high. However, the fact that the disc area was shown as a significant variable in multiple regression analyses including all available factors proves that the disc area itself may affect the mGCC thickness and cpRNFL thickness.

This study also examined the effects of the ONH area, rim area, mGCC thickness, and cpRNFL thickness on visual field defects; no factor was identified as a significant contributing factor to explain MD (Table 5). This result supported those of a meta-analysis [45] that concluded that the ONH area was not an independent risk factor for glaucoma. Previous studies reported significant correlation between the mGCC thickness, cpRNFL thickness, and MD [39, 46]. In most former studies, the enrolled subjects suffered from glaucoma with a mean MD value of less than  $-7.0$  dB from SAP. In contrast, our subjects' mean MD value was  $-3.7$  dB. This means that the subjects in our current study had glaucoma with relatively earlier stages than those in former studies, and these factors may not be well correlated with the visual field defects. Moreover, it was reported that GCC thickness was most useful parameter to evaluate structure and function within the central  $10^\circ$  of macula in glaucoma [47]. Therefore we should further investigate by adding the SITA 10-2 program to visual field tests in future studies.

The strength of the present study was that it revealed, for the first time to our knowledge, the relationship between the disc size and the mGCC thickness. The study also has several limitations. First, because of the retrospective study design, there may be a possible bias in the selection of subjects. Second, we did not have data for the normal subjects for comparison. Third, the magnification was not adjusted for the axial length or refraction. Fourth, it remains unclear whether our findings will be beneficial for glaucoma practice in the future.

In conclusion, the results of the present study suggest that the ONH area is significantly positive correlated with the mGCC thickness and cpRNFL thickness. Furthermore, the ONH area is selected as significant contributing factor to explain the mGCC thickness and cpRNFL thicknesses. Therefore, the disc size itself may affect the mGCC thickness and cpRNFL thickness in eyes with POAG. Further studies are required to provide further evidence supporting our findings and confirm the magnitude of the influence of the disc area on the mGCC thickness and cpRNFL thickness.

#### Conflict of Interests

The authors report no conflict of interests.

#### Acknowledgment

The authors thank Yuji Nishiwaki, M.D., Ph.D., for assistance with statistical analyses.

## References

- [1] R. D. Fechtner and R. N. Weinreb, "Mechanisms of optic nerve damage in primary open angle glaucoma," *Survey of Ophthalmology*, vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 23–42, 1994.
- [2] J. E. DeLeón-Ortega, S. N. Arthur, G. McGwin Jr., A. Xie, B. E. Monheit, and C. A. Girkin, "Discrimination between glaucomatous and nonglaucomatous eyes using quantitative imaging devices and subjective optic nerve head assessment," *Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science*, vol. 47, no. 8, pp. 3374–3380, 2006.
- [3] J. S. Schuman, M. R. Hee, C. A. Puliafito et al., "Quantification of nerve fiber layer thickness in normal and glaucomatous eyes using optical coherence tomography: a pilot study," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 113, no. 5, pp. 586–596, 1995.
- [4] J. S. Schuman, T. Pedut-Kloizman, E. Hertzmark et al., "Reproducibility of nerve fiber layer thickness measurements using optical coherence tomography," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 103, no. 11, pp. 1889–1898, 1996.
- [5] E. Z. Blumenthal, J. M. Williams, R. N. Weinreb, C. A. Girkin, C. C. Berry, and L. M. Zangwill, "Reproducibility of nerve fiber layer thickness measurements by use of optical coherence tomography," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 107, no. 12, pp. 2278–2282, 2000.
- [6] L. A. Paunescu, J. S. Schuman, L. L. Price et al., "Reproducibility of nerve fiber thickness, macular thickness, and optic nerve head measurements using StratusOCT," *Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science*, vol. 45, no. 6, pp. 1716–1724, 2004.
- [7] P. Carpineto, M. Ciancaglini, E. Zuppari, G. Falconio, E. Doronzo, and L. Mastropasqua, "Reliability of nerve fiber layer thickness measurements using optical coherence tomography in normal and glaucomatous eyes," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 110, no. 1, pp. 190–195, 2003.
- [8] A. Sommer, I. Pollack, and A. E. Maumenee, "Optic disc parameters and onset of glaucomatous field loss, I. Methods and progressive changes in disc morphology," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 97, no. 8, pp. 1444–1448, 1979.
- [9] J. E. Pederson and D. R. Anderson, "The mode of progressive disc cupping in ocular hypertension and glaucoma," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 98, no. 3, pp. 490–495, 1980.
- [10] A. Sommer, H. A. Quigley, A. L. Robin, N. R. Miller, J. Katz, and S. Arkell, "Evaluation of nerve fiber layer assessment," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 102, no. 12, pp. 1766–1771, 1984.
- [11] A. Sommer, J. Katz, H. A. Quigley et al., "Clinically detectable nerve fiber atrophy precedes the onset of glaucomatous field loss," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 109, no. 1, pp. 77–83, 1991.
- [12] H. A. Quigley, J. Katz, R. J. Derick, D. Gilbert, and A. Sommer, "An evaluation of optic disc and nerve fiber layer examinations in monitoring progression of early glaucoma damage," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 99, no. 1, pp. 19–28, 1992.
- [13] T. G. Zeyen and J. Caprioli, "Progression of disc and field damage in early glaucoma," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 111, no. 1, pp. 62–65, 1993.
- [14] H. A. Quigley, C. Enger, J. Katz, A. Sommer, R. Scott, and D. Gilbert, "Risk factors for the development of glaucomatous visual field loss in ocular hypertension," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 112, no. 5, pp. 644–649, 1994.
- [15] A. Sommer, N. R. Miller, I. Pollack, A. E. Maumenee, and T. George, "The nerve fiber layer in the diagnosis of glaucoma," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 95, no. 12, pp. 2149–2156, 1977.
- [16] B. C. Chauhan, T. A. McCormick, M. T. Nicoleta, and R. P. LeBlanc, "Optic disc and visual field changes in a prospective longitudinal study of patients with glaucoma: Comparison of scanning laser tomography with conventional perimetry and optic disc photography," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 119, no. 10, pp. 1492–1499, 2001.
- [17] M. A. Kass, D. K. Heuer, E. J. Higginbotham et al., "The Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study: a randomized trial determines that topical ocular hypotensive medication delays or prevents the onset of primary open-angle glaucoma," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 120, no. 6, pp. 701–713, 829–830, 2002.
- [18] J. B. Jonas, W. M. Budde, and S. Panda-Jonas, "Ophthalmoscopic evaluation of the optic nerve head," *Survey of Ophthalmology*, vol. 43, no. 4, pp. 293–320, 1999.
- [19] M. J. Martin, A. Sommer, E. B. Gold, and E. L. Diamond, "Race and Primary open-angle glaucoma," *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 99, no. 4, pp. 383–387, 1985.
- [20] R. O. W. Burk, K. Rohrschneider, H. Noack, and H. E. Völcker, "Are large optic nerve heads susceptible to glaucomatous damage at normal intraocular pressure? A three-dimensional study by laser scanning tomography," *Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology*, vol. 230, no. 6, pp. 552–560, 1992.
- [21] G. Tomita, K. Nyman, C. Raitta, and M. Kawamura, "Interocular asymmetry of optic disc size and its relevance to visual field loss in normal-tension glaucoma," *Graefes Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology*, vol. 232, no. 5, pp. 290–296, 1994.
- [22] A. Tuulonen and P. J. Airaksinen, "Optic disc size in exfoliative, primary open angle, and low-tension glaucoma," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 110, no. 2, pp. 211–213, 1992.
- [23] P. R. Healey and P. Mitchell, "Optic disk size in open-angle glaucoma: the Blue Mountains Eye Study," *The American Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 128, no. 4, pp. 515–517, 1999.
- [24] L. Wang, K. F. Damji, R. Munger et al., "Increased disk size in glaucomatous eyes versus normal eyes in the Reykjavik eye study," *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 135, no. 2, pp. 226–228, 2003.
- [25] J. B. Jonas, M. C. Fernandez, and G. O. H. Naumann, "Correlation of the optic disc size to glaucoma susceptibility," *Ophthalmology*, vol. 98, no. 5, pp. 675–680, 1991.
- [26] J. B. Jonas, J. Stiirmer, K. I. Papastathopoulos, F. Meier-Gibbons, and A. Dichtl, "Optic disc size and optic nerve damage in normal pressure glaucoma," *British Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 79, no. 12, pp. 1102–1105, 1995.
- [27] L. M. Zangwill, R. N. Weinreb, J. A. Beiser et al., "Baseline topographic optic disc measurements are associated with the development of primary open-angle glaucoma: the Confocal Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscopy Ancillary Study to the Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 123, no. 9, pp. 1188–1197, 2005.
- [28] H. A. Quigley, R. Varma, J. M. Tielsch, J. Katz, A. Sommer, and D. L. Gilbert, "The relationship between optic disc area and open-angle glaucoma: the Baltimore Eye Survey," *Journal of Glaucoma*, vol. 8, no. 6, pp. 347–352, 1999.
- [29] J. B. Jonas, L. Xu, L. Zhang, Y. Wang, and Y. Wang, "Optic disk size in chronic glaucoma: the Beijing eye study," *The American Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 142, no. 1, pp. 168–170, 2006.
- [30] J. B. Jonas, P. Martus, F. K. Horn, A. Jünemann, M. Korth, and W. M. Budde, "Predictive factors of the optic nerve head for development or progression of glaucomatous visual field loss," *Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science*, vol. 45, no. 8, pp. 2613–2618, 2004.
- [31] G. Savini, M. Zanini, V. Carelli, A. A. Sadun, F. N. Ross-Cisneros, and P. Barboni, "Correlation between retinal nerve

- fibres layer thickness and optic nerve head size: An optical coherence tomography study," *The British Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 89, no. 4, pp. 489–492, 2005.
- [32] P. Carpineto, M. Ciancaglini, A. Aharrh-Gnama, D. Cirone, and L. Mastropasqua, "Custom measurement of retinal nerve fiber layer thickness using STRATUS OCT in normal eyes," *European Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 360–366, 2005.
- [33] D. Huang, V. Chopra, A. T.-H. Lu, O. Tan, B. Francis, and R. Varma, "Does optic nerve head size variation affect circum-papillary retinal nerve fiber layer thickness measurement by optical coherence tomography?" *Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science*, vol. 53, no. 8, pp. 4990–4997, 2012.
- [34] A. Takeyama, Y. Kita, R. Kita, and G. Tomita, "Influence of axial length on ganglion cell complex (GCC) thickness and on GCC thickness to retinal thickness ratios in young adults," *Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 58, no. 1, pp. 86–93, 2014.
- [35] G. Savini, P. Barboni, V. Parisi, and M. Carbonelli, "The influence of axial length on retinal nerve fibre layer thickness and optic-disc size measurements by spectral-domain OCT," *The British Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 96, no. 1, pp. 57–61, 2012.
- [36] H. L. Rao, M. T. Leite, R. N. Weinreb et al., "Effect of disease severity and optic disc size on diagnostic accuracy of RTVue spectral domain optical coherence tomograph in glaucoma," *Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science*, vol. 52, no. 3, pp. 1290–1296, 2011.
- [37] D. V. Cordeiro, V. C. Lima, D. P. Castro et al., "Influence of optic disc size on the diagnostic performance of macular ganglion cell complex and peripapillary retinal nerve fiber layer analyses in glaucoma," *Clinical Ophthalmology*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1333–1337, 2011.
- [38] S. T. Takagi, Y. Kita, A. Takeyama, and G. Tomita, "Macular retinal ganglion cell complex thickness and its relationship to the optic nerve head topography in glaucomatous eyes with hemifield defects," *Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 2011, Article ID 914250, 5 pages, 2011.
- [39] N. R. Kim, E. S. Lee, G. J. Seong, J. H. Kim, H. G. An, and C. Y. Kim, "Structure-function relationship and diagnostic value of macular ganglion cell complex measurement using Fourier-domain OCT in glaucoma," *Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science*, vol. 51, no. 9, pp. 4646–4651, 2010.
- [40] J. B. Jonas, A. M. Schmidt, J. A. Muller-Bergh, U. M. Schlotzer-Schrehardt, and G. O. H. Naumann, "Human optic nerve fiber count and optic disc size," *Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science*, vol. 33, no. 6, pp. 2012–2018, 1992.
- [41] H. A. Quigley, A. L. Coleman, and M. E. Dorman-Pease, "Larger optic nerve heads have more nerve fibers in normal monkey eyes," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 109, no. 10, pp. 1441–1443, 1991.
- [42] N. B. Patel, X. Luo, J. L. Wheat, and R. S. Harwerth, "Retinal nerve fiber layer assessment: area versus thickness measurements from elliptical scans centered on the optic nerve," *Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science*, vol. 52, no. 5, pp. 2477–2489, 2011.
- [43] F. M. Rauscher, N. Sekhon, W. J. Feuer, and D. L. Budenz, "Myopia affects retinal nerve fiber layer measurements as determined by optical coherence tomography," *Journal of Glaucoma*, vol. 18, no. 7, pp. 501–505, 2009.
- [44] S. H. Kang, S. W. Hong, S. K. Im, S. H. Lee, and M. D. Ahn, "Effect of myopia on the thickness of the retinal nerve fiber layer measured by cirrus HD optical coherence tomography," *Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science*, vol. 51, no. 8, pp. 4075–4083, 2010.
- [45] E. M. Hoffmann, L. M. Zangwill, J. G. Crowston, and R. N. Weinreb, "Optic disk size and glaucoma," *Survey of Ophthalmology*, vol. 52, no. 1, pp. 32–49, 2007.
- [46] H. L. Rao, L. M. Zangwill, R. N. Weinreb, M. T. Leite, P. A. Sample, and F. A. Medeiros, "Structure-function relationship in glaucoma using spectral-domain optical coherence tomography," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. 129, no. 7, pp. 864–871, 2011.
- [47] S. Ohkubo, T. Higashide, S. Udagawa et al., "Focal relationship between structure and function within the central 10 degrees in glaucoma," *Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science*, vol. 55, no. 8, pp. 5269–5277, 2014.

## Erratum

# Erratum to “Size of the Optic Nerve Head and Its Relationship with the Thickness of the Macular Ganglion Cell Complex and Peripapillary Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer in Patients with Primary Open Angle Glaucoma”

**Nobuko Enomoto, Ayako Anraku, Kyoko Ishida, Asuka Takeyama, Fumihiko Yagi, and Goji Tomita**

*Department of Ophthalmology, Toho University, Ohashi Medical Center, 2-17-5 Ohashi, Meguro-ku 153-8515, Japan*

Correspondence should be addressed to Nobuko Enomoto; [nobuko.enomoto@med.toho-u.ac.jp](mailto:nobuko.enomoto@med.toho-u.ac.jp)

Received 14 September 2015; Accepted 20 September 2015

Copyright © 2015 Nobuko Enomoto et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

TABLE 5: Multiple regression analysis for the relationship between MD and other factors.

	Slope	SE	$\beta$	95% CI	P value
Age	0.001	0.030	0.003	-0.058, 0.060	0.980
Ref.	<0.001	0.148	<0.001	-0.294, 0.295	0.997
ONH area	0.065	0.720	0.010	-1.368, 1.498	0.929
Rim area	1.415	1.150	0.145	-0.872, 3.703	0.222
mGCC thickness	0.063	0.047	0.174	-0.029, 0.156	0.178
cpRNFL thickness	0.075	0.044	0.221	-0.013, 0.163	0.094

MD: mean deviation, SE: standard error,  $\beta$ : standardized partial regression coefficient, CI: confidence interval, Ref.: refractive errors in the spherical equivalent, ONH: optic nerve head, mGCC: macular ganglion cell complex, and cpRNFL: circumpapillary retinal nerve fiber layer.

In the paper titled “Size of the Optic Nerve Head and Its Relationship with the Thickness of the Macular Ganglion Cell Complex and Peripapillary Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer in Patients with Primary Open Angle Glaucoma,” [1] there was a typographical error in Table 5. The value of SE/age in Table 5 should be written as 0.030. Corrected Table 5 is shown.

This correction does not change any conclusion or findings of the paper.

## References

- [1] N. Enomoto, A. Anraku, K. Ishida, A. Takeyama, F. Yagi, and G. Tomita, “Size of the optic nerve head and its relationship with the thickness of the macular ganglion cell complex and peripapillary retinal nerve fiber layer in patients with primary open angle glaucoma,” *Journal of Ophthalmology*, vol. 2015, Article ID 186249, 6 pages, 2015.