The Prevalence and the Incidence of Diagnosed Open-Angle Glaucoma and Diagnosed Angle-Closure Glaucoma: Changes From 2001 to 2010

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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To explore the trends in diagnosed open-angle glaucoma (OAG) and diagnosed angle-closure glaucoma (ACG) in Taiwan during the period of 2001 to 2010.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Data were sourced from the National Longitudinal Health Insurance Database 2000 (LHID2000). The study population comprised all patients with a diagnosis of OAG or ACG (International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification codes 365). Patients were stratified by their sex and age; differences in standardized incidence rates were compared between the stratified groups.

RESULTS: Throughout the study period, the prevalence of diagnosed OAG (slope=0.18, P<0.0001) and ACG (slope=0.09, P<0.0001) increased. Before 2005, the prevalence of ACG was higher than that of OAG; however, from 2005 to 2010, the prevalence of OAG was higher than that of ACG. The standardized incidence of diagnosed OAG increased insignificantly (slope=1.06, P=0.18), and that of diagnosed ACG decreased significantly (slope=-1.17, P=0.009). The prevalence and the incidence of OAG and ACG were the highest among people of advanced age. Women had higher standardized incidence rates of ACG during the study period. Men had higher standardized incidence rates of OAG in every year of the study with the exception of 2007.

CONCLUSIONS: In Taiwan, ACG was more prevalent in women and OAG might be more prevalent in men. The prevalence of ACG was higher than that of OAG before 2005, but the prevalence of OAG has been higher than that of ACG since 2005.

Keywords: prevalence and incidence rate of open angle glaucoma; prevalence and incidence rate of glaucoma...