Goldmann applanation tonometry has enjoyed the status of being the gold standard in tonometry for several years and is the most widely used tonometer in clinical practice. The Goldmann applanation tonometer measures the intraocular pressure by applying a surface area of 100 mm² of corneal tissue. However, central corneal thickness influences a population varies widely from 440 to 640 microns. Due to this wide variation, the measured intraocular pressure is erroneous, particularly when the area on which the pressure is applied is not in contact with the central corneal thickness. When the area is not in contact with the central corneal thickness, the measured intraocular pressure is measured erroneously. In the study performed at Southern College of Optometry (Bhavsar et al., IOVS 2004), which showed that there was a systematic variation in the intraocular pressure measured using the Goldmann applanation tonometer with variations of central corneal thickness. The study observed that the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously in eyes with thinner than average central corneal thickness. In this study, the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously. In the study performed at Southern College of Optometry (Bhavsar et al., IOVS 2004), which showed that there was a systematic variation in the intraocular pressure measured using the Goldmann applanation tonometer with variations of central corneal thickness. The study observed that the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously in eyes with thinner than average central corneal thickness. In this study, the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously. In the study performed at Southern College of Optometry (Bhavsar et al., IOVS 2004), which showed that there was a systematic variation in the intraocular pressure measured using the Goldmann applanation tonometer with variations of central corneal thickness. The study observed that the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously in eyes with thinner than average central corneal thickness. In this study, the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously. In the study performed at Southern College of Optometry (Bhavsar et al., IOVS 2004), which showed that there was a systematic variation in the intraocular pressure measured using the Goldmann applanation tonometer with variations of central corneal thickness. The study observed that the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously in eyes with thinner than average central corneal thickness. In this study, the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously. In the study performed at Southern College of Optometry (Bhavsar et al., IOVS 2004), which showed that there was a systematic variation in the intraocular pressure measured using the Goldmann applanation tonometer with variations of central corneal thickness. The study observed that the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously in eyes with thinner than average central corneal thickness. In this study, the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously. In the study performed at Southern College of Optometry (Bhavsar et al., IOVS 2004), which showed that there was a systematic variation in the intraocular pressure measured using the Goldmann applanation tonometer with variations of central corneal thickness. The study observed that the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously in eyes with thinner than average central corneal thickness. In this study, the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously. In the study performed at Southern College of Optometry (Bhavsar et al., IOVS 2004), which showed that there was a systematic variation in the intraocular pressure measured using the Goldmann applanation tonometer with variations of central corneal thickness. The study observed that the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously in eyes with thinner than average central corneal thickness. In this study, the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously. In the study performed at Southern College of Optometry (Bhavsar et al., IOVS 2004), which showed that there was a systematic variation in the intraocular pressure measured using the Goldmann applanation tonometer with variations of central corneal thickness. The study observed that the intraocular pressure is measured erroneously in eyes with thinner than average central corneal thickness.