Effect of intravitreal triamcinolone acetonide injection at the end of vitrectomy for vitreous hemorrhage related to proliferative diabetic retinopathy (see page 1351)

In a prospective multicenter randomised study, intravitreal injection of triamcinolone acetonide at the end of vitrectomy was associated with reduced postoperative inflammation in patients with proliferative diabetic retinopathy.

Report on the incidence of squamous cell carcinomas in England over a fifteen year period (2000-2014) (see page 1358)

The age standardised incidence of eyelid SCC in England is rising. A higher risk of SCC is strongly correlated with age and male sex but not with social deprivation by income.

Characteristic optical coherence tomography findings in patients with primary vitreoretinal lymphoma: A novel aid to early diagnosis (see page 1362)

Early identification of primary vitreoretinal lymphoma (PVRL) is challenging. As a result, diagnosis and treatment is often delayed. We demonstrate a selection of OCT features which will facilitate early diagnosis of this life-threatening disease.

Visual Outcomes after Chemotherapy for Optic Pathway Glioma in Children with and without Neurofibromatosis Type 1: Results of the International Society of Paediatric Oncology (SIOP) Low-Grade Glioma 2004 trial United Kingdom (UK) cohort (see page 1367)

Visual acuity was stable or improved in 59% and 61% of children with and without NF1 respectively. Final visual acuity was associated with initial visual acuity, age, tumour site and presence of NF1 at presentation.

Clinical features of demyelinating optic neuritis with seropositive myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody in Chinese patients (see page 1372)

This study investigated the clinical features of Chinese patients with seropositive myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody (MOG-Ab) optic neuritis (ON) and those seropositive aquaporin-4 antibody (AQP4-Ab) ON. MOG-ON patients had severe vision loss at onset, but better visual recovery compared with AQP4-ON patients.

Novel mutation in the choroideremia gene and multi-Mendelian phenotypes in Spanish families (see page 1378)

Genetic diagnosis via massive sequencing in combination with non-invasive clinical imaging techniques were observed to enhance the identification of mutations in families presenting with complex retinal phenotypes, associated with coincident pathogenic mutations in different genes.

Two-year outcomes of intravitreal ziv-aflibercept (see page 1387)

Intravitreal ziv-aflibercept therapy appears safe and efficacious in the treatment of macular disease through 2 years of follow-up. One episode of transient uveitis and one instance of central retinal artery occlusion were observed after 1121 injections.

Implementation of medical retina virtual clinics in a tertiary eye care referral centre (see page 1391)

Virtual clinics are a logical solution to overcome the burden of increasing referrals. We describe the implementation of virtual medical retina clinics and reports on the outcomes of the first 1729 patients seen.

SITA-Standard perimetry has better performance than FDT2 matrix perimetry for detecting glaucomatous progression (see page 1396)

We compared frequency doubling and standard automated perimetry in the identification of glaucomatous visual field progression with a variety of progression criteria. We found standard perimetry to be at least as good if not better than frequency doubling perimetry.

Inter-relationship between ocular perfusion pressure, blood pressure, intraocular pressure profiles and primary open-angle glaucoma: The Singapore Epidemiology of Eye Diseases Study (see page 1402)

Low and high systolic ocular perfusion pressure surrogate, and low systolic blood pressure were associated with POAG.

Acanthamoeba keratitis in 194 patients: risk factors for bad outcomes and severe inflammatory complications (see page 1431)

Bad Acanthamoeba keratitis outcome associations are: severe inflammatory complications (SIC), older age, and longer symptom duration before anti-amoebic treatment (AAT). SIC associations
included some of these as well as herpes simplex virus treatment before AAT.

Prevalence of keratoconus in pediatric patients in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (see page 1436)
The authors found the prevalence of keratoconus to be considerably higher than previously reported. This might be due to geographical prevalence variations, but also to the use of modern large-scale corneal imaging in a paediatric population.

Corneal endothelial alterations in alcohol dependence syndrome (see page 1443)
Bilateral corneal oedema following acute alcohol intake prompted the authors to investigate the impact of chronic alcohol intake on corneal endothelium. They observed a significant change in endothelial cell density as compared with the control group.

Corneal staining patterns in vernal keratoconjunctivitis: the new VKC-CLEK scoring scale (see page 1448)
Epithelial damage assessment is essential to evaluate disease severity and treatment approach. A new scoring system, specifically designed for vernal keratoconjunctivitis, fulfils a missing scale to evaluate damage in these patients better.

Comparison of immunoblotting (IgA and IgG) and the Goldmann-Witmer coefficient for diagnosis of ocular toxoplasmosis in immunocompetent patient (see page 1454)
Diagnosis of ocular toxoplasmosis may be challenging. We showed here that immunoblotting using both IgG and IgA seems to be more useful than the Goldmann-Witmer Coefficient, especially in the first 3 weeks.

Targeted therapy for the post-operative conjunctiva: SPARC silencing reduces collagen deposition (see page 1460)
SPARC silencing using small interfering RNA delivered via nanoparticles effectively reduced SPARC and COL1A1 expression in the operated conjunctiva 7 and 14 days after experimental surgery without causing tissue cell death or an overt tissue response.