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Highlights from this issue

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

Bailey *et al* (see page 45)

OCTA has the potential to improve visualisation of CNV cases ill-defined with dye-based angiography.

Mori *et al* (see page 51)

Comparison of optic coherence tomography angiography and indocyanine green angiography findings revealed polypoidal choroidal neovascularization and typical polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy to have characteristics in common.

Mitamura *et al* (see page 56)

We report that binarisation of the enhanced depth imaging optical coherence tomographic images can be used to

quantify the activity of polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy and predict the effect of intravitreal aflibercept injections.

Soares *et al* (see page 62)

OCTA images can be used as an important tool for assessing microvasculature abnormalities in the central subfield and parafoveal macular region. Moreover, is non-invasive and allows qualitative grading.

Uji *et al* (see page 69)

AOSLO facilitated direct and noninvasive arterial wall visualisation in patients with diabetes without clinically apparent DR. The retinal arterial wall thickness was positively correlated with HbA1c, total

cholesterol, and LDL cholesterol levels and IMT.

Egan *et al* (see page 75)

In a large cohort of eyes with DMO treated with ranibizumab injections in the UK, 33% of patients achieved better than or equal to 72 letters in the treated eye at 12 months compared with 25% at baseline.

Fabian *et al* (see page 81)

Primary intravenous chemotherapy followed by adjuvant treatments as required for group D retinoblastoma resulted in the present study with an eye salvage rate of 63% and no cases of metastasis or death.