CT measurement had a negative correlation with disease duration but lacked correlation with active disease. There was a trend towards more severe fundus changes associated with a thinner choroid. Clinical significance of these observations remains to be determined.

**OCT IN RETINOBLASTOMA**
Rootman et al report clinical and morphologic correlation of 22 retinoblastoma intraocular lesions (16 patients) that were imaged with spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD OCT). Small lesions were localized to the middle retinal layers. In conjunction with indirect ophthalmoscopy, SD OCT imaging can assist in diagnosis of new lesions, monitoring response to laser therapy, and identify edge recurrences.

**SUBCONJUNCTIVAL BEVACIZUMAB INDUCES REGRESSION OF CORNEAL NEOVASCULARISATION**
Petsoglou et al evaluated the off-label use of subconjunctival bevacizumab in 30 patients with recent-onset for corneal neovascularisation (CoNV) randomly assigned into a doublemasked placebo-controlled trial. Each eye received three 0.1 ml injections containing either 2.5 mg bevacizumab or 0.9% saline at monthly intervals. Dexamethasone 0.1% drops were used four times a day for the first month. The intervention was well tolerated. The mean area of CoNV reduced by $-36\%$ in the 15 eyes that received bevacizumab compared with an increase of 90% in the control group. Visual acuity, central corneal thickness, intraocular pressure and endothelial cell counts were similar between groups.

**AIR VERSUS GAS TAMPOONADE IN RETINAL DETACHMENT SURGERY**
Tan et al compared the outcome of air tamponade (128 eyes) with sulphur hexafluoride 20% gas tamponade (318 eyes) in primary vitrectomy for the treatment of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment. Cases with inferior retinal breaks were excluded. Overall, retina was attached after a single operation in 85% of cases. Eyes treated with air (81%) or gas (87%) had similar success rate. Sub-analysis revealed that in eyes with retinal detachment that involved the inferior quadrants, primary success rate was significantly lower with air tamponade (67%) compared to gas tamponade (87%). Further prospective study is needed to confirm these observations.
Highlights from this issue

Arun Singh and Harminder Dua

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