ABSTRACT

A method of determining the presence or the absence of a glaucoma risk, including the steps of detecting *in vitro* an allele and/or a genotype of a single nucleotide polymorphism which is located on a 31st base of a base sequence, in a sample from a subject, wherein the base sequence is at least one base sequence selected from the group consisting of base sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs: 203 to 752 or a complementary sequence thereto (step A), and comparing the allele and/or the genotype detected in the step A with at least one of an allele and/or a genotype, containing a high-risk allele, in the base sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs: 203 to 752 (step B). According to the method of the present invention, the level of a progressive risk of glaucoma in a sample donor can be determined by analyzing an allele or a genotype of a single nucleotide polymorphism in the present invention in the sample, so that the sample donor can take a preventive measure of glaucoma, or can receive appropriate treatments, on the basis of this risk.