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### Cataracts induced by neodymium–yttrium-aluminum-garnet laser lysis of vitreous floaters (see page 709)

The authors highlight the formation of cataracts with posterior capsular compromise—after neodymium–yttrium-aluminum-garnet (Nd:YAG) laser vitreolysis for symptomatic vitreous floaters—a potentially serious and undesirable complication of the procedure.

### Vitrectomy with and without encircling band for pseudophakic retinal detachment: VIPER Study Report No. 2—main results (see page 712)

Additional scleral buckling is not superior to vitrectomy alone in pseudophakic retinal detachment. Sutureless surgery is not inferior to 20 G vitrectomy.

### The role of internal limiting membrane peeling in epiretinal membrane surgery: a randomized controlled trial (see page 719)

This two-centre, randomised, controlled clinical trial compared the anatomical and functional outcomes after primary idiopathic epiretinal membrane peeling with or without internal limiting membrane peeling. The result suggests that ILM peeling in ERM surgery does not improve visual outcome at 12 months.

### Prevalence and predictors of metamorphopsia after successful rhegmatogenous retinal detachment surgery: a cross-sectional, comparative study (see page 725)

The prevalence of metamorphopsia after successful rhegmatogenous retinal detachment surgery was 46.58% in this cross-sectional study. Younger age at diagnoses, macular involvement in the RRD, the presence of sub-retinal fluid and disrupted external limiting membrane are independent predictors of metamorphopsia.

### Long-term functional results following vitrectomy for advanced retinopathy of prematurity (see page 730)

Lens-sparing vitrectomy and combined lensectomy and vitrectomy for stage 4A ROP may have favourable anatomic results leading to functional vision in the longterm. Outcomes are acceptable for stages 4B and poor for stage 5 ROP.

### Trends over time in the incidence of congenital anophthalmia, microphthalmia and orbital malformation in England: database study (see page 735)

This study shows trends over time, 1999–2011, in incidence rates of congenital anophthalmia, microphthalmia and orbital malformations in England. There was no systematic change in incidence rates.

### Maximal levator resection in unilateral congenital ptosis with poor levator function (see page 740)

Maximal levator resection is an effective procedure for treatment of unilateral severe congenital ptosis with poor levator function, which provides excellent long-term surgical and cosmetic outcomes.

### Episcleral brachytherapy of uveal melanoma: role of intraoperative echographic confirmation (see page 747)

Intraoperative echographic confirmation of plaque placement is associated with a decreased rate of early tumour recurrence following episcleral brachytherapy for uveal melanoma.

### Lack of differences in the regional variation of oxygen saturation in larger retinal vessels in diabetic maculopathy and proliferative diabetic retinopathy (see page 752)

The authors observed high oxygen saturation in macular than peripheral venules. The regional variation in oxygen saturation in the larger retinal vessels is similar in diabetic patients with vision threatening retinopathy and normals.

### Short-term efficacy of intravitreal aflibercept depending on angiographic classification of polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (see page 758)

Polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy was classified into two angiographic subtypes: Polypoidal choroidal neovascularization; and idiopathic polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy. Each was characterised by distinct baseline features and the former showed better response to aflibercept than the latter.

### Choroidal thickness in non-neovascular versus neovascular age-related macular degeneration: a fellow eye comparative study (see page 764)

This study described significant thicker sub-foveal and temporal choroid in

non-neovascular age related macular degeneration eyes when compared with neovascular fellow eyes. The choroid was thicker at earlier stages of non-neovascular age related macular degeneration.

### Pilot evaluation of short-term changes in macular pigment and retinal sensitivity in different phenotypes of early age-related macular degeneration after carotenoid supplementation (see page 770)

Patients with reticular pseudodrusen showed lower macular pigment optical density than control subjects and patients with druse. Ocular hypotensive effect n. After carotenoid supplementation, macular pigment optical density significantly increased only in reticular pseudodrusen and not in drusen. These findings suggest a different pathophysiology for reticular pseudodrusen as compared with medium/large drusen.

### Association between outer retinal alterations and microvascular changes in intermediate stage age-related macular degeneration: an optical coherence tomography angiography study (see page 774)

In eyes affected by intermediate AMD and showing signs predicting geographic atrophy, the optical coherence tomography angiography shows a reduced vessel density in the superficial plexus.

### Vascular abnormalities in patients with Stargardt disease assessed with optical coherence tomography angiography (see page 780)

Vascular abnormalities in patients with Stargardt disease evaluated by means of optical coherence tomography angiography involve the superficial, the deep retinal plexuses and the choriocapillaris, especially in patients with macular atrophy.

### Changes in subfoveal choroidal thickness and reduction of serum levels of vascular endothelial growth factor in patients with POEMS syndrome (see page 786)

Together with the reduction in the serum level of vascular endothelial growth factor, the choroidal thickness was also reduced significantly after thalidomide treatment in patients with polyneuropathy, organomegaly, endocrinopathy,

monoclonal gammopathy, and skin changes syndrome.

### **Morphological and functional changes in recalcitrant diabetic macular oedema after intravitreal dexamethasone implant (see page 791)**

An improvement in visual outcome was observed with a dexamethasone implant in patients with recalcitrant diabetic macular oedema. The pre-treatment status of the outer segment retinal layers is associated with the functional results.

### **Ocular hypotensive effect of the novel EP3/FP agonist ONO-9054 versus Xalatan: results of a 28-day, double masked, randomised study (see page 796)**

In a comparison of ONO-9054 and Xalatan, there were greater benefits from ONO-9054 in percentage reduction in IOP and achievement of target IOP, in association with a more persistent reduction in IOP.

### **Treatment patterns and medication adherence of glaucoma patients in South Korea (see page 801)**

27.4% of patients were not adherent to their glaucoma therapy. The risk of non-adherence was greater in male than female subjects and those with a higher daily frequency of administration.

### **Characteristics and variations of in vivo Schlemm's canal and collector channel microstructures in enhanced-depth imaging optical coherence tomography (see page 808)**

In vivo Schlemm's canal and collector channel microstructure, when characterised in detail using high-resolution imaging, varies considerably among healthy individuals and among regions of the canal. Schlemm's canal was observed to be larger with more collector channels nasally than temporally.

### **Transcutaneous periorbital electrical stimulation in the treatment of dry eye (see page 814)**

High frequency and low-power transcutaneous electrical stimulation improved dry eye symptoms and reduced the number of applications of artificial tears in the long term.

### **Optimising keratoplasty for Peters' anomaly in infants using spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (see page 820)**

This case series describes preoperative in vivo spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) features in infants with Peters' anomaly. SD-OCT imaging has important implications for categorising Peters' anomaly and optimising surgical intervention in order to avoid unnecessary surgical procedures, intraoperative iris, and lenticular injuries.

### **Outcome of allo simple limbal epithelial transplantation (alloSLET) in the early stage of ocular chemical injury (see page 828)**

Allo simple limbal epithelial transplantation might have a role in severe grade ocular chemical burns to alter the short and long term outcome.

### **New Zealand trends in corneal transplantation over the 25 years 1991–2015 (see page 834)**

Data from the New Zealand National Eye Bank demonstrate shifting trends in indications and techniques of corneal transplantation over the last 25 years reflective of the unique corneal disease and population characteristics in New Zealand.

### **The natural history of corneal topographic progression of keratoconus after age 30 years in non-contact lens wearers (see page 839)**

This longitudinal study reveals that significant progression of keratoconus may occur at an older age in those who have never worn contact lenses, in up to 1 in three individuals older than 30 years.

### **Ultrastructural study of peripheral and central stroma of keratoconus cornea (see page 845)**

In keratoconus cornea, peripheral stromal lamellae were thinner than the central stromal lamellae. Undulations were severe in the posterior stroma. The emergence of undulations were observed just above the Descemet's membrane.