Highlights from this issue

doi:10.1136/bjophthalmol-2016-308619

Keith Barton, James Chodosh, Jost Jonas, *Editors in Chief*

Palestine *et al* (*see page 453*)
In 46 eyes that underwent vitreous taps for endophthalmitis, the authors did not observe a difference in the rate of culture positivity between taps performed with 25-27 gauge versus 30 gauge needles.

Singh *et al* (*see page 456*)
Diagnostic and prognostic yield of fine-needle aspiration biopsy of uveal melanoma was 92% and 85% respectively. Positivity was significantly correlated with biopsy and tumour size with low risk of vision threatening complications (2%).

Bechrakis *et al* (*see page 463*)
Neoadjuvant proton beam irradiation was associated with a reduction in local recurrence after transscleral resection of large uveal melanomas. Additional vitreoretinal surgery was frequently required in the presented series. The majority of patients avoided enucleation and blindness.

Charitoudis *et al* (*see page 468*)
Using RT-PCR, surgical manipulation did not appear to have a measurable contribution to the haematgoenous spread of melanoma

Namba *et al* (*see page 473*)
Choroidal thickening was detected during anterior segment recurrences of Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease by enhanced depth imaging optical coherence tomography, and this thickening was observed prior to the active episode.

Arevalo *et al* (*see page 478*)
Pars plana vitrectomy with posterior hyaloid detachment and light laser application at the temporal edge of the optic disc, provided similar functional and anatomic outcomes compared to vitrectomy with detachment of the posterior hyaloid without laser photocoagulation.

Methner *et al* (*see page 484*)
A novel OCT segmentation algorithm for measuring retinal layer thickness after optic neuritis validates against manual methods.

Adam *et al* (*see page 491*)
The 12-line radial is as equally sensitive as the 25-line raster spectral-domain optical coherence tomography scan pattern for detecting intraretinal/subretinal fluid in neovascular age-related macular degeneration

Carrigan *et al* (*see page 495*)
GNAT1, a gene not previously associated with retinal degeneration, is implicated in late-onset retinitis pigmentosa with lifelong night blindness.

Reddy *et al* (*see page 501*)
The authors observed no threshold level of serum insulin-like growth factor 1 at any time point between 31 and 33 weeks in premature babies from an ethnically diverse population that could be used to exclude a large number of babies from retinopathy screening. Ethnic differences were also found in that increase in serum IGF level was lower in black babies.

El-dairi *et al* (*see page 505*)
Visual and Optical Coherence Tomography Outcomes in Pediatric Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension. High papilloedema at presentation was identified as a poor prognostic indictor for visual recovery.

Levin *et al* (*see page 510*)
Optic nerve tortuosity or thickening may be early signs of optic pathway glioma development in children with neurofibromatosis type-1. The authors observed an increased risk of glioma development in patients with baseline tortuosity, but not nerve thickening.

Liu *et al* (*see page 515*)
In a population-based study, the prevalence of amblyopia and strabismus in preschool children in Eastern China were identified as 1.20% and 5.65%, respectively.

Ozen Tunay *et al* (*see page 520*)
The Turkish version of "25-item Cardiff Visual Ability Questionnaire for Children" was observed to be a valid, reliable and unidimensional scale to measure the visual ability in Turkish partially sighted children.

Tailor *et al* (*see page 525*)
The key clinical features of this life-threatening condition are reported in a retrospective series of Fronto-orbital mucocoele and orbital involvement in occult obstructive frontal sinus disease.

Vass *et al* (*see page 531*)
Disc fovea angle does not reduce intersubject variability of circumpapillary retinal nerve fibre layer thickness.

Kaushik *et al* (*see page 537*)
The role of IOP fluctuation is often overlooked while managing glaucoma. Postural fluctuation may be an additional factor that may explain severity of glaucoma damage.

Sng *et al* (*see page 542*)
Angle width increased after laser iridoplasty, which was significantly greater when compared to medical treatment in eyes with acute angle closure.

Kammerdiener *et al* (*see page 549*)
Independent of the preoperative diagnoses, eyes that did not retain a soft contact lens were more likely to develop postoperative complications following keratoprosthesis implantation.

Jhanji *et al* (*see page 553*)
Femtosecond-LASIK was observed to more predictably correct astigmatism in eyes with low to moderate myopic astigmatism when compared with Small-incision lenticule extraction. Alignment of treatment was more variable in Small-incision lenticule extraction.

Tan *et al* (*see page 560*)
Review of 116 non-glaucomatous patients with sequential bilateral cataract extractions eyes showed sustained intraocular pressure (IOP) decrease in surgical compared to fellow (control) eye. Surgery in fellow eye resulted in IOP decrease of similar magnitude.

Yamamoto *et al* (*see page 565*)
The authors observed that the mechanism of apparent accommodation varies depending on the presence and direction of astigmatism in eyes with monofocal intraocular lenses after cataract surgery.

Bhogal *et al* (*see page 572*)
Cell by cell viability assessment supports the use of a peel technique in DMEK.

Zhang *et al* (*see page 579*)
Aqueous humor concentrations of inflammatory cytokines interleukin 1-beta, interleukin 6, and prostaglandin E2 were significantly higher in eyes with femtosecond laser-assisted cataract surgery.