



# Highlights from this issue

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**Silicone oil versus gas tamponade for primary rhegmatogenous retinal detachment treated successfully with a propensity score analysis: Japan retinal detachment registry (see page 1044)**

Propensity score analysis of eyes with rhegmatogenous retinal detachment showed that postoperative vision was worse in eyes treated once with silicone oil than with gas, even after completely successful surgery.

**Testing the performance of risk prediction models to determine progression to referable diabetic retinopathy in an Irish type 2 diabetes cohort (see page 1051)**

Prediction models developed to determine the risk of progression to referable diabetic retinopathy were tested in an Irish cohort of people with type 2 diabetes; found to perform similarly and at an acceptable level.

**Epidemiological characteristics and clinical course of eyelid squamous cell carcinoma patients from a large tertiary centre between 2009 and 2020 (see page 1057)**

The authors' results add new negative and positive predictors (eg, regarding tumour location) and validate known negative prognostic factors for disease-specific survival of eyelid squamous cell carcinoma. This could aid in improving future patient outcomes.

**The impact of incident age-related macular degeneration and associated vision loss on vision-related quality of life (see page 1063)**

Incident late age-related macular degeneration was associated with significant decrements in the Reading, Mobility and Emotional domains of vision-related quality of life, with change in presenting visual acuity contributing only minimally to these decrements.

**The two-year add-on effect of using low concentration atropine in poor responders to orthokeratology in myopic children (see page 1069)**

For poor responders to orthokeratology, 2 years of add-on low concentration atropine does not slow axial elongation as compared with orthokeratology mono-therapy.

**Morphologic features and prognostic significance of multi-layered pigment epithelium detachment in age-related macular degeneration (see page 1073)**

In patients with neovascular age-related macular degeneration, the visual prognosis may differ depending on the presence of a hyper-reflective band in multi-layered pigment epithelium detachment accompanied by a prechorioidal cleft.

**Development and evaluation of a deep learning model for the detection of multiple fundus diseases based on colour fundus photography (see page 1079)**

We developed and evaluated an appropriate deep learning system for the detection of 12 major fundus diseases. This could be used for the detection of multiple fundus diseases in real clinical scenarios and large-scale screening.

**Real-world experience of using cyclosporin-A 0.1% in the management of ocular surface inflammatory diseases (see page 1087)**

Based on our real-world experience with 463 patients, topical ciclosporin provided successful control of a range of ocular surface inflammatory diseases in 74% of the patients, with 16% reporting significant drug intolerance.

**Incidence of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment in France from 2010 to 2016: seasonal and geographical variations (see page 1093)**

This nationwide French study found a high hospital incidence rate of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment (RRD) over 7 years. The incidence rate of RRD fluctuated significantly depending on the month and the geographical location.

**Investigating the clinical usefulness of definitions of progression with 10-2 visual field (see page 1098)**

The specificities of guided progression analysis definition and cluster-based definition with the Humphrey field analyser 10-2 test were 99.6% and 99.8%, respectively. A new hybrid definition resulted in 95.5% specificity and higher sensitivity than both methods.

**Progression of myopia in children and teenagers: a nationwide longitudinal study (see page 1104)**

In this prospective study including myopic children, myopia progressed more in those aged 7 to 9 and 10 to 12 years at baseline ( $-0.40$  Diopter and  $-0.41$  D respectively), among girls ( $-0.35$  D) and in those with higher myopia at baseline.

**Myopia control effect of defocus incorporated multiple segments (DIMS) spectacle lens in Chinese children: results of a 3-year follow-up study (see page 1110)**

Following a 2 year myopia control trial using the DIMS lens, both the original treatment group and the original control group wore DIMS lenses for a further 12 months. Myopia progression slowed in the original control group during this period. Both groups exhibited less myopia progression than a historical control group wearing single vision lenses.

**Longitudinal visual field variability and the ability to detect glaucoma progression in black and white individuals (see page 1115)**

In this large clinical cohort, Black patients had higher levels of visual field variability compared with White patients, which led to a delay in identification of progression of glaucoma in Black patients in simulation models.

**Prevalence of glaucoma in the Lao People's Democratic Republic: the Vientiane Eye Study (see page 1121)**

The population-based estimate of the prevalence of glaucoma in the population 40 years of age or older in Vientiane Province, Lao People's Democratic Republic is 1.54%, approximately equally distributed across open-angle and angle-closure disease.

**Retinal vascular bed area on ultra-widefield fluorescein angiography indicates the severity of diabetic retinopathy (see page 1126)**

Ultra-wide field fluorescein angiography enables a global assessment of the retinal vascular bed area computed in  $\text{mm}^2$  by correcting distortion. This may provide a novel biomarker indicating the severity of diabetic retinopathy.

### **Three-year OCT predictive factors of disease recurrence in eyes with successfully treated myopic choroidal neovascularisation (see page 1132)**

Structural OCT may be useful to identify risk factors for disease recurrence in eyes with successfully treated myopic CNV.

### **Extension study of the safety and efficacy of CLS-TA for treatment of macular oedema associated with non-infectious uveitis (MAGNOLIA) (see page 1139)**

The MAGNOLIA study demonstrated that the safety and efficacy of CLS-TA were maintained for up to 24 weeks after the close of the PEACHTREE study

### **Better visual outcome associated with early vitrectomy in management of endophthalmitis (see page 1145)**

In this retrospective study of 290 subjects with endophthalmitis, early vitrectomy (within 24 hours) was performed in 28.3% of subjects and was associated with better visual outcomes at 9 months.

### **Predicting the safety zone for steroid-induced ocular hypertension induced by intravitreal dexamethasone implantation (see page 1150)**

We developed a nomogram that predicts steroid-induced ocular hypertension risk. Intravitreal steroid treatments can be prescribed safely to patients within the safety zone but with caution to patients with high nomogram scores.

### **Reliability of telemedicine for real-time paediatric ophthalmology consultations (see page 1157)**

Real-time telemedicine is non-inferior to gold standard in-person examinations, making it a reliable tool for diagnosing and managing paediatric eye conditions in a collaborative care model.

### **Foveal structure and visual function in nanophthalmos and posterior microphthalmos (see page 1164)**

This study reveals that demographic, clinical and imaging parameters have a significant impact on visual acuity in nanophthalmos or posterior

microphthalmos. It might give further insights into the pathophysiology, foveal development and emmetropisation.

### **One-year efficacy of spectacle lenses with aspherical lenslets in controlling myopia (see page 1171)**

Compared with single-vision spectacle lenses, spectacle lenses with rings of contiguous aspherical lenslets significantly slowed myopia progression over 12 months, and lenslets with higher asphericity had a greater effect on controlling myopia.

### **Twelve-month outcomes of ranibizumab versus aflibercept for macular oedema in branch retinal vein occlusion: data from the FRB! registry (see page 1178)**

Aflibercept and ranibizumab were equally effective at improving vision following branch retinal vein occlusion over 12 months in real-world practice. Aflibercept was superior in reducing macular thickness and achieving inactivity earlier than ranibizumab