

Is there any treatment for narrow angle:

Treatment is indicated when:

- One eye suffers angle closure glaucoma
- Progressive narrowing on monitoring
- Regular retinal check is needed

There are two treatment options:

- Prophylactic laser peripheral iridotomy
- Cataract surgery: if you already have a cataract

Laser Iridotomy:

- This is a day laser procedure performed in the eye clinic.
- A small opening is made in the top peripheral part of the iris in the eye.
- It aims to open up and deepen the narrow angle.
- This laser does not improve vision. It is meant to **prevent acute angle closure attack (acute glaucoma attack).**

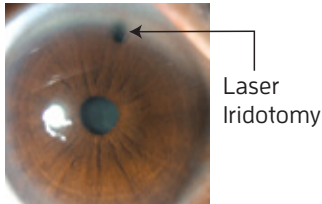


Image showing patient undergoing the laser procedure.

Cataract surgery:

This option is suitable for the narrow angle patient who already has a cataract as removal of the cataract very often results in a natural deepening of the angle.



Scan the QR Code with your smart phone to access the information online or visit <https://nhghealth.com.sg>

Locate us at:

TTSH Eye Centre, Level I
Tan Tock Seng Hospital

Clinic Appointments

- (65) 6357 7000
- ttsh.enquiry@nhghealth.com.sg
- www.ttsh.com.sg

LASIK Enquiries

- (65) 6357 2255
- ttsh.lasik@nhghealth.com.sg
- <https://for.sg/ttsh-lasik>

Opening Hours:

Mondays to Fridays:
8.00am to 5.30pm
Saturdays:
8.00am to 12.30pm
Closed on Sundays and
Public Holidays.

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Department of OPHTHALMOLOGY

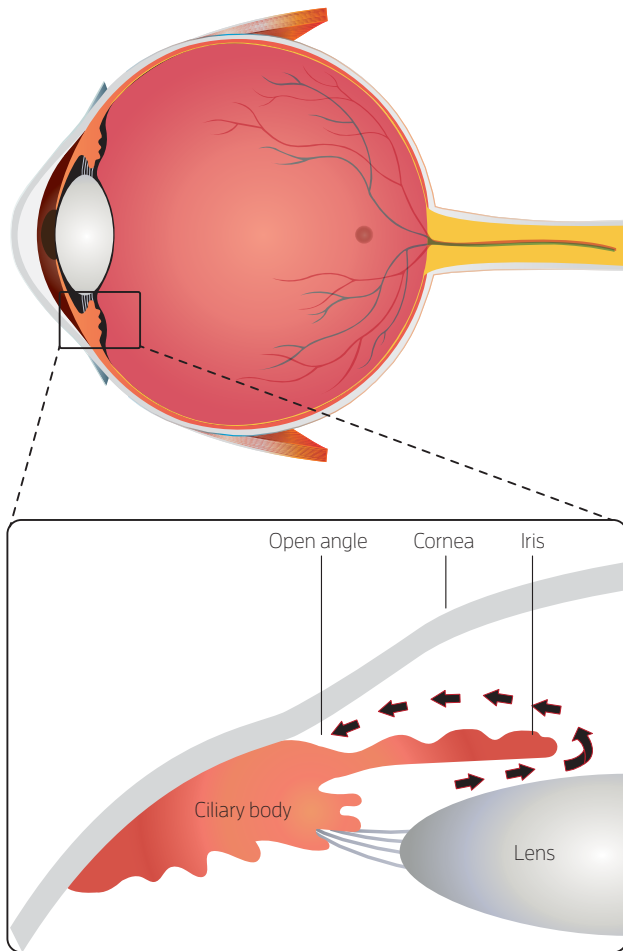
Narrow Angles (Primary Angle Closure Suspects)



What does the condition Narrow Angles mean?

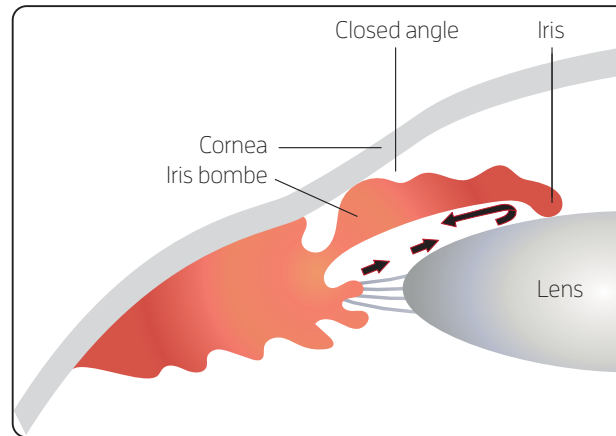
- The angle of the eye is the area where fluid normally drains out of the eye. It lies between the cornea and iris
- In some individuals, the angle is narrower than normal, and this often gets worse with advancing age due to the development of cataracts.

Illustration of a Normal Eyeball



A normal (open) drainage angle.

- If the angle is narrow but not totally closed, the intraocular (eye) pressure would most likely be normal without any evidence of glaucoma, that is without any damage to the optic nerve. Individuals who have this are called **primary angle closure suspects**.
- However, if this narrow angle closes abruptly, it blocks fluid drainage out of the eye, causing a rapid rise in eye pressure. This can lead to sudden pain, eye redness and blurred vision. This condition is called Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma(AACG) and it can be potentially serious and challenging to treat.



An abnormal (closed) drainage angle of the front the eye.

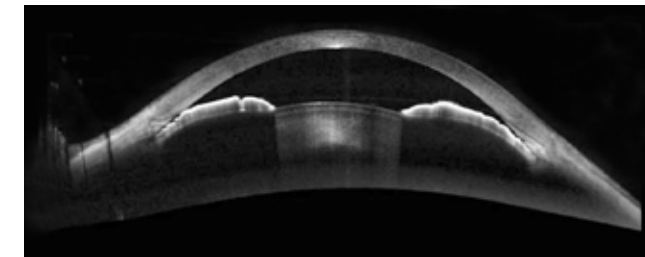
- Individuals with narrow angles may experience intermittent increases in intraocular pressure, leading to episodes of mild eye pain or headaches. Persistent elevation of intraocular pressure can damage the optic nerve, resulting in Chronic Angle Closure Glaucoma(CACG).

Risk factors for Narrow Angles (PACS):

- Family history of narrow angles
- Family history of angle closure glaucoma
- Age ≥ 40 years old
- Severe long-sightedness (hyperopia)
- Certain ethnic groups are more likely to have narrow angles, in particular East Asians.
- Female

How do I know if I may have Narrow Angles (PACS)?

- This can only be diagnosed by an eye specialist.
- The eye specialist will use a special lens to visualize the angle of your eyes to confirm whether you have narrow angles. The lens will be lightly touching the eye after a topical anaesthetic eye drop is applied to numb your eye. This procedure (gonioscopy) is very safe and does not cause any pain.
- Occasionally, the eye specialist may also order a special imaging test using a machine (anterior segment optical coherence tomography) to better visualise your angles.



OCT image of angle of the eye

- Patient with narrow angle would be reviewed regularly.