



Highlights from this issue

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***Acanthamoeba* keratitis: confirmation of the UK outbreak and a prospective case-control study identifying contributing risk factors (see page 1621)**

There has been a threefold increase in *Acanthamoeba* keratitis among contact lens users in South East England since 2010–2011. Risk factors include oxipol disinfection and lens contamination by water. Public health education could reduce the incidence.

A leap forward in the treatment of *Pythium insidiosum* keratitis (see page 1629)

Compared to poor outcomes in a large cohort of patients with *P. insidiosum* keratitis treated with antifungals, a pilot group treated with antibacterial antibiotics (topical linezolid and topical with systemic azithromycin) showed a promisingly favourable outcome.

Progressive idiopathic unilateral corneal endothelial failure of unknown aetiology in phakic eyes (see page 1634)

A series of 11 patients are described with unilateral corneal endothelial dysfunction (after a mean of 6.85 years of follow-up) that did not match established clinical entities despite extensive investigations. The keratopathy was progressive. Medical treatment was not beneficial, with 72% eventually requiring corneal transplantation.

Simple limbal epithelial transplantation (SLET) in failed cultivated limbal epithelial transplantation (CLET) for unilateral chronic ocular burns (see page 1640)

SLET is effective in restoring the ocular surface stability and improving visual acuity in eyes with recurrent limbal stem cell deficiency after primary failed CLET.

Deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty: dissection plane with viscoelastic and air can be different (see page 1646)

Injection of air or viscoelastic during deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty often do not separate tissue in similar planes. A large intrastromal cavity, which can be confused with a type-1 big bubble can occur with viscoelastic.

Blindness, low vision and cataract surgery outcome among adults in Hohhot of inner Mongolia: a rapid assessment of avoidable blindness (RAAB) study (see page 1653)

Compared with other RAAB studies in China, the prevalence of blindness in Hohhot was lower. Cataract was the leading cause of blindness and the principle barrier for cataract surgery was lack of awareness of cataract.

Clear lens extraction for the management of primary angle closure glaucoma: surgical technique and refractive outcomes in the EAGLE cohort (see page 1658)

A refractive error of at least 1 diopter occurred in 15% of participants undergoing clear lens extraction for angle closure glaucoma in the EAGLE trial. Vision and refractive error remained stable over 36 months.

Twenty-year outcomes in newly diagnosed glaucoma patients: mortality and visual function (see page 1663)

Approximately, two-thirds of patients with glaucoma die within 20 years of diagnosis (median survival time 16 years). The overall goal of preventing visual handicap can be achieved in most patients with modern therapeutic options.

Factors predicting the success of trabeculectomy bleb enhancement with needling (see page 1667)

In a 10-year series of 196 needling procedures, 53% avoided further surgery or glaucoma medication. Success was predictable: needling was most effective when performed aggressively in the early post-operative period.

Adalimumab for the treatment of refractory active and inactive non-infectious uveitis (see page 1672)

Adalimumab therapy was associated with an improvement in intraocular inflammation and a reduction in the corticosteroid burden in patients with refractory non-infectious uveitis managed in a tertiary hospital setting.

Assessment of choroidal blood flow using laser speckle flowgraphy (see page 1679)

We present a novel approach to measure blood flow in choroidal vessels based on laser speckle flowgraphy which may become a useful tool in the study of

choroidal perfusion abnormalities in ocular disease.

Optical coherence tomography angiography in pseudophakic cystoid macular oedema compared to diabetic macular oedema: qualitative and quantitative evaluation of retinal vasculature (see page 1684)

This study was conducted to describe quantitative and qualitative optical coherence tomography angiography retinal abnormalities of pseudophakic cystoid macular oedema eyes before and after pharmacological resolution, compared with diabetic macular oedema and normal eyes.

Prevalence of age-related macular degeneration associated genetic risk factors and 4-year progression data in the Irish population (see page 1691)

In a population cohort study of 4473 participants, both complement factor H and age-related maculopathy susceptibility 2 risk alleles were significantly associated with age-related macular degeneration (AMD) in the Irish population, with 23% progressing to a higher grade of AMD in 4 years.

Yellow (577 nm) micropulse laser versus half-dose verteporfin photodynamic therapy in eyes with chronic central serous chorioretinopathy. Results of the Pan American Collaborative Retina Study (PACORES) group (see page 1696)

Both photodynamic therapy (PDT) and micropulse (MP) laser were found to be effective in reducing the subretinal fluid in eyes with chronic central serous chorioretinopathy. However, MP laser appears to have a more beneficial functional effect than PDT.

Posterior scleral reinforcement using genipin-crosslinked sclera for macular hole retinal detachment in highly myopic eyes (see page 1701)

Posterior scleral reinforcement using genipin-crosslinked sclera can effectively treat macular hole retinal detachments in highly myopic eyes with good anatomical and functional outcomes

Primary photodynamic therapy with verteporfin for pigmented posterior pole cT1a choroidal melanoma: a 3-year retrospective analysis (see page 1705)

A success rate of 62% was observed in a cohort of 26 patients (26 eyes) undergoing

primary photodynamic therapy for pigmented posterior pole cT1a choroidal melanoma after an average of 27 months follow-up.

The incidence, risk factors and severity of retinopathy of prematurity in Turkey (TR-ROP study): a prospective, multicentre study in 69 neonatal intensive care units (see page 1711)

In a prospective cohort study of 6115 infants at risk of retinopathy of prematurity, 6.7% required treatment. Screening criteria for retinopathy of prematurity in Turkey of gestational age <34 weeks or birth weight <1700 g seem to be appropriate and are wider than in developed countries.

Overestimation of hyperopia with autorefraction compared to retinoscopy under cycloplegia in school-age children (see page 1717)

The sphere and cylinder values obtained in clinic with cycloplegic autorefraction can be

reliable, and if the child is cooperative for proper fixation, the results of cycloplegic autorefraction can be used directly for the glass prescription.

A 14-year case series of eyelid sebaceous gland carcinoma in Chinese patients and review of management (see page 1723)

The American Joint Committee on Cancer staging for eyelid sebaceous gland carcinoma correlates with lymph node metastasis and survival in Chinese patients. Older age and no initial misdiagnosis are associated with shorter disease-free survival.

Population-based incidence of conjunctival tumours in Olmsted County, Minnesota, USA (see page 1728)

In a population-based study, the incidence of conjunctival tumours increased between 1980 and 2015. Most tumours (94%) were benign and there was only one

fatality from conjunctival melanoma over a 35-year period.

Analysis of multiple genetic loci reveals MPDZ-NF1B rs1324183 as a putative genetic marker for keratoconus (see page 1735)

In this study, the SNP rs1324183 in MPDZ-NF1B was associated with keratoconus, especially the severe form, and was correlated with the corneal parameters in keratoconus.

Fundus examination of 199 851 newborns by digital imaging in China: a multicenter cross-sectional study (see page 1741)

In a cross-sectional study of wide field imaging of almost 200 000 neonates across several centres in China, 9% were found to have fundus abnormalities, suggesting that fundus imaging may be useful in neonates.