The phacotrabeculectomy study group comprised 5 women and 13 men (mean age 74.8 standard deviation (SD) 7.9) and the trabeculectomy only group comprised 6 men and 12 women (mean age 63.7 and SD of 10.8). 3- and 1-month follow-up was available for 11 patients and 15 patients respectively in the phacotrabeculectomy group and 15 and 17 respectively for the trabeculectomy group. We observed a significant difference (P = 0.44) in the postoperative VA at three months; phacotrabeculectomy patients improved -0.20 LogMAR units compared to no change (0.04 LogMAR units) in the trabeculectomy only group (P = 0.044). IOP was significantly lower (P = 0.0036 and P = 0.05 at the 1- and 3-month mark respectively) in the trabeculectomy-only group (-13.6 mmHg and -12.5 mmHg compared to -5.4 mmHg and -6.95 mmHg). Regarding CCT, the trabeculectomy only group at 1 and 3 months did not present significant differences (-9.8 µm compared to -2.3 µm with a P value of 0.76). There was no significant difference in the ECC between the two groups (P = 0.14), however, there was a tendency to a decrease in ECC in the phacotrabeculectomy group that is worth noting (-335 against -29 cells) 1 month after surgery. There were no differences in MCCS or H% at the 1- and 3-month postoperative marks in our study.