Pigmentary glaucoma appeared genetically distinct from primary open-angle glaucoma and its endophenotypes, but some single-nucleotide polymorphisms associated with eye color and myopia were correlated with those for pigmentary glaucoma.

Myopia, especially high myopia, increases the risk of open-angle glaucoma significantly. It is clear that there is a relationship between myopia and glaucoma. The more severe the myopia, the earlier the onset of sight-threatening complications. The interaction of myopia with glaucoma risk remains complex, largely because the clinical and molecular basis for myopia and glaucoma are only now beginning to be understood.

Although myopia is a known risk factor for glaucoma, it may also result in structural and functional defects that cannot be distinguished from those caused by glaucoma based solely on cross-sectional information. It is important to consider both myopia and glaucoma when evaluating patients with optic neuropathy or optic atrophy.

The relationship between myopia and glaucoma: is it real? A study of 9000 individuals from 26 countries has shown that there is an association between myopia and optic nerve damage. It is important to consider both myopia and glaucoma when evaluating patients with optic neuropathy or optic atrophy.

High Myopia and Glaucoma-Like Optic Neuropathy: The Asia... The myopia-associated axial elongation of the globe leads to ophthalmoscopical and histological changes of the optic nerve head, in which the glaucomatous damage of the retinal ganglion cell axons occurs.

High Myopia and Glaucoma Susceptibility: The Beijing Eye... In the hyperopic eyes, the emmetropic eyes and the eyes with low to moderate myopia (myopic refractive up to −6 diopters) the risk of both open-angle and high tension glaucoma is lower compared to that of the normo- to myopic refractive up to −4 diopters. It suggests a higher glaucoma susceptibility in eyes with marked to high myopia.

Myopia and glaucoma: diagnostic and therapeutic challenges. SUMMARY: Although myopia is a known risk factor for glaucoma, it may also result in structural and functional defects that cannot be distinguished from those caused by glaucoma based solely on cross-sectional information.