



Highlights from this issue

doi:10.1136/bjophthalmol-2018-313315

Keith Barton, James Chodosh, Jost B Jonas, *Editors in chief*

Non-incisional eyelid everting suture technique for treating lower lid epiblepharon (see page 1504)

Non-incisional eyelid everting sutures can be useful in patients with mild to moderate lower lid epiblepharon and it is important to determine the appropriate indications for this technique.

Modified everting sutures: an alternative treatment for mild to moderate epiblepharon (see page 1510)

A prospective, interventional case series where modified everting sutures were performed in patients with mild to moderate epiblepharon, with a high level of success and low recurrence rates.

Effect of manual eyelid manipulation on intraocular pressure measurement by rebound tonometry (see page 1515)

Rebound tonometry (RT) was observed to elevate IOP when the eyelid was manipulated, particularly in patients with a small palpebral fissure height. In contrast, RT without eyelid manipulation could be an effective alternative to Goldmann applanation tonometry.

Effect of phacoemulsification on facility of outflow (see page 1520)

This study investigates facility of outflow after small incision phacoemulsification cataract extraction and IOL implantation using electronic Schiøtz tonographer. The authors were able to account for the subsequent reduction in IOP by the increase in tonographic outflow facility

Progressive change in peripapillary atrophy in myopic glaucomatous eyes (see page 1527)

Progressive change of peripapillary atrophy was found more frequently in concentric-type peripapillary atrophy, but its relationship with glaucomatous deterioration was stronger in myopic eyes with eccentric type peripapillary atrophy where the axial length was longer.

Number of incident cases of the main eyediseases of ageing in the UK Biobank cohort, projected over a 25-year period from time of recruitment (see page 1533)

Projections show that the UK Biobank cohort can support statistically well-powered nested case-control studies into the genetic, lifestyle and environmental

determinants of age-related macular degeneration, vision-impairing cataract, and primary open-angle glaucoma, in an ageing population.

Prevalence and incidence of presbyopia in urban Southern China (see page 1538)

This authors report the incidence of presbyopia in a population-based cohort and document the prevalence of presbyopia in urban areas, which further illustrate the urban-rural gap in presbyopia.

The epidemiology of childhood blindness and severe visual impairment in Indonesia (see page 1543)

The estimated prevalence of blindness/severe visual impairment (BL/SVI) was 0.25 and 0.23 per 1000 children in Sumba and Yogyakarta respectively. There are estimated 17 241 children with BL/SVI in Indonesia of which 4270 are blind due to cataract.

Follow-up patterns and associated risk factors after paediatric cataract surgery: observation over a 5-year period (see page 1550)

This study focuses on “when and who” patients are being lost to follow-up for children undergoing cataract surgery under 5 years of age. Earlier studies focused on “why and who” were lost to follow-up.

Evaluation of a hub-and-spoke model for the delivery of femtosecond laser-assisted cataract surgery within the context of a large randomised controlled trial (see page 1556)

A femtosecond laser can improve cataract theatre efficiency by adopting a hub-and-spoke model with one laser supplying patients to multiple independent operating rooms running in parallel.

Automated diabetic retinopathy detection using optical coherence tomographyangiography: a pilot study (see page 1564)

When artificial intelligence was applied to OCTA images from 106 patients with diabetes, with the purpose of creating a novel computer-aided system for automated diagnosis of non proliferative diabetic retinopathy, the accuracy of detection was 94%.

Type 2 choroidal neovascularisation in polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy: a retrospective case series (see page 1570)

BVNs and type 2 NV were found to coexist in the same PCV eyes and communicate with each other, which suggest that polyps may represent a structural variant of neovascular tissue rather than a distinct pathogenic entity.

Decreased severity of age-related macular degeneration in amblyopic eyes (see page 1575)

In a single-institution pilot study of all patients with a history of amblyopia and age-related macular degeneration, amblyopic eyes were found to have significantly decreased severity of macular degeneration compared with non-amblyopic eyes.

Combined treatment of primary vitreoretinal lymphomas significantly prolongs the time to first relapse (see page 1579)

Combined treatment (local and systemic) of primary vitreoretinal lymphoma significantly delays the relapse of lymphoma compared with local therapy alone. Intraocular lymphoma shows significantly longer overall survival compared with isolated central nervous system lymphoma.

Review of extraocular muscle biopsies and utility of biopsy in extraocular muscle enlargement (see page 1586)

Clinical findings may help point to a benign or malignant cause of extraocular muscle enlargement however no feature is pathognomonic. Biopsy is recommended if there is a suspicion of malignancy or atypical features.

Clinicoserological factors associated with response to steroid treatment and recurrence in patients with IgG4-related ophthalmic disease (see page 1591)

Patients with IgG4-related ophthalmic disease respond well to systemic steroid treatment, but recurrence frequently occurs in those with elevated serum IgG4 levels before treatment and who undergo a shorter duration of initial steroid treatment.

At a glance

Minimal disseminated disease evaluation and outcome in trilateral retinoblastoma (see page 1597)

Trilateral retinoblastoma patients usually have a fatal outcome due to leptomeningeal dissemination. The authors report that the presence of minimal

disseminated disease in the cerebrospinal fluid may herald relapse.

Microbiology and biofilm of corneal sutures (see page 1602)

Corneal sutures demonstrated bacterial growth and biofilm. Keratitis-related and

exposed sutures differed from quiescent ones in culture growth rates. Keratitis was associated with longer retention time. Earlier suture removal may prevent suture exposure and keratitis.