

Relationship between the Lamina Cribrosa, Outer Retina, and Choroidal Thickness as Assessed Using Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography

Ho Seok Chung, Kyung Rim Sung, Kyoung Sub Lee, Jong Rak Lee, Soa Kim

Department of Ophthalmology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Purpose: To evaluate the characteristics and relationship between peripapillary choroidal thickness (pCT), lamina cribrosa thickness (LCT), and peripapillary outer retinal layer thickness (pORT) as determined using spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) enhanced depth imaging (EDI).

Methods: In total, 255 participants were included (87 healthy subjects, 87 glaucoma suspects (GS), and 81 glaucoma cases). The pORT, defined as the thickness between the posterior outer plexiform layer and the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) interface, and the pCT, between the outer margin of the RPE and the choroidal-scleral interface, were manually measured using EDI scanning of the circumpapillary retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL). LCT was determined by EDI scanning of the optic nerve head (ONH). Baseline characteristics, including axial length (AXL) and the SD-OCT measurements of the participants, were compared among the three groups. The correlation between putative factors and pCT was determined using univariate and multivariate linear regression analyses.

Results: In all three groups, both pORT and pCT were thinnest in the inferior area among the four quadrants. In the healthy group, the mean peripapillary RNFL, pORT, and LCT were significantly greater in comparison with those of the GS and glaucoma groups ($p < 0.001$, $p < 0.038$, and $p < 0.001$, respectively). The pCT demonstrated no significant differences among the three groups ($p = 0.083$). Only age and AXL were associated with pCT by multivariate analysis.

Conclusions: The pCT is substantially thinner in the inferior area of the ONH. In addition, the pCT demonstrates the strongest correlation with age and AXL, but was not associated with glaucoma or LCT.

Key Words: Choroidal thickness, Glaucoma, Lamina cribrosa thickness, Optical coherence tomography, Outer retinal thickness

The choroid is the vascular layer that supplies the outer retina, ciliary body, and iris. Because part of the optic nerve head (ONH) is supplied by peripapillary choroidal

circulation, the choroidal layer has been the focus of research on the pathogenesis of glaucoma [1,2]. The choroidal layer is invisible upon routine ophthalmoscopic examination because it lies beneath the retina. Choroidal circulation is usually assessed by angiography, such as fluorescein angiography or indocyanine green angiography. However, the structural features of the choroidal layer are usually inaccessible using established imaging devices.

Optical coherence tomography (OCT), an imaging tech-

Received: September 5, 2013 Accepted: October 18, 2013

Corresponding Author: Kyung Rim Sung, MD, PhD. Department of Ophthalmology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, #88 Olympic-ro 43-gil, Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-736, Korea. Tel: 82-2-3010-3680, Fax: 82-2-470-6440, E-mail: sungeye@gmail.com

© 2014 The Korean Ophthalmological Society

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

nique used to observe the posterior segment of the eye, can provide high-resolution cross-sectional images of the retina and determine its *in vivo* status. However, the penetration of the OCT signal into deeper structures is limited; therefore, it is difficult to visualize deep-seated structures using OCT. Recent improvements in imaging technologies, including enhanced depth imaging (EDI), spectral domain (SD)-OCT, and sophisticated analysis techniques, enable clinicians to assess deeper structures such as the choroidal layer [3].

Choroidal thickness has already been assessed using SD-OCT and EDI in several studies [4-11]. However, the relationship between choroidal thickness and glaucoma is uncertain. Overall, macular choroidal thickness is not associated with glaucoma [4,7,9]. Studies assessing the relationship between peripapillary choroidal thickness (pCT) and glaucoma report conflicting results [8,10]. We believe that these differing results regarding the pCT are associated with various factors; thus, analytical results vary depending on the included factors. According to the previous studies, age and axial length (AXL) are consistently associated with pCT [3,4,7,11].

Using these known variables, we included other important factors in order to assess any relationship further. The lamina cribrosa (LC) is the primary site of glaucoma pathogenesis, and the blood supply of the LC is principally maintained by choroidal circulation [12]. Using SD-OCT and EDI technology, LC thickness (LCT) can also be determined [13-16]. Furthermore, the outer retinal layer is also supplied by choroidal circulation. We included both LCT and peripapillary outer retinal layer thickness (pORT) as covariates in the current study, and we evaluated the characteristics and factors associated with pCT.

Materials and Methods

All study subjects were prospectively and consecutively recruited from our glaucoma clinic and examined between February 2011 and November 2012. The healthy group consisted of staff, their family members, the spouses of patients, and volunteers from the eye clinic and hospital. The healthy group had no history of ocular symptoms or disease, or of intraocular incisional or laser surgery.

At the initial evaluation, all patients received a complete ophthalmologic examination that included the recording of

medical, ocular, and family histories; visual acuity (VA) testing, Humphrey field analyzer (HFA) Swedish Interactive Threshold Algorithm 24-2 testing (Carl Zeiss Meditec, Dublin, CA, USA); multiple intraocular pressure (IOP) measurements using Goldmann applanation tonometry; stereoscopic optic disc photography; the determination of AXL (IOLMaster, Carl Zeiss Meditec) and central corneal thickness (CCT; DGH-1000 Ultrasonic Pachymeter, DGH Technology, Exton, PA, USA); and SD-OCT imaging (Spectralis; Heidelberg Engineering, Dossenheim, Germany).

For inclusion in this study, all participants had to meet the following criteria: best-corrected VA of 20 / 30 or better with a spherical refractive error within ± 5 diopters (D) and cylinder correction within +3 D; normal anterior chamber and open-angle on slit-lamp and gonioscopic examinations, respectively; and reliable HFA test results with a false-positive error <15%, false-negative error <15%, and fixation loss <20%. Subjects with any ocular diseases that could result in HFA defects and those with a history of diabetes mellitus or intraocular surgery were excluded. One eye was randomly selected if both eyes were determined to be eligible. All healthy eyes demonstrated IOP values <22 mmHg with no history of IOP elevation and were normal upon visual field (VF) testing by HFA examinations. Glaucomatous eyes were defined as those with glaucomatous VF defects that were confirmed by two consecutive examinations that yielded reliable data, the presence of a glaucomatous optic disc that demonstrated increased cupping (vertical cup-disc ratio >0.6), a difference in the vertical cup-disc ratio of the eyes greater than 0.2, diffuse or focal neural rim thinning, or hemorrhage, as agreed upon by two glaucoma experts (KRS and JRL). Eyes with glaucomatous VF defects were defined as those with glaucoma hemifield test results outside normal limits or pattern standard deviations outside 95% of the normal limits. In addition, a cluster of three points with probability <5% on the pattern deviation map in at least one hemifield, including ≥ 1 point with probability <1% or a cluster of two points with probability <1%, was required. Glaucoma suspect (GS) eyes included those with a glaucomatous disc but normal VF. All glaucoma and GS patients were newly diagnosed and had not received glaucoma medications.

All procedures conformed to the Declaration of Helsinki, and all participants provided written informed consent.

This study was approved by the institutional review board of Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan, Seoul, Korea.

Spectral domain optical coherence tomography measurement and analysis

Only high-quality images were accepted. Such images were correctly focused, evenly illuminated, and centered on the optic disc. Using commercial software (Heidelberg Eye Explorer software ver. 1.7.0.0, Heidelberg Engineering), pORT (defined as the thickness between the posterior outer plexiform layer and the retinal pigment epithelium [RPE] interface) and pCT (defined as the thickness between the outer margin of the RPE and the choroidal-scleral interface) were manually measured by a single observer (HSC) using EDI scanning of the circumpapillary retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL). All measurements were nasal, superior, temporal, or inferior (i.e., the four quadrants that were examined) to the disc and taken at the peripapillary region.

LCT was determined by a different observer (SK) using ONH scanning. Briefly, the entire ONH was scanned using a 6-mm line at 50-μm intervals (512 A-scans). In this study, a mean of 35 horizontal B-scans was produced in EDI mode for each patient. From these B-scans, three frames (center, mid-superior, and mid-inferior) that passed through the ONH were selected. LCT was defined as the

distance between the anterior and posterior borders of the LC. The anterior and posterior borders of the LC were defined using a highly reflective structure below the optic cup. More detailed information is provided elsewhere [15].

The mean thickness of the peripapillary retinal nerve fiber layer (pRNFL) in each of the four quadrants (superior, inferior, nasal, and temporal) was provided by the manufacturer of the SD-OCT.

ANOVA (post hoc analysis, Tukey’s test) was performed to compare the baseline characteristics and SD-OCT measurements of the three groups. Correlations between putative factors and pCT were determined in the glaucoma and healthy groups using univariate and multivariate linear regression analyses. Factors demonstrating *p*-values less than 0.2 by univariate analysis were incorporated into the multivariate analysis. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS ver. 19.0 for Windows (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA).

Results

In total, 255 participants were included in the study (87 in the healthy group, 87 in the GS group, and 81 in the glaucoma group). The baseline characteristics of these participants are shown in Table 1. When comparing the characteristics and measurements of the three groups, there

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the healthy, glaucoma suspect, and glaucoma groups

Variables	Healthy (n = 87)	Glaucoma suspect (n = 87)	Glaucoma (n = 81)	<i>p</i> -value
Age (yr)	51.1 ± 11.1	52.6 ± 12.4	53.9 ± 14.2	0.350*
Sex (male / female)	35 / 52	12 / 75	42 / 39	<0.001†
Axial length (mm)	23.9 ± 0.97	24.6 ± 1.44	24.7 ± 1.71	<0.001* 0.003‡ 0.897§ 0.001
Intraocular pressure (mmHg)	15.0 ± 2.86	15.2 ± 3.40	15.4 ± 3.01	0.779*
Central corneal thickness (μm)	545.8 ± 35.4	539.6 ± 39.4	536.4 ± 35.0	0.235*
Visual field mean deviation (dB)	-0.48 ± 1.42	-0.94 ± 1.38	-5.52 ± 5.78	<0.001* 0.650‡ <0.001§ <0.001

Values are presented as mean ± SD or number.

*Determined using ANOVA (post hoc analysis, Tukey’s test); †Determined using chi-square test; ‡Comparison of the healthy and glaucoma suspect groups; §Comparison of the glaucoma suspect and glaucoma groups; ^{||}Comparison of the healthy and glaucoma groups.

were no differences in terms of age, IOP, or CCT. The glaucoma group demonstrated significantly lower VF mean deviation values than the healthy and GS groups, as expected.

Table 2 presents the pRNFL thickness, pORT, and pCT values measured in the temporal, superior, nasal, and inferior quadrants relative to the optic disc and the LCT measured at the three areas of the ONH. In all three groups, both pORT and pCT were thinnest in the inferior area

among the four quadrants which were assessed. In contrast, the pRNFL was thickest in the inferior area. In the healthy group, the mean pRNFL thickness, pORT, and LCT were significantly thicker in comparison with those of the GS and glaucoma groups ($p < 0.001$, $p < 0.038$, and $p < 0.001$, respectively). When we compared the GS and glaucoma groups, the pORT did not demonstrate any of significant differences ($p = 0.609$), but the LCT demonstrated a marginal difference ($p = 0.048$). The three groups did not

Table 2. Thicknesses of the peripapillary RNFL, outer retinal, choroid, and LC determined by spectral domain optical coherence tomography

Variables (µm)	Healthy (n = 87)	Glaucoma suspect (n = 87)	Glaucoma (n = 81)	p-value*	p-value†	p-value‡	p-value§
RNFL thickness				<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Average	96.2 ± 14.8	82.6 ± 15.0	72.3 ± 15.7				
Temporal	61.6 ± 15.1	60.8 ± 18.6	57.5 ± 15.2				
Superior	123.5 ± 37.7	101.2 ± 32.9	89.6 ± 38.4				
Nasal	58.2 ± 15.4	50.7 ± 14.9	49.0 ± 13.6				
Inferior	141.7 ± 27.9	117.9 ± 29.2	93.2 ± 38.6				
p-value [¶]	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001				
Choroidal thickness				0.083			
Average	157.3 ± 54.7	146.3 ± 53.3	140.2 ± 41.6				
Temporal	165.8 ± 63.8	154.4 ± 66.7	140.6 ± 49.5				
Superior	167.4 ± 59.8	162.1 ± 60.8	154.6 ± 45.8				
Nasal	169.9 ± 64.7	152.4 ± 53.8	152.1 ± 47.3				
Inferior	126.3 ± 53.5	116.4 ± 48.5	113.5 ± 40.1				
p-value [¶]	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001				
Outer retinal thickness				0.038	0.241	0.609	0.032
Average	119.7 ± 10.9	117.2 ± 9.59	115.7 ± 10.1				
Temporal	119.2 ± 15.1	116.9 ± 12.7	113.5 ± 15.0				
Superior	123.6 ± 13.8	122.3 ± 11.5	121.1 ± 12.8				
Nasal	124.3 ± 12.9	120.0 ± 10.5	118.8 ± 12.7				
Inferior	111.7 ± 11.5	109.7 ± 13.7	109.5 ± 13.0				
p-value [¶]	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001				
LC thickness				<0.001	0.170	0.048	<0.001
Average	146.5 ± 12.1	142.8 ± 12.3	137.7 ± 12.2				
Mid-superior	144.6 ± 12.1	140.8 ± 14.3	135.5 ± 13.6				
Center	148.0 ± 14.8	144.3 ± 13.0	140.0 ± 14.2				
Mid-inferior	142.8 ± 9.90	140.6 ± 13.6	135.0 ± 14.4				
p-value [¶]	0.072	0.223	0.131				

Values are presented as mean ± SD.

RNFL, retinal nerve fiber layer; LC, lamina cribrosa.

*Intergroup ANOVA testing was performed using the mean values. If p-values were less than 0.05, post hoc analysis (Tukey's test) was performed; †p-value for the post hoc analysis of the healthy and suspected glaucoma groups; ‡p-value for the post hoc analysis of the suspected glaucoma and glaucoma groups; §p-value for the post hoc analysis of the healthy and glaucoma groups; ¶Interpositional ANOVA was performed for each group and variable.

Table 3. Univariate and multivariate linear regression analyses of mean peripapillary choroidal thickness

	Regression coefficient	Upper limit of the 95% confidence interval	Lower limit of the 95% confidence interval	<i>p</i> -value
Univariate				
Age	-1.060	-1.631	-0.488	<0.001
Axial length	-7.147	-12.299	-1.994	0.007
Central corneal thickness	0.115	-0.098	0.327	0.289
Intraocular pressure	-0.650	-3.233	1.934	0.620
Mean lamina cribrosa thickness	-0.247	-0.960	0.467	0.496
Mean peripapillary retinal nerve fiber layer thickness	0.264	-0.124	0.653	0.181
Mean peripapillary outer retinal thickness	1.294	0.612	1.976	<0.001
Presence of glaucoma	-17.135	-32.010	-2.261	0.024
Multivariate				
Age	-1.942	-2.545	-1.339	<0.001
Axial length	-15.709	-21.049	-10.369	<0.001

demonstrate any of significant differences in the pCT ($p = 0.083$).

When assessed using univariate analysis, age, AXL, pORT, and glaucoma were associated with mean pCT, but LCT and pRNFL thickness were not associated with pCT. Only age and AXL were associated with pCT according to the multivariate analysis (Table 3).

Discussion

The majority of glaucoma patients in East Asian countries demonstrate a statistically normal range of IOP readings [17,18]. As described in Table 1, our GS and glaucoma participants also demonstrated no significant differences in terms of untreated baseline IOPs in comparison with the healthy group.

Therefore, various non-IOP-related factors have been investigated as possible contributors to the development of glaucoma [19,20]. One such factor is related to ischemia. Because ONH is partially supplied by the choroidal circulation, the choroidal layer has typically been the focus in this context.

As expected, the GS and glaucoma groups demonstrated thinner pRNFL thicknesses than the healthy group; the GS and glaucoma groups also demonstrated a significant difference in terms of pRNFL thickness. In addition, pORT

was thinner among the patients in the glaucoma group. Since pORT has not been measured in glaucomatous eyes in the previous studies, we could not compare these results to other study outcomes. Glaucoma is essentially a disease of the inner retina that is characterized by the reduction of the inner retinal layer, which includes the ganglion cell layer and RNFL [21-26]. Therefore, our finding needs to be further investigated in future studies.

Our study results indicated that there were no significant differences in pCT values between the three groups. Previously, pCT was reported to be thinner in a group of highly myopic normal-tension glaucoma patients, but another study indicated that pCT was not associated with glaucoma [8,10]. The LC was thinner in the GS and glaucoma groups than in the healthy group in our current study, which coincides with the previous observation [13].

An interesting finding is that both pCT and pORT were significantly thinner in the inferior quadrant; in particular, pCT was substantially thinner in the inferior quadrant. This finding was consistent across all three groups. In general, the inferior RNFL was the thickest among the four quadrants, and the inferior RNFL is the area most vulnerable to glaucomatous damage. In other words, early glaucomatous changes frequently present as a reduction in the thickness of the inferior RNFL [27]. This vulnerability of the inferior RNFL has been explained by the findings that the LC of the inferior pole has larger pores and thinner

connective tissue and glial support for passing retinal ganglion cell axons [28-30]. The observations that the LC is supplied by the choroidal layer, the choroidal layer is the thinnest in the inferior area, and that the LC is the weakest at the inferior area are interesting. These findings might be related to each other; however, this speculation needs to be investigated in future studies.

Our univariate analysis, which investigated the correlation between putative factors and pCT, demonstrated that age, AXL, pORT, and the presence of glaucoma were associated with mean pCT. According to our multivariate analysis, only age and AXL were associated with pCT. As previously mentioned, age and AXL have been consistently associated with pCT in previous studies [3,4,7,11]. The finding that pORT and the presence of glaucoma were associated with pCT—at least according to the univariate analysis, but not the multivariate one—may be explained by these covariates interacting with age and AXL.

According to our results, LCT was not associated with pCT. Because OCT uses a light source that cannot penetrate the neuroretinal rim, the full features of the LC, including the superior and inferior poles, were not efficiently visualized. Thus, the current assessment of LCT is limited to the relatively central area of the LC. This limitation in the estimation of the pole area may affect clinical outcomes.

Our study has another limitation. Although choroidal thickness demonstrates good reproducibility in well-controlled studies [5,6], its measurement may be variable to some degree because the choroid is essentially vasculature. Some studies report circadian variability in choroidal thickness (CT) measurements [31-34]. Therefore, the variability of CT measurements may affect the outcome of CT studies including ours. Conflicting results among studies may stem from the measurement variability of CT.

In conclusion, pCT was substantially thinner in the inferior area of the ONH. In addition, pCT demonstrated a strong correlation with age and AXL, but was not associated with the presence of either glaucoma or LCT in our analysis.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

References

1. Cioffi GA, Wang L, Fortune B, et al. Chronic ischemia induces regional axonal damage in experimental primate optic neuropathy. *Arch Ophthalmol* 2004;122:1517-25.
2. Duijm HF, van den Berg TJ, Greve EL. Choroidal haemodynamics in glaucoma. *Br J Ophthalmol* 1997;81:735-42.
3. Margolis R, Spaide RF. A pilot study of enhanced depth imaging optical coherence tomography of the choroid in normal eyes. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2009;147:811-5.
4. Mwanza JC, Hochberg JT, Banitt MR, et al. Lack of association between glaucoma and macular choroidal thickness measured with enhanced depth-imaging optical coherence tomography. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2011;52:3430-5.
5. Ikuno Y, Maruko I, Yasuno Y, et al. Reproducibility of retinal and choroidal thickness measurements in enhanced depth imaging and high-penetration optical coherence tomography. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2011;52:5536-40.
6. Branchini L, Regatieri CV, Flores-Moreno I, et al. Reproducibility of choroidal thickness measurements across three spectral domain optical coherence tomography systems. *Ophthalmology* 2012;119:119-23.
7. Maul EA, Friedman DS, Chang DS, et al. Choroidal thickness measured by spectral domain optical coherence tomography: factors affecting thickness in glaucoma patients. *Ophthalmology* 2011;118:1571-9.
8. Ehrlich JR, Peterson J, Parlitsis G, et al. Peripapillary choroidal thickness in glaucoma measured with optical coherence tomography. *Exp Eye Res* 2011;92:189-94.
9. Mwanza JC, Sayyad FE, Budenz DL. Choroidal thickness in unilateral advanced glaucoma. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2012;53:6695-701.
10. Usui S, Ikuno Y, Miki A, et al. Evaluation of the choroidal thickness using high-penetration optical coherence tomography with long wavelength in highly myopic normal-tension glaucoma. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2012;153:10-6.
11. Fujiwara T, Imamura Y, Margolis R, et al. Enhanced depth imaging optical coherence tomography of the choroid in highly myopic eyes. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2009;148:445-50.
12. Sugiyama K, Gu ZB, Kawase C, et al. Optic nerve and peripapillary choroidal microvasculature of the rat eye. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 1999;40:3084-90.
13. Park HY, Jeon SH, Park CK. Enhanced depth imaging detects lamina cribrosa thickness differences in normal tension glaucoma and primary open-angle glaucoma. *Ophthalmology* 2012;119:10-20.

14. Lee EJ, Kim TW, Weinreb RN, et al. Visualization of the lamina cribrosa using enhanced depth imaging spectral-domain optical coherence tomography. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2011;152:87-95.
15. Kim S, Sung KR, Lee JR, Lee KS. Evaluation of lamina cribrosa in pseudoexfoliation syndrome using spectral-domain optical coherence tomography enhanced depth imaging. *Ophthalmology* 2013;120:1798-803.
16. Park SC, De Moraes CG, Teng CC, et al. Enhanced depth imaging optical coherence tomography of deep optic nerve complex structures in glaucoma. *Ophthalmology* 2012;119:3-9.
17. Kim CS, Seong GJ, Lee NH, et al. Prevalence of primary open-angle glaucoma in central South Korea the Namil study. *Ophthalmology* 2011;118:1024-30.
18. Iwase A, Suzuki Y, Araie M, et al. The prevalence of primary open-angle glaucoma in Japanese: the Tajimi Study. *Ophthalmology* 2004;111:1641-8.
19. Sung KR, Cho JW, Lee S, et al. Characteristics of visual field progression in medically treated normal-tension glaucoma patients with unstable ocular perfusion pressure. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2011;52:737-43.
20. Sung KR, Lee S, Park SB, et al. Twenty-four hour ocular perfusion pressure fluctuation and risk of normal-tension glaucoma progression. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2009;50:5266-74.
21. Sung KR, Sun JH, Na JH, et al. Progression detection capability of macular thickness in advanced glaucomatous eyes. *Ophthalmology* 2012;119:308-13.
22. Na JH, Sung KR, Baek S, et al. Detection of glaucoma progression by assessment of segmented macular thickness data obtained using spectral domain optical coherence tomography. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2012;53:3817-26.
23. Cho JW, Sung KR, Lee S, et al. Relationship between visual field sensitivity and macular ganglion cell complex thickness as measured by spectral-domain optical coherence tomography. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2010;51:6401-7.
24. Seong M, Sung KR, Choi EH, et al. Macular and peripapillary retinal nerve fiber layer measurements by spectral domain optical coherence tomography in normal-tension glaucoma. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2010;51:1446-52.
25. Na JH, Sung KR, Baek S, et al. Macular and retinal nerve fiber layer thickness: which is more helpful in the diagnosis of glaucoma? *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2011;52:8094-101.
26. Um TW, Sung KR, Wollstein G, et al. Asymmetry in hemifield macular thickness as an early indicator of glaucomatous change. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2012;53:1139-44.
27. Sung KR, Kim S, Lee Y, et al. Retinal nerve fiber layer normative classification by optical coherence tomography for prediction of future visual field loss. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2011;52:2634-9.
28. Quigley HA, Addicks EM. Regional differences in the structure of the lamina cribrosa and their relation to glaucomatous optic nerve damage. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1981;99:137-43.
29. Radius RL, Gonzales M. Anatomy of the lamina cribrosa in human eyes. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1981;99:2159-62.
30. Jonas JB, Mardin CY, Schlotzer-Schrehardt U, Naumann GO. Morphometry of the human lamina cribrosa surface. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 1991;32:401-5.
31. Usui S, Ikuno Y, Akiba M, et al. Circadian changes in subfoveal choroidal thickness and the relationship with circulatory factors in healthy subjects. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2012;53:2300-7.
32. Toyokawa N, Kimura H, Fukumoto A, Kuroda S. Difference in morning and evening choroidal thickness in Japanese subjects with no chorioretinal disease. *Ophthalmic Surg Lasers Imaging* 2012;43:109-14.
33. Tan CS, Ouyang Y, Ruiz H, Sadda SR. Diurnal variation of choroidal thickness in normal, healthy subjects measured by spectral domain optical coherence tomography. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2012;53:261-6.
34. Chakraborty R, Read SA, Collins MJ. Diurnal variations in axial length, choroidal thickness, intraocular pressure, and ocular biometrics. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2011;52:5121-9.