

26. Cohen J. Weighted kappa: nominal scale agreement with provision for scaled disagreement or partial credit. *Psychol Bull.* 1968;70:213-220.
27. Quigley HA, Katz J, Derick RJ, et al. An evaluation of optic disc and nerve fiber layer examinations in monitoring progression of early glaucoma damage. *Ophthalmology.* 1992;99:19-28.
28. Airaksinen PJ, Drance SM, Douglas GR, et al. Diffuse and localized nerve fiber loss in glaucoma. *Am J Ophthalmol.* 1984;98:566-571.
29. Tuulonen A, Airaksinen PJ. Initial glaucomatous optic disk and retinal nerve fiber layer abnormalities and their progression. *Am J Ophthalmol.* 1991;111:485-490.
30. Mwanza JC, Durbin MK, Budenz DL, et al. Glaucoma diagnostic accuracy of ganglion cell-inner plexiform layer thickness: comparison with nerve fiber layer and optic nerve head. *Ophthalmology.* 2012;119:1151-1158.
31. Kim YK, Yoo BW, Kim HC, Park KH. Automated detection of hemifield difference across horizontal raphe on ganglion cell-inner plexiform layer thickness map. *Ophthalmology.* 2015;122:2252-2260.
32. Yamada H, Hangai M, Nakano N, et al. Asymmetry analysis of macular inner retinal layers for glaucoma diagnosis. *Am J Ophthalmol.* 2014;158:1318-1329.e3.
33. Shin HY, Park HY, Jung KI, et al. Glaucoma diagnostic ability of ganglion cell-inner plexiform layer thickness differs according to the location of visual field loss. *Ophthalmology.* 2014;121:93-99.
34. 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;51:1446-1452.
35. Lewis RA, Phelps CD. A comparison of visual field loss in primary open-angle glaucoma and the secondary glaucomas. *Ophthalmologica.* 1984;189:41-48.

Footnotes and Financial Disclosures

Originally received: November 9, 2016.

Final revision: March 3, 2017.

Accepted: March 6, 2017.

Available online: April 10, 2017.

Manuscript no. 2016-779.

¹ Department of Ophthalmology, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea.

² Department of Ophthalmology, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea.

Financial Disclosure(s):

The author(s) have no proprietary or commercial interest in any materials discussed in this article.

Author Contributions:

Conception and design: Kim, Jeoung, Park

Data collection: Kim, Ha, Na, Kim, Park

Analysis and interpretation: Kim, Ha, Na, Jeoung, Park

Obtained funding: Not applicable

Overall responsibility: Kim, Ha, Kim, Jeoung, Park

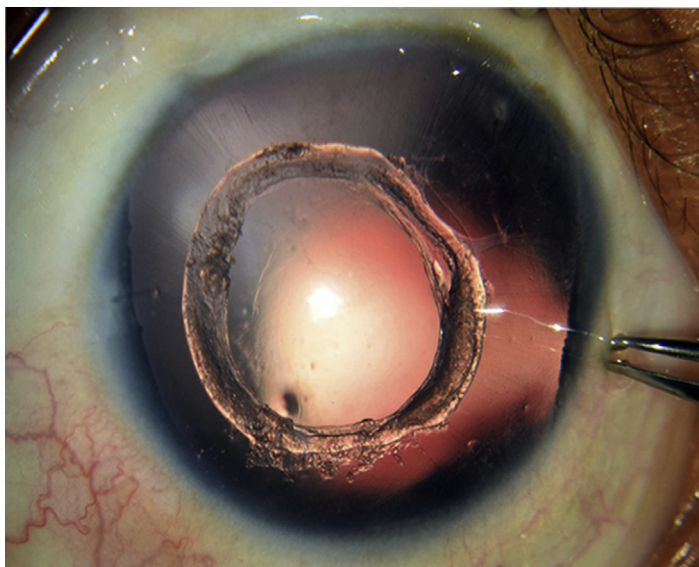
Abbreviations and Acronyms:

AL = axial length; D = diopters; dB = decibels; IOP = intraocular pressure; MD = mean deviation; mGCIPL = macular ganglion cell-inner plexiform layer; MVZ = macular vulnerability zone; OCT = optical coherence tomography; POAG = primary open-angle glaucoma; pRNFL = peripapillary retinal nerve fiber layer; RGC = retinal ganglion cell; RNFL = retinal nerve fiber layer; VF = visual field.

Correspondence:

Ki Ho Park, MD, PhD, Department of Ophthalmology, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul National University College of Medicine, 101 Daehak-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul 110-744, Republic of Korea. E-mail: kihopark@snu.ac.kr.

Pictures & Perspectives



Soemmering's Ring

A 4-year-old girl with glaucoma in aniridia and surgical aphakia in both eyes presented with visual acuity of 20/710 in each eye. She underwent simultaneous bilateral primary combined trabeculotomy-trabeculectomy at the age of 1 month followed by sequential lens aspiration for congenital cataract at the age of 6 months. Fundus retro-illumination during examination under anesthesia revealed after-cataract in the form of Soemmering's ring (Fig 1).

ANIL K. MANDAL, MD

RAMANI GOLLAKOTA, DNB

Jasti V Ramanamma Children's Eye Care Centre; L V Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad, India