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Highlights from this issue

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

Agranat *et al* (see page 1171)

Prosthetic Replacement of the Ocular Surface Ecosystem (PROSE) Treatment results in a significant, sustained increase in visual functioning at five years in patients with complex corneal disease.

Yamaguchi *et al* (see page 1176)

The long-term visual outcome of deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty is not influenced by differences in aetiology, and hence its effectiveness does not vary in different corneal disorders including keratoconus, herpetic keratitis, stromal scar and corneal dystrophy.

Flynn *et al* (see page 1183)

In early keratoconus, inter-observer variation in keratometry on Pentacam HR is less than in advanced disease.

Jhanji *et al* (see page 1188)

Elevated tear matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) was observed in half of the cases of Post-LASIK dry eyes. The point-of-care test was positive in eyes with tear MMP-9 levels ≥ 38.03 ng/ml.

Kunert *et al* (see page 1192)

Small Incision Lenticule Extraction technique (SMILE) for treatment of myopia and myopic astigmatism provides predictable and stable results without late complications over a follow-up period of 5 years.

Næser *et al* (see page 1196)

Pentacam rotating camera assessment of total corneal power over the central 3mm zone differed significantly for simulated keratometry, equivalent power and Snell's law ray tracing.

Akman *et al* (see page 1201)

Good agreement was observed between the new swept source OCT-based biometry (IOLMaster 700) and the IOLMaster 500, in terms of axial length, anterior chamber depth, and keratometric values. The IOLMaster 700 was more effective in obtaining measurements in dense cataracts.

Karacorlu *et al* (see page 1206)

Cataract surgery in vitrectomized eyes is an effective procedure, however the higher rate of intraoperative and post-operative complications associated with some preoperative features should be taken into consideration.

Garg *et al* (see page 1211)

Vitrectomy after ocriplasmin for persistent vitreomacular traction or macular hole yields similar visual gains and anatomic

outcomes compared with patients receiving primary vitrectomy.

Chen *et al* (see page 1216)

The incidence of RRD in Taiwan is similar to that reported in Western countries, however, with a higher incidence in younger patients, which may be explained by the high prevalence of myopia in Taiwan.

Carreño *et al* (see page 1221)

This study confirmed the efficacy of intravitreal Ranibizumab in assumed inflammatory mediated choroidal neovascular membranes, achieving a mean gain of 21 letters at 12 months of follow up.

Ueta *et al* (see page 1227)

Extensive cleavage in macular pseudohole is associated with worse VA before surgery, while it could predict more favorable VA recovery after surgery.

Dr. Nicole Balducci *et al* (see page 1232)

This study defines the natural history of ganglion cells loss in Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy and adds important information for visual prognosis and future therapeutic approaches.

Lorenz *et al* (see page 1238)

Light increment sensitivity at the fovea and parafoveal regions is reduced in former premature infants, which correlates with visual acuity data and is associated with low birth weight and gestational age at birth.

Mitry *et al* (see page 1245)

Perceptual visual dysfunction was observed in 180 children to be an important contributor in reducing quality of life in children with cerebral palsy.

Kim *et al* (see page 1251)

In highly myopic normal-tension glaucoma, nonuniform posterior staphyloma and subfoveal scleral thinning were closely associated. Corneal hysteresis and the nasal posterior staphyloma height were most significantly associated with scleral thickness.

Wang *et al* (see page 1257)

Microcatheter-assisted circumferential trabeculotomy is a more effective and safer treatment for congenital glaucoma compared with traditional trabeculotomy with rigid probe.

Burr *et al* (see page 1263)

For confirmed ocular hypertension, primary treatment and subsequent

monitoring of treatment responsiveness is more efficient than biennial testing to detect glaucoma. Further data is needed to define the optimal glaucoma risk threshold for initiating treatment.

Buys *et al* (see page 1269)

No difference in success rates, mean IOP or secondary outcomes were observed between Ex-PRESS and trabeculectomy after 3 years of follow-up in 63 subjects randomised to receive one or other treatment.

Lin *et al* (see page 1274)

Assessment of iris parameters under light conditions may help predict the dynamics of light-to-dark changes in anterior chamber angle width.

Del Monte *et al* (see page 1280)

Identification of superior rectus/superior oblique enlargement is an important clue when predicting intorsion in Grave's eye disease.

Tsai *et al* (see page 1285)

In comparison with primary canaliculitis, plug-related canaliculitis appears to be more prevalent in women and is caused by a different profile of organism.

Foster *et al* (see page 1290)

Scleritis associated with relapsing poly-chondritis is of serious clinical interest to all ophthalmologists, as albeit rare, the presenting symptom may lead to the systemic association diagnosis.

Yoon *et al* (see page 1295)

Infraorbital nerve enlargement in orbital inflammatory disease is associated with distinct clinical and radiological characteristics and is accompanied by a higher steroid dependency and recurrence rate.

Shoughy *et al* (see page 1301)

Tuberculosis may affect the sclera and the adjacent corneal periphery simultaneously leading to sclerokeratitis. Antituberculous therapy without concomitant use of oral steroids may be sufficient for treatment of tuberculous sclerokeratitis.

Girolamo *et al* (see page 1304)

S100A8 and S100A9 expressing cells were predominantly confined to the limbal stroma in human cadaveric donor corneas and may distinguish between subpopulations of dendritic cells.