Highlights from this issue

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Semoun *et al* (*see page 1028*)
In a retrospective descriptive study of 30 patients, en face OCT imaging using SD-OCT was observed to be an easy, reproducible and non-invasive tool to visualise and to understand retinal and choroidal changes in PCV.

Kim *et al* (*see page 1035*)
In an observational, comparative study of 134 patients with idiopathic ERM and 63 healthy controls, temporal peripapillary retinal nerve fiber layer thickness was significantly greater, especially when the ERM extended into the peripapillary area.

Gopinath *et al* (*see page 1041*)
Metabolic syndrome is independently associated with narrower retinal arterioles among those at high risk of CAD. This may reflect the influence of elevated blood pressure, obesity, and dyslipidemia, a process possibly mediated by endothelial dysfunction.

Liakopoulos *et al* (*see page 1047*)
In a case-control study of 622 individuals, extramacular drusen are highly associated with age-related macular degeneration, but not with the Complement Factor H or Age-related Macular Degeneration Susceptible 2 genotypes. Subjects with solitary presence of extramacular drusen may serve as controls in studies evaluating age-related macular degeneration risk factors.

Frenkel *et al* (*see page 1052*)
In the HARBOR study, the difference between baseline best-corrected visual acuity measured under standard and low luminance conditions was a potent predictor of visual acuity response to ranibizumab in patients with wet age-related macular degeneration.

Hsu *et al* (*see page 1058*)
Endophthalmitis rates following intravitreal anti-vascular endothelial growth factor injections vary according to the indication for the injection. Patients with neovascular age-related macular degeneration or diabetic macular edema may be at a higher risk than patients with retinal vein occlusion.

Foster *et al* (*see page 1062*)
In a retrospective study of 500 patients with scleritis, of whom 14 had granulomatosis with polyangitis, the presence of necrotising changes or corneal involvement in the setting of scleral inflammation was observed to be highly suggestive of an underlying systemic vasculitis.

Joon Young Hyon *et al* (*see page 1066*)
In a retrospective study of patients with necrotising scleritis at 11 tertiary care centres, treated with immunosuppressive agents, the efficacy of cyclophosphamide was comparable to that of other agents, but a higher percentage discontinued treatment because of side effects.

Doycheva *et al* (*see page 1071*)
Mycophenolate sodium seems to be an effective and well tolerated drug for the treatment of children with chronic non-infectious uveitis.

Creuzot-Garcher *et al* (*see page 1076*)
This randomized trial compared the adjunctive effect of early or delayed intravitreal (IVT) injection of betamethasone in the management of presumed endophthalmitis after cataract surgery without showing any difference in visual acuity at one year.

Goel *et al* (*see page 1081*)
Spontaneous lens capsule rupture can occur in hypermature cataracts resulting in dislocation of the nucleus or lens absorption. The final visual outcome following surgical intervention is good, except when associated with corneal decompensation, glaucoma, severe uveitis.

Lu *et al* (*see page 1087*)
In a series of 19 patients with spherophakia and secondary glaucoma, both phacoemulsification wth capsular tension ring, intraocular lens implant and lensectomy with scleral-fixated intraocular lens implant were observed to be effective at lowering the IOP and enhancing visual acuity.

Duignan *et al* (*see page 1093*)
In 31 patients implanted with the Boston keratoprosthesis with follow-up ranging from 2 to 110 months, 50% of patients maintained a best-corrected visual acuity of at least 6/12.

Mansour *et al* (*see page 1098*)
Out of twelve cases implanted with BrightOcular cosmetic color iris implant, eleven developed intractable uveitis, glaucoma and/or corneal decompensation.

Mittal *et al* (*see page 1102*)
In a series of 4 children who underwent simple limbal epithelial transplantation for severe unilateral chemical burns, 3 were successful and one was partially sucessful.

Low *et al* (*see page 1109*)
A retrospective review of pre-school vision screening outcomes found that socioeconomic deprivation and poor home and family environment are associated with higher failure rates of preschool vision screening.

Chen *et al* (*see page 1114*)
In 62 myopic children assigned to wear single vision lenses followed by progressive addition lenses, the lens type and near phoria state affected near vision posture. During reading, myopic esophoric children used a lower portion of their progressive addition lenses compared with exophoric children, resulting in a greater addition power.

Pilling *et al* (*see page 1118*)
The Bradford Visual Function Box is a novel tool which provides reliable and repeatable information about the functional vision of children with severe and complex learning disability.

Fotouhi *et al* (*see page 1122*)
This population based study of 5–90 year olds found differences between cycloplegic and subjective refraction in all age groups. While subjective refraction can be reliable in myopes, it is less reliable in hyperopes.

Meyer *et al* (*see page 1128*)
This prospective cohort study found that Humphrey visual field testing induced significantly more anxiety compared to Heidelberg Retinal Tomography and this was associated with worsening test reliability.

Januleviciene *et al* (*see page 1134*)
Normal tension glaucoma patients with lower intracranial pressure were found to have decreased neuroretinal rim area and reduced blood flow of ophthalmic artery.

Murdoch *et al* (*see page 1139*)
Self-measurement using Icare Home showed good agreement with Goldmann applanation tonometry. Icare Home self-measurement was well accepted and reliable results obtained by 3 in 4 subjects, suggesting potential use for home measurement of intraocular pressure.

Siah *et al* (*see page 1144*)
Temple-related problems that arise after a lateral wall rim-sparing orbital decompression can be surgically corrected.

Thuret *et al* (*see page 1151*)
In an in vitro study, dextrans were delivered into organ cultured corneal endothelial cells by femtosecond laser-activated nanoparticles at a rate that was high for a non-viral method.