

The SCHEIE Visual Field Grading System

Prithvi S. Sankar, Laura O'Keefe, Daniel Choi, Rebecca Salowe, Eydie Miller-Ellis, Amanda Lehman, Victoria Addis, Meera Ramakrishnan, Vikas Natesh, Gideon Whitehead, Naira Khachatryan and Joan O'Brien*

Scheie Eye Institute, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

Abstract

Objective: No method of grading visual field (VF) defects has been widely accepted throughout the glaucoma community. The SCHEIE (Systematic Classification of Humphrey visual fields-Easy Interpretation and Evaluation) grading system for glaucomatous visual fields was created to convey qualitative and quantitative information regarding visual field defects in an objective, reproducible, and easily applicable manner for research purposes.

Methods: The SCHEIE grading system is composed of a qualitative and quantitative score. The qualitative score consists of designation in one or more of the following categories: normal, central scotoma, paracentral scotoma, paracentral crescent, temporal quadrant, nasal quadrant, peripheral arcuate defect, expansive arcuate, or altitudinal defect. The quantitative component incorporates the Humphrey visual field index (VFI), location of visual defects for superior and inferior hemifields, and blind spot involvement. Accuracy and speed at grading using the qualitative and quantitative components was calculated for non-physician graders.

Results: Graders had a median accuracy of 96.67% for their qualitative scores and a median accuracy of 98.75% for their quantitative scores. Graders took a mean of 56 seconds per visual field to assign a qualitative score and 20 seconds per visual field to assign a quantitative score.

Conclusion: The SCHEIE grading system is a reproducible tool that combines qualitative and quantitative measurements to grade glaucomatous visual field defects. The system aims to standardize clinical staging and to make specific visual field defects more easily identifiable. Specific patterns of visual field loss may also be associated with genetic variants in future genetic analysis.

Keywords: Glaucoma; Open-angle glaucoma; Visual fields; Visual field defects; Glaucomatous visual fields; Visual field grading; Standard automated perimetry

Introduction

Glaucoma is the leading cause of irreversible blindness worldwide [1]. This disease is phenotypically heterogeneous, characterized by a spectrum of disease progression and severity. Monitoring disease progression and staging glaucoma patients is a crucial component of effective glaucoma management [2].

Glaucomatous damage can be quantified structurally and functionally. Structural glaucomatous damage is reflected by characteristic optic nerve and retinal nerve fiber layer change, measured using photography of the optic nerve and imaging techniques such as Confocal Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscopy, Scanning Laser Polarimetry, and Optical Coherence Tomography [3,4]. Functionally, glaucoma patients exhibit several characteristic patterns of visual field defects. The Humphrey Field Analyzer is the most widely accepted machine used to quantify visual field loss in clinical practice and research studies, with Standard Automated Perimetry (SAP) serving as the standard for assessing visual field damage [5]. However, there is no universally agreed upon standard for grading the diversity of patterns of visual field loss.

An objective method for classifying and grading visual field damage in glaucoma patients is needed. An optimal grading system should communicate sufficient information on defect characteristics, while being quick and easy to learn and apply. The system must also detect small changes over time, serving an accurate proxy of glaucoma progression [6]. Though numerous grading systems have been proposed, none fully meet these criteria and none have yet been widely accepted throughout the glaucoma community.

The Hodapp, Parrish, and Anderson System (HPA) system, a

commonly used classification system, is based upon the overall extent of visual field depression (calculated by the mean deviation value), the number of defective points in the Humphrey Statpac-2 pattern deviation probability map of the 24-2, SITA-STANDARD test, and proximity to damage to fixation point [7]. In spite of its popularity, the HPA system has several limitations. There are only three stages of glaucoma classification: early, moderate, and severe. These broad categories make it difficult to monitor small, but meaningful, changes in functional loss over time [8,9]. The system does not provide any information regarding the location and depth of defects in the visual field [2]. Finally, the system is complicated and can be time-consuming, limiting its clinical use [2].

Mills et al. proposed a glaucoma staging system (GSS) that attempted to improve on the HPA system by adding 12 additional criteria and two additional stages [9]. While the new criteria made the GSS system more comprehensive, some of the criteria were found to be redundant and unnecessarily complicated in a subsequent study, thereby limiting its clinical utility [10].

A more continuous staging system was proposed by the Advanced Glaucoma Intervention Study (AGIS) [11]. The AGIS system is based

*Corresponding author: Joan Marie O'Brien, Department of Ophthalmology, University of Pennsylvania, Scheie Eye Institute, 51 N. 39th Street, Philadelphia, USA, Tel: 215-662-8657; Fax: 215-662-9676; E-mail: Joan.O'Brien@uphs.upenn.edu

Received March 16, 2017; Accepted May 08, 2017; Published May 11, 2017

Citation: Sankar PS, Keefe LO, Choi D, Salowe R, Miller-Ellis E, et al. (2017) The SCHEIE Visual Field Grading System. J Clin Exp Ophthalmol 8: 651. doi:10.4172/2155-9570.1000651

Copyright: © 2017 Sankar PS, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

on the number and depth of neighboring depressed test locations on the total deviation plot in the nasal area, upper hemifield, and lower hemifield [12]. Visual fields are scored between 0 and 20, with 0 indicating no measured defective points and 20 indicating severe visual field depression. AGIS visual fields are placed into five stages of severity based on the 20-point scale. However, as this system contains a high number of parameters, it is difficult to manually use in the clinic [6].

Other methods, such as Brusini's Glaucoma Staging System, are based on SAP indices, such as the Visual Field (VF) indices [13]. VF indices are used to acquire information on both the severity of defects and the type of damage. However, this method does not supply information regarding the location, shape, and morphology of defects, leading to overlapping classifications [2]. The Enhanced Glaucoma Staging System was derived from the GSS and is considered to be more easily implemented with more severe staging of abnormal fields [12,14].

The University of São Paulo Glaucoma Visual Field Staging System (USP-GVFSS), proposed in 2009, uses four main parameters. These parameters include the Visual Field Index (VFI-a Humphrey Visual Field Test value), location of the defect, involvement of the blind spot, and number of hemifields affected [2]. Limitations include the lack of information about which hemifield (superior or inferior) has visual field loss, difficulty with separate monitoring of the superior and inferior hemifields, and absence of a qualitative component describing patterns of visual field loss. While easy to quickly apply in the clinic, this system has little utility as a research tool.

The SCHEIE (Systematic Classification of Humphrey visual fields-Easy Interpretation and Evaluation) grading system improves on the quantitative aspects of the USP-GVFSS and combines them with qualitative measurements for grading glaucomatous visual field defects. Our aim was to standardize visual field grading, to make specific visual field defects more easily identifiable, and to correlate genetic variants with visual fields in a large glaucoma population.

Methods

Format of grading system

The SCHEIE grading system is composed of a qualitative and quantitative score, described in the sections below (see video at: <https://www.omicsonline.org/open-access/vedio/the-scheie-visual-field-grading-system.mp4>). Individual points on a pattern deviation plot are deemed significant based on their probability of being normal (Table 1A). A point with <5% probability is not considered significant [15]. A point with <2% probability is only considered significant if adjacent to

a <2%, <1% and/or <0.5% point in any horizontal, vertical, or diagonal direction. Points with <1% and <0.5% probability are considered significant by themselves.

Qualitative grading

All visual fields are initially categorized based on a qualitative description of the pattern of visual field depression. The superior and inferior hemifields are considered separately. The nine potential categories are described below.

Normal: No defects anywhere on the field (Figure 1A).

Central scotoma: Defect within the central 5 degrees (Figure 1B). Note: If an adjoining Paracentral Scotoma or Paracentral Crescent is present, the entire defect is considered a Central Scotoma.

Paracentral scotoma: Defects within the paracentral region (points outside the central 5 degrees and within 10 degrees) that do not cross the midline (Figure 1C).

Paracentral crescent: Defects in the paracentral region that do cross the midline (Figure 1D).

Temporal quadrant: Any defect within the temporal zone (Figure 1E). Note: If a paracentral scotoma is adjoining, the defect is considered under the umbrella of temporal quadrant. If a paracentral crescent is present, the defect is considered either a peripheral or expansive arcuate defect.

Nasal quadrant: Any defect within the nasal zone (Figure 1F). Note: If a paracentral scotoma is adjoining, the defect is considered under the umbrella of nasal quadrant. If a paracentral crescent is present, the defect is considered a peripheral or expansive arcuate defect.

Peripheral arcuate: A combination of defects that must cross the midline and does not include the central two points (Figure 1G). Note: This defect may combine temporal and nasal quadrants that meet at the meridian or a paracentral crescent plus a temporal or nasal quadrant.

Expansive arcuate: A combination of defects that must cross the midline, and includes adjoining defects in the central scotoma region, paracentral region, and temporal or nasal quadrant region. At least one point must be <1% or greater (Figure 1H).

Altitudinal defect: All of the points above or below the horizontal meridian have a defect of <0.5% (Figure 1I).

Defects may fit the criteria for more than one type of defect as they worsen. If the defects are not adjoining, they may be listed concurrently (i.e. a temporal quadrant and a nasal quadrant). If the defects are adjoining, they may be combined into a broader category

Table 1A: Definition of Significant Points

Point Value	Rule
<0.5%	One point counts.
<1%	One point counts.
<2%	A point only counts if it is next to a <2%, <1%, or <0.5% point in the same hemifield. The points may be in contact diagonally.
<5%	This point never counts for itself and never causes a <2% point to count.

Table 1B: Determination of Hemifield Grade

Grade	Definition
Normal (NL)	No depressed points anywhere on the field.
30	Depressed points occur, but not within 10 degrees of fixation.
10	Depressed points occur within 10 degrees, but not 5 degrees of fixation.
5	Depressed points occur within 5 degrees of fixation.

Table 1: SCHEIE grading system definitions, including **A)** definition of significant points, and **B)** determination of hemifield grade based on location of significant points.

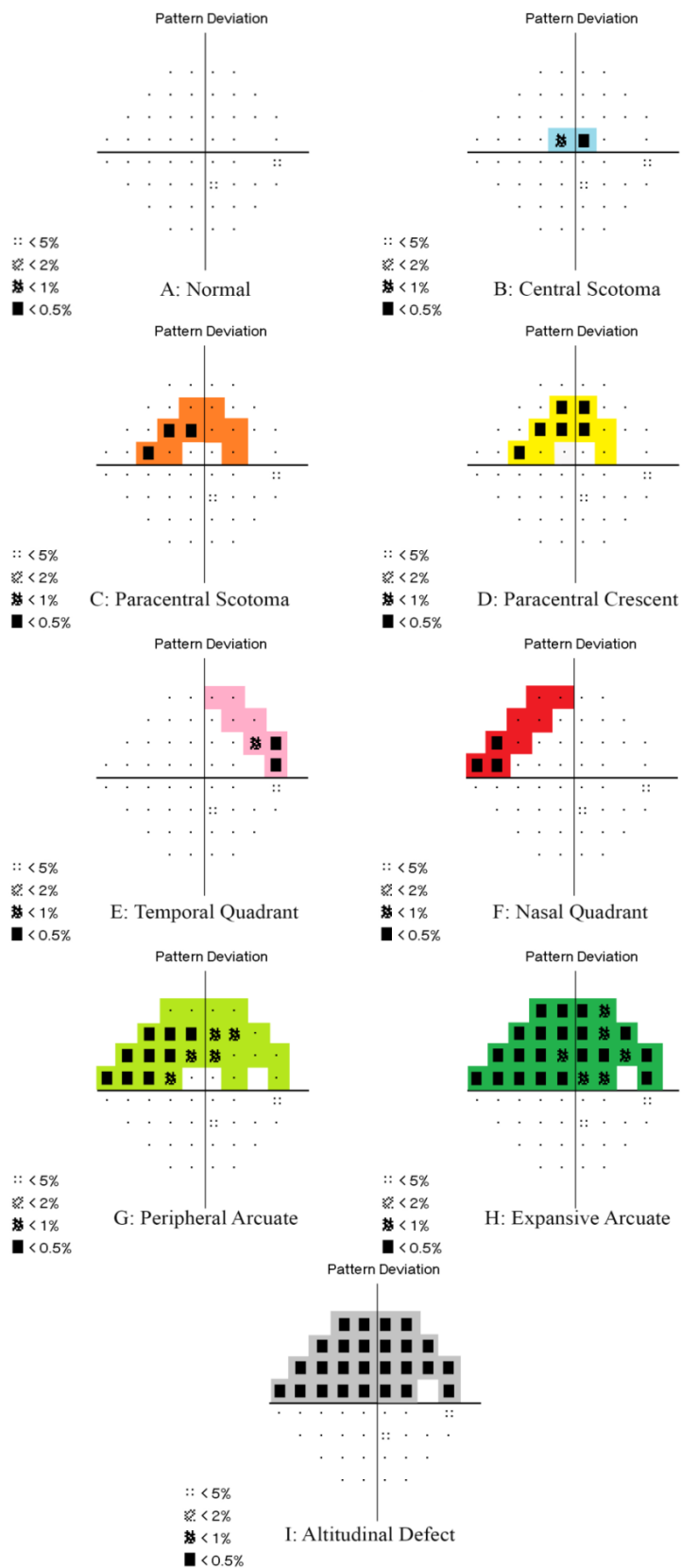


Figure 1: Nine Categories for Qualitative Grade: Normal (A), Central Scotoma (B), Paracentral Scotoma (C), Paracentral Crescent (D), Temporal Quadrant (E), Nasal Quadrant (F), Peripheral Arcuate (G), Expansive Arcuate (H), Altitudinal Defect (I). Note: Defects are only shown in the superior hemifield.

(i.e. paracentral crescent adjacent to a nasal quadrant is considered a peripheral arcuate defect). It is possible to have two distinct, non-adjacent defects in the same category (Eg: temporal quadrant × 2).

Quantitative grading

Once the visual fields have been qualitatively assessed, they should be grouped together based on their category. Visual fields within each group are then given a numeric grade, which incorporates the Humphrey visual field index (VFI), location of visual defects for superior and inferior hemifields, and blind spot involvement:

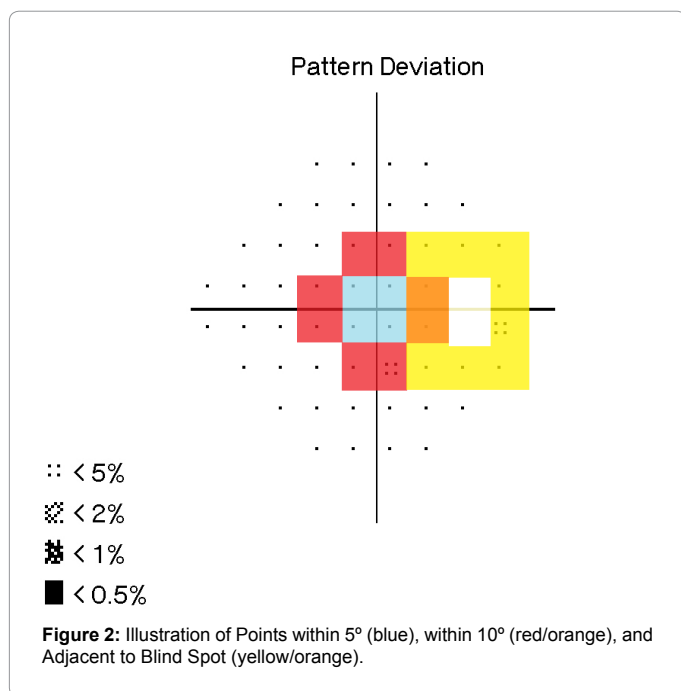
$$\text{Grade Template} = \text{VFI Score} / \frac{\text{Superior Hemifield}}{\text{Inferior Hemifield}} / \text{Blind Spot Involvement}$$

The individual components of this score are detailed below:

VFI score: VFI is a parameter calculated by the Humphrey Field Analyzer that indicates the amount of visual field loss present in a given patient. A measure of severity, VFI is a continuous variable given as a percentage ranging from 100% (normal) to 0% (parametrically blind) [16].

Hemifield involvement: The hemifield portion of the grade is determined by examining the location of significantly depressed points on the pattern standard deviation probability map. Points count as significant based on their probability, detailed in the criteria in Table 1A. Each hemifield is given a score of 5, 10, 30, or NL based on the most central location of significant points in the field (Table 1B). In Figure 2, the blue square contains the central 5 degrees; the red/orange cross represents the outer limit for defects in the central 10 degrees; and the remainder of the field comprises the outer 30 degrees. A hemifield is marked NL if there are no significant points.

Blind spot involvement: If a significant depressed point is in contact with the blind spot, a plus sign (+) is assigned. Otherwise, a minus sign (-) is assigned. The points highlighted in yellow and orange in Figure 2 are considered to be adjacent to the blind spot.



Examples of grading system

Four examples of graded visual fields are described below.

Example 1 (Figure 3A)

Qualitative grade

Superior: Adjoining defects are present in the central, paracentral, nasal quadrant, and temporal quadrant regions and cross the midline. The grade is expansive arcuate.

Inferior: A <math>< 0.5\%</math> point is present in a center point. Three adjoining defects are also present in the nasal quadrant region. The grade is central scotoma and nasal quadrant.

Final qualitative grade: Superior expansive arcuate/inferior central scotoma and nasal quadrant.

Quantitative grade

VFI: 81%

Superior: A <math>< 0.5\%</math> point is located within 5 degrees. The superior hemifield grade is 5.

Inferior: A <math>< 0.5\%</math> point is located within 5 degrees. The inferior hemifield grade is 5.

Blind spot involvement: The only point adjacent to the blind spot is an isolated <math>< 2\%</math> point. A <math>< 2\%</math> point is not considered significant on its own; it needs a <math>< 2\%</math>, <math>< 1\%</math>, or <math>< 0.5\%</math> point adjacent to it in the same hemifield to be activated. Therefore, there is no blind spot involvement (-).

Final quantitative grade: 81/5/5/-

SCHEIE grade: Superior expansive arcuate/inferior central scotoma and nasal quadrant: 81/ 5/5/-

Example 2 (Figure 3B).

Qualitative grade

Superior: There is a <math>< 1\%</math> point in the temporal quadrant region. The grade is temporal quadrant.

Inferior: A <math>< 2\%</math> point occurs in the inferior hemifield, with no <math>< 2\%</math>, <math>< 1\%</math>, or <math>< 0.5\%</math> point adjacent in the same hemifield to activate it. (It is not activated by the <math>< 1\%</math> point, which is part of the superior hemifield). The grade is normal.

Final qualitative grade: Superior temporal quadrant/inferior normal.

Quantitative grade:

VFI: 97%

Superior: A <math>< 1\%</math> point occurs within 30 degrees. There is no significant point more central than this point, so the grade is 30.

Inferior: A <math>< 2\%</math> point occurs in the inferior hemifield, with no <math>< 2\%</math>, <math>< 1\%</math>, or <math>< 0.5\%</math> point adjacent in the same hemifield to activate it. (It is not activated by the <math>< 1\%</math> point, which is part of the superior hemifield). The grade is NL.

Blind spot involvement: The <math>< 1\%</math> point is significant and adjacent to the blind spot. Therefore, there is positive blind spot involvement (+).

Final quantitative grade: 97/30/NL/+

SCHEIE grade: Superior temporal quadrant/inferior normal: 97/30/NL/+

Example 3 (Figure 3C)

Qualitative grade

Superior: Adjoining defects are present in the central, paracentral, nasal quadrant, and temporal quadrant and cross the midline. The grade is expansive arcuate.

Inferior: There are two adjacent <2% points in the nasal quadrant region. The grade is nasal quadrant.

Final qualitative grade: Superior expansive arcuate/inferior nasal quadrant.

Quantitative grade

VFI: 83%

Superior: A<0.5% point occurs within 5 degrees. The grade is 5.

Inferior: There is a<5% point within the central 10 degrees inferiorly,

which is not considered significant. There are two adjacent<2% points in the outer 30 degrees, which activate each other. The grade is 30.

Blind spot involvement: There are multiple <0.5% points adjacent to the blind spot. Therefore, there is positive blind spot involvement (+).

Final quantitative grade: 83/5/30/+

SCHEIE grade: Superior expansive arcuate/inferior nasal quadrant: 83/5/30/+

Example 4 (Figure 3D)

Qualitative grade

Superior: There are no significant points in the superior hemifield. The grade is normal.

Inferior: There is an adjoining defect that crosses the midline and does not include the central 5 degree points. The grade is peripheral arcuate.

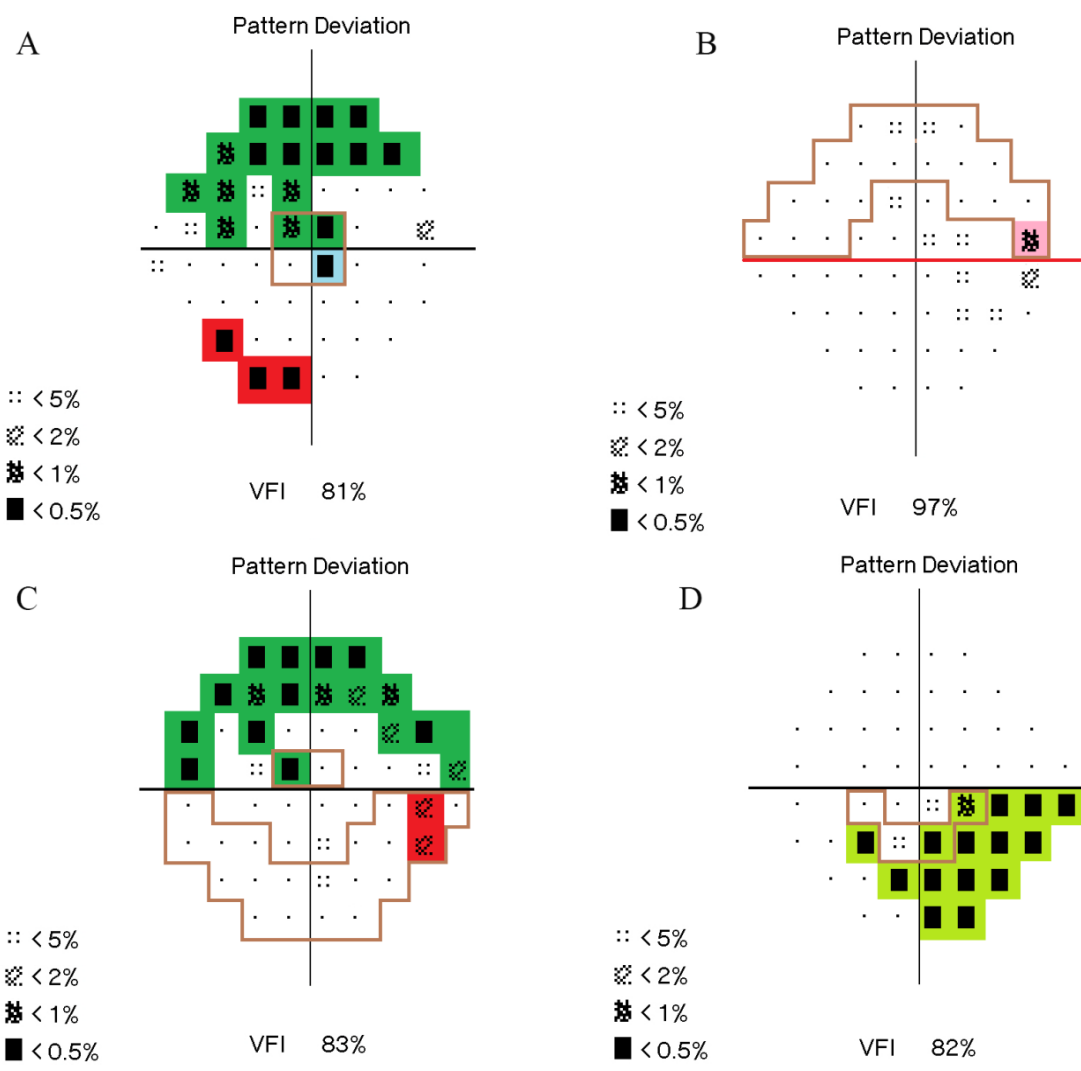


Figure 3: Four Examples of Grading System (A, B, C, D). The defects are highlighted (qualitative grade) and outlined (hemifield portion of quantitative grade).

Graders	# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4	# 5	# 6	# 7	# 8	# 9	# 10	Mean	Median
Table 2A: Qualitative Component												
Full fields	93.33%	100.00%	86.67%	96.67%	100.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.11%	96.67%
Ind. hemifields	96.67%	100.00%	93.33%	98.33%	100.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98.06%	98.33%
Table 2B: Quantitative Component												
VFI	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.80%	100.00%
SUP	96.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	94.00%	98.00%	98.00%	98.00%	100.00%	94.00%	97.80%	98.00%
INF	98.00%	96.00%	96.00%	98.00%	92.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.00%	96.00%	97.40%	98.00%
Blind Spot	100.00%	98.00%	98.00%	98.00%	76.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.00%	98.00%	96.00%	96.20%	98.00%
Total	98.50%	98.50%	98.50%	99.00%	90.00%	99.50%	99.50%	99.00%	99.00%	96.50%	97.80%	98.75%

Table 2: Accuracy of Scheie Grading System, including **A)** Accuracy of 6 non-physician graders on 30 visual fields for qualitative component, and **B)** Accuracy of 10 non-physician graders on 50 visual fields for quantitative component.

Final qualitative grade: Superior normal/inferior peripheral arcuate.

Quantitative grade

VFI: 82%

Superior: There are no significant points in the superior hemifield. The grade is NL.

Inferior: A<0.5% point occurs within 10 degrees. The grade is 10.

Blind spot involvement: A<0.5% point adjacent to the blind spot. Therefore, there is positive blind spot (+).

Final quantitative grade: 82/ NL/10 /+

SCHEIE grade: Superior normal/inferior peripheral arcuate: 82/ NL/10/+

Assessment of accuracy

To assess the accuracy of the SCHEIE system, graders were trained by a glaucoma specialist on how to use the system. Graders were college graduates without a medical background who were not familiar with visual field analysis reports or this specific grading system. After approximately 40 minutes of training, which included discussion of visual field examples, each masked grader independently graded visual fields.

For the qualitative portion, six trained graders each graded 30 visual fields. Each grader’s responses were compared to the master key created by a glaucoma specialist to assess accuracy. Accuracy rates were calculated using the following formula: #of correctly graded fields/30. All components of the final grade needed to be correct for the answer to be counted as correct.

For the quantitative portion, ten trained graders each graded 50 visual fields (distinct fields from qualitative portion). Accuracy rates were calculated for each component of the composite quantitative score using the following formula: #of correctly graded (insert individual component)/50, with components including: VFI (a number 1-100), superior hemifield (5, 10, 30, NL), inferior hemifield (5, 10, 30, NL), and blind spot involvement score (+ or -). Accuracy rates were also calculated for the overall score using the formula: total number correct/50. All four components needed to be correct for the overall score to be counted as correct. All graders were timed.

Results

Graders had a median accuracy of 96.67% for their overall qualitative scores on 30 visual fields and a median accuracy of 98.33% on the 60 individual hemifields (Table 2A). Graders took a mean of 27.88 minutes

for qualitative grading (average of 56 seconds per visual field). Graders had a median accuracy of 98.75% for their overall quantitative scores on 50 visual fields (Table 2B). When examining the breakdown of the overall quantitative score, graders had a median accuracy of 100.00% on VFI, 98.00% on superior hemifield, 98.00% on inferior hemifield, and 98.00% on blind spot involvement. Graders took a mean of 16.55 minutes to grade the 50 visual fields (average of 20 seconds per visual field).

Discussion

The SCHEIE grading system is a novel method of scoring glaucomatous visual fields and improves on existing grading systems in several key ways. Firstly, the inclusion of qualitative categories as part of the score allows patients with similar patterns of visual field loss to be grouped together. Stratifying patients by qualitative defects avoids some of the clinical pitfalls of a solely quantitative score, produced by systems such as the USF-GVFSS. A system based on numerically grading loss according to the degree of central field depression will generally assign a worse score to a central scotoma than an arcuate pattern of glaucomatous damage. Thus, if one patient has a minor central scotoma while another has a dense arcuate defect, the patient with the damaged arcuate defect will have a seemingly better “score,” which does not correlate with the actual clinical comparison. Including a qualitative component in the SCHEIE score will help to avoid these limitations.

Secondly, the quantitative component of the SCHEIE grading system may be an effective tool for longitudinally monitoring the progression of glaucoma. Any meaningful changes in function, often manifested by more extensive central visual field involvement in a patient, can be assessed by a change in the hemifield scores. Furthermore, the SCHEIE grading system provides information on the hemifield location of defects, unlike several existing systems, which allows for separate monitoring of the superior and inferior hemifields. Further research is needed to evaluate the application of this grading system to the analysis of glaucoma progression.

Finally, our study showed that the SCHEIE grading system is easy to learn and apply, as demonstrated by the short session needed to train graders and complete grading. The high accuracy of non-physician graders also shows that the system is reproducible and accurate among trained graders, without need for an ophthalmology background. This lends itself to use in research studies, where large-scale grading and categorization of visual fields is required. In the future, the SCHEIE grading system could also lend itself to automated grading.

The SCHEIE grading system has important ramifications for future glaucoma genetic studies. The SCHEIE grading system makes the visual field a quantitative trait, which can then be associated with large numbers of genetic variants that correlate with the development

or progression of glaucoma. Qualitative groupings of patients can also be investigated to see which genes are implicated in different patterns of glaucomatous damage. This information may lead to important therapeutic developments that offer a more tailored approach to treating glaucoma patients based on their specific phenotype. Existing systems, such as the HPA system, often have few broad categories that are difficult to use for this function.

Limitations of the SCHEIE grading system include that it is only compatible with Humphrey Visual Fields (not Octopus, Goldmann, or other types of field tests), as VFI and the points used to score the visual fields are particular to the Humphrey system. VFI is also not as sensitive for early disease [16]. In the future, a modified or equivalent classification that uses parameters unique to another perimeter could be incorporated into the system. The SCHEIE system also depends on the reliability of the test. Finally, the SCHEIE visual field system was developed to objectively analyze visual fields in the research setting. There is a learning curve to applying any new system, including this one. Although we believe that this system lends itself to clinical applications as well, it has not yet been broadly applied.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge and thank Catherine Hutchinson, Jessie Chan, Jin Ju Kim, Dionne May, Sayaka Merriam, Tanisha Moore, Athena Petrides, Aaishah Raquib, Fred Vilson, and Frank Woo for serving as the non-physician graders for this manuscript.

Contributions

PS, EM, AL, and VA conceived the project and designed the grading system. DC, MR, VN, NK and GW contributed to the design. PS and LO conducted accuracy testing. RS and DC drafted the manuscript. JO provided study funding and edited the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

This work was supported by the National Eye Institute, Bethesda, Maryland (Grant #1R01EY023557-01) and the Department of Ophthalmology at the Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. Funds also come from the F.M. Kirby Foundation, Research to Prevent Blindness, The U-Penn Hospital Board of Women Visitors, The Paul and Evanina Bell Mackall Foundation Trust, and the National Eye Institute, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, under eyeGENETM and contract Nos. HHSN260220700001C and HHSN263201200001C. The sponsor or funding organization had no role in the design or conduct of this research.

References

1. Quigley HA, Broman AT (2006) The number of people with glaucoma worldwide in 2010 and 2020. *Br J Ophthalmol* 90: 262-267.
2. Susanna R Jr, Vessani RM (2009) Staging glaucoma patient: why and how? *Open Ophthalmol J* 3: 59-64.
3. Weinreb RN, Khaw PT (2004) Primary open-angle glaucoma. *Lancet* 363: 1711-1720.
4. Michelessi M, Lucenteforte E, Oddone F, Brazzelli M, Parravano M, et al. (2015) Optic nerve head and fibre layer imaging for diagnosing glaucoma. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*: CD008803.
5. Alencar L, Medeiros F (2011) The role of standard automated perimetry and newer functional methods for glaucoma diagnosis and follow-up. *Indian J Ophthalmol* 59: S53-S58.
6. Brusini P, Johnson CA (2007) Staging functional damage in glaucoma: review of different classification methods. *Surv Ophthalmol* 52: 156-179.
7. Hodapp E, Parrish R, Anderson D (1993) *Clinical Decisions in Glaucoma*. The CV Mosby Co, pp. 52-61.
8. Spaeth GL, Lopes JF, Junk AK, Grigorian AP, Henderer J (2006) Systems for staging the amount of optic nerve damage in glaucoma: a critical review and new material. *Surv Ophthalmol* 51: 293-315.
9. Mills RP, Budenz DL, Lee PP, Noecker RJ, Walt JG, et al. (2006) Categorizing the stage of glaucoma from pre-diagnosis to end-stage disease. *Am J Ophthalmol* 141: 24-30.
10. Boland M, Arora K (2011) Comparison of the glaucoma staging system to mean deviation in staging visual fields. *Invest Ophthalmol Visl Sci* 52.
11. [No authors listed] (1994) Advanced Glaucoma Intervention Study. 2. Visual field test scoring and reliability. *Ophthalmology* 101: 1445-1455.
12. Ng M, Sample PA, Pascual JP, Zangwill LM, Girkin CA, et al. (2012) Comparison of visual field severity classification systems for glaucoma. *J Glaucoma* 21: 551-561.
13. Brusini P (1996) Clinical use of a new method for visual field damage classification in glaucoma. *Eur J Ophthalmol* 6: 402-407.
14. Brusini P, Filacorda S (2006) Enhanced Glaucoma Staging System (GSS 2) for classifying functional damage in glaucoma. *J Glaucoma* 15: 40-46.
15. Kanski J, Bowling B (2011) *Glaucoma In: Acquired macular disorders*, Elsevier/Saunders, pp. 305-394.
16. Marvasti AH, Tatham AJ, Zangwill LM, Girkin CA, Liebmann JM, et al. (2013) The relationship between visual field index and estimated number of retinal ganglion cells in glaucoma. *PLoS one* 8: e76590.

Citation: Sankar PS, Keefe LO, Choi D, Salowe R, Miller-Ellis E, et al. (2017) The SCHEIE Visual Field Grading System. *J Clin Exp Ophthalmol* 8: 651. doi:10.4172/2155-9570.1000651

OMICS International: Open Access Publication Benefits & Features

Unique features:

- Increased global visibility of articles through worldwide distribution and indexing
- Showcasing recent research output in a timely and updated manner
- Special issues on the current trends of scientific research

Special features:

- 700+ Open Access Journals
- 50,000+ editorial team
- Rapid review process
- Quality and quick editorial, review and publication processing
- Indexing at major indexing services
- Sharing Option: Social Networking Enabled
- Authors, Reviewers and Editors rewarded with online Scientific Credits
- Better discount for your subsequent articles

Submit your manuscript at: <http://www.omicsonline.org/submit/>