

Variation of intraocular pressure with age and gender

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Dear Editor,

We read with interest article "Variation of Intraocular Pressure with Age and Gender" by Jeelani et al^[1] and we would like to highlight few facts. All intraocular pressure measurements as was stated in the article were carried on only in the sitting position during day, only once. Numbers of studies that measure night-time intraocular pressure in recumbent positions generally find higher mean IOPS. Articles of Liu et al^[2-3] showed that there is significant elevation of intraocular pressure during night.

We believe that a material and methods in the article should have been written with more specific data. The authors should have mentioned if all IOP measurements were taken by same trained person or several trained. Also authors should have reported what were exclusion criteria for glaucoma. In our opinion the authors should have mentioned if the direct or indirect funduscopies were performed. That way authors could have detected lesions due arterial hypertension or diabetes mellitus. In article of Sakata et al^[4] is written that IOP values increase progressively from the hypertensive patients without retinopathy, to the hypertensive with retinopathy and diabetic hypertensive with retinopathy.

We would like to suggest authors to make a bigger sample and try to identify a relationship between intraocular pressure and systemic health parameters not only age and sex but also blood and obesity index. Apart of this we would like to suggest authors to try to include in next article also all patients older than 20 years. They could make then seven age groups, divided

by decades ranging from 20 to 29 years to 80 + years. Also interested study would be if the authors could investigate relationship between corneal diameter, central corneal curvature, central corneal thickness.

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