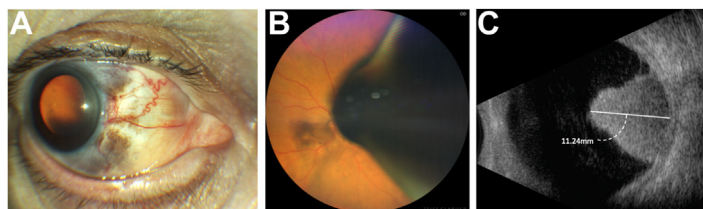


21. Mitchell P, Hourihan F, Sandbach J, Wang JJ. The relationship between glaucoma and myopia: the Blue Mountains Eye Study. *Ophthalmology*. 1999;106:2010–2015.
22. Weih LM, Nanjan M, McCarty CA, Taylor HR. Prevalence and predictors of open-angle glaucoma: results from the visual impairment project. *Ophthalmology*. 2001;108:1966–1972.
23. Wong TY, Klein BE, Klein R, et al. Refractive errors, intraocular pressure, and glaucoma in a white population. *Ophthalmology*. 2003;110:211–217.
24. Suzuki Y, Iwase A, Araie M, et al. Risk factors for open-angle glaucoma in a Japanese population: the Tajimi Study. *Ophthalmology*. 2006;113:1613–1617.
25. Xu L, Wang Y, Wang S, et al. High myopia and glaucoma susceptibility the Beijing Eye Study. *Ophthalmology*. 2007;114:216–220.
26. Jonas JB, Martus P, Budde WM. Anisometropia and degree of optic nerve damage in chronic open-angle glaucoma. *Am J Ophthalmol*. 2002;134:547–551.
27. Wang YX, Panda-Jonas S, Jonas JB. Optic nerve head anatomy in myopia and glaucoma, including parapapillary zones alpha, beta, gamma and delta: histology and clinical features. *Prog Retin Eye Res*. 2021;83:100933.
28. Ren R, Jonas JB, Tian G, et al. Cerebrospinal fluid pressure in glaucoma. A prospective study. *Ophthalmology*. 2010;117:259–266.
29. Jonas JB, Weber P, Nagaoka N, Ohno-Matsui K. Glaucoma in high myopia and parapapillary delta zone. *PLoS One*. 2017;12:e0175120.
30. Bikbov MM, Iakupova EM, Gilmanshin TR, et al. Prevalence and associations of non-glaucomatous optic nerve atrophy in high myopia. The Ural Eye and Medical Study. *Ophthalmology*. 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ophttha.2023.07.014>. S0161-6420(23)00494-3. Online ahead of print.
31. Panda-Jonas S, Auffarth GU, Jonas JB, Jonas RA. Elongation of the retina and ciliary body in dependence of the sagittal eye diameter. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2022;63:18.
32. Jonas RA, Wang YX, Yang H, et al. Optic disc - fovea distance, axial length and parapapillary zones. The Beijing Eye Study 2011. *PLoS One*. 2015;10:e0138701.

Pictures & Perspectives



Ocular Melanocytosis with Uveal Melanoma

A 70-year-old man presented with decreased vision in the left eye. The examination revealed diffuse blue changes to the left sclera, patches of hyperpigmentation, and large conjunctival vessels in the nasal quadrant (A). Additionally, a pigmented intraocular mass abutting the lens (B) was seen nasally. Ultrasound biomicroscopy and B-scan ultrasonography (C) confirmed a ciliary body mass. The blue scleral pigmentation was present since birth; he had no other skin findings. A diagnosis of congenital ocular melanocytosis with a ciliary body melanoma was made. The patient underwent enucleation, and histopathologic evaluation confirmed the melanoma and gene expression profiling demonstrated Class II tumor characteristics (Magnified version of Figure A-C is available online at www.aaojournal.org).

TEDI BEGAJ, MD¹

ANTONIO CAPONE, JR., MD¹

¹Vitreoretinal Surgery, Associated Retinal Consultants, Beaumont Health, Royal Oak, Michigan