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Highlights from this issue

doi:10.1136/bjophthalmol-2016-309894

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Arevalo *et al* (see page 1605)

Intravitreal bevacizumab stabilizes BCVA in about 44% of the cases over the long-term and in the remainder, there may be a significant improvement or loss of BCVA. Systemic adverse events develop in 5.1% of patients.

Querques *et al* (see page 1611)

Outcomes of eyes with both neovascular age related macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy showed stable or improved diabetic retinopathy severity with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor therapy.

McKibbin *et al* (see page 1617)

The likelihood of retreatment with ranibizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration reduces as the time without treatment increases. Nearly a third of eyes require retreatment within the next 12-months despite remaining injection-free for 12-months.

Sivaprasad *et al* (see page 1623)

Regression analysis of AURA revealed that a number of factors were predictive of treatment outcomes in a real-life setting, including age, baseline visual acuity score, number of injections, and regular monitoring.

Chhablani *et al* (see page 1629)

Off label use of ziv-aflibercept for wet age-related macular degeneration improves visual acuity, without any toxicity at three months. Ziv-aflibercept could be considered as a cheaper alternative especially in countries where aflibercept (EyleaR) is not available.

Lee *et al* (see page 1634)

In a retrospective study a greater change in choroidal thickness was noted with Aflibercept than Ranibizumab. This difference was more marked in PCV than AMD.

Mitamura *et al* (see page 1646)

The ratio of luminal/stromal area measured by binarisation of enhanced depth imaging optical coherence tomographic images was observed to be predictive of the progression of peripapillary atrophy, subsequent chronic recurrences and the total dose of corticosteroid required.

Rodriguez-Rodriguez *et al* (see page 1651)

Baseline lower visual acuity and presence of cystoid macular edema are

independently associated with a worse visual outcome in Intermediate Uveitis.

Holmstrom *et al* (see page 1656)

In babies born in Sweden between 2008 and 2012, the incidence and frequency of treatment did not change during the 5 year period. Many surgeons were involved with treatment, each in a limited number of infants.

Querques *et al* (see page 1724)

In eyes with adult-onset foveomacular vitelliform dystrophy, optical coherence tomography angiography showed vascular network rarefaction with less blood vessels at the superficial and deep capillary plexus, and choriocapillaris layer.

Rogers *et al* (see page 1662)

Bevacizumab and Ranibizumab induce a small rise in the intraocular pressure of uncertain clinical significance over a two year period with no discernible difference between the two agents in patients recruited to the IVAN trial.

Wang *et al* (see page 1676)

An association was observed between choroidal thickness and IOP which may be of relevance when measuring choroidal thickness in retinal and other disease.

Agnifili *et al* (see page 1668)

Ultrasonic cyclocoagulation induces anatomical modifications of the sclera, represented by intra-stromal hypo-reflective spaces, which could be involved in the aqueous humor drainage through the uveo-scleral pathways.

Cheng *et al* (see page 1682)

Iris surface features such as iris crypts, contraction furrows and iris color were independently associated with iris thickness, curvature and volume in Asian eyes.

Kerr *et al* (see page 1686)

There has been a substantial increase in laser trabeculoplasty procedures in Australia, following a decline between 1994 and 2003. Primary filtering operations for glaucoma have declined in number while glaucoma drainage devices are playing an increasingly prominent role in the surgical management of glaucoma.

Wang *et al* (see page 1692)

In a prospective comparative case series, the outcome of canaloplasty in previously

failed GFS was similar to that of primary canaloplasty.

Chang *et al* (see page 1697)

In a study of 894 unique fields from 487 young high myopes worse than or equal to -6 diopters, 16.1% had confirmed visual field defects mimicking glaucomatous-like nasal step or arcuate defects.

Kim *et al* (see page 1703)

High serum ferritin level which is related to oxidative stress and inflammation was associated with greater odds of glaucoma in a South Korean population.

Thanigasalam *et al* (see page 1708)

In a retrospective study of cataract surgery in Malaysia, the use of topical anaesthesia has increased in the last 8 years in association with confidence of fewer complications and ease of administration.

Noureddin *et al* (see page 1714)

Microbial keratitis, a cause of corneal scarring and amblyopia in children, is associated with contact lens wear and pre-existing ocular surface conditions in the paediatric population in Vancouver, Canada.

Prajna *et al* (see page 1719)

Contrary to the existing literature, fungi are the most common cause of infective keratitis in children in south India.

Chaurasia *et al* (see page 1738)

An in vitro experimental study of pneumo-dissection of donor corneas showed that the pattern of air bubble was dependent on the depth of air injection and creation of a peripheral incision anterior to the trabecular meshwork.

de Smet *et al* (see page 1742)

In a porcine model of retinal branch vein occlusion, the fibrin clot was reproducibly released using an infusion of ocriplasmin of short duration through an intraluminal catheter placed at the proximal edge of the clot using a high precision robotic micromanipulator.

Seddon *et al* (see page 1731)

Genetic susceptibility modifies risk of progression to advanced age-related macular degeneration, and the beneficial effect of combination antioxidant and zinc supplementation may differ by genotype.