



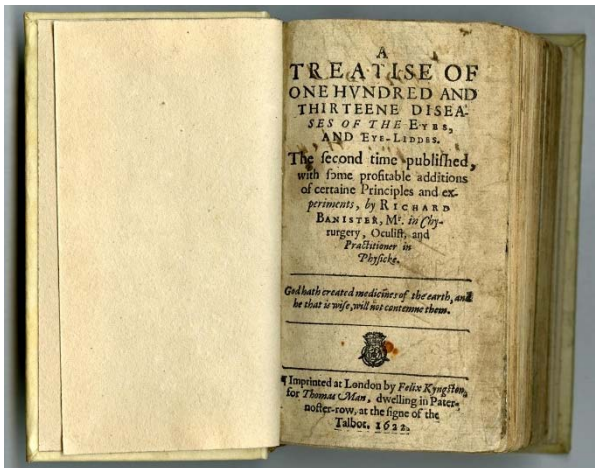
Glaucoma Timeline

440 BCE Hippocrates (460-375 BCE) wrote about “glaukoma” from the Greek word “glaukos” meaning a light blue or green color.

Commemorative medal, 1980



1622 CE



Richard Banister of England published his observation that glaucoma was associated with a hardening of the eye.

“Treatise of One Hundred and Thirteene Diseases of the Eyes and the Lidde,” 1622

1805

George Joseph Beer (1763-1821) describes iridectomy

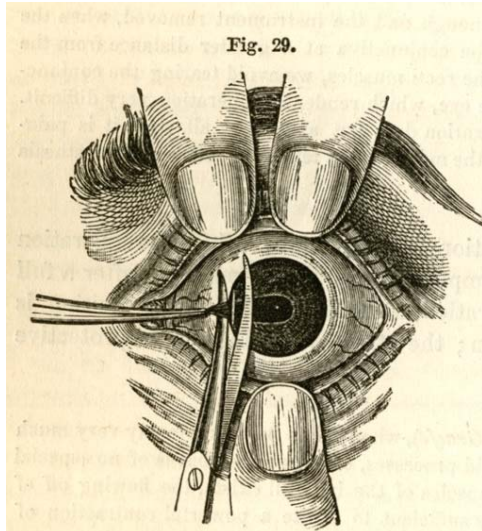
1835

William MacKenzie, MD published the symptoms and signs of glaucoma, advocating the sclera punch to relieve intraocular pressure

Corneal-scleral trephine, c1925

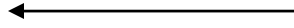


1857



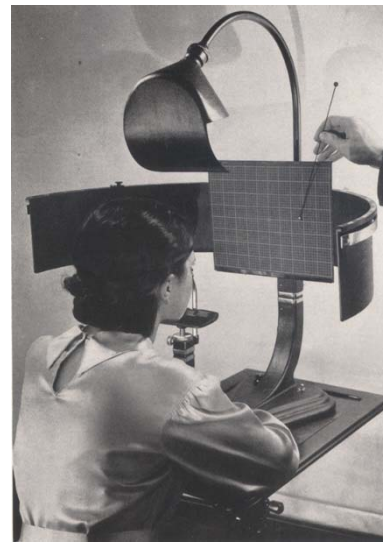
Albrecht von Graefe (1828-1870) reported successful treatment of congestive glaucoma using iridectomy

"Traite Theorique et Pratique des Maladies des Yeux," 1858 by L.A. Desmarres

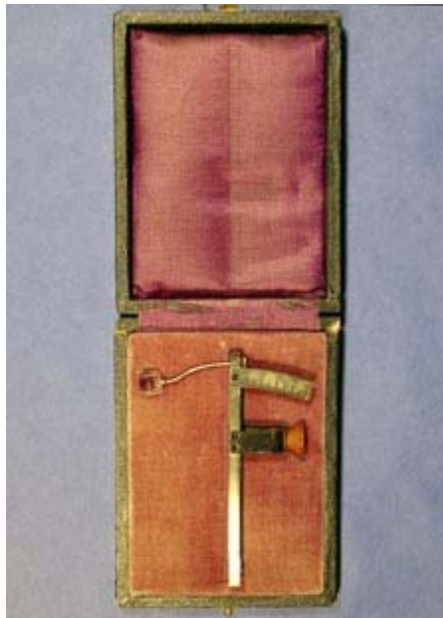


Carl Forster introduced the first perimeter

Brombach Perimeter, 1937



1863



Frans Cornelis Donders (1818-1889) developed the first tonometer, or instrument to measure intraocular pressure in his lab between 1863 and 1868

Fick-Livschitz tonometer, 1880



1876

Weber noted the effect of an extract of calabar bean which led to the development of pilocarpine

1892



Alexi Maklakoff introduced his tonometer

Maklakoff type tonometer, 1960



1905

Hjalmar Schiötz (1850-1927) introduced his tonometer

Schiötz type tonometer

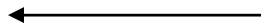


1939



Otto Barkan, MD popularized gonioscopy

Gonioscopic contact lens



1955 Hans Goldmann, MD introduced his tonometer

1967 William B. Snyder, MD introduced laser iridotomy

1968 John Cairns, MD introduced trabeculectomy

1978 Timolol maleate introduced to the market

1996 Prostaglandins introduced to the market