



Highlights from this issue

doi:10.1136/bjophthalmol-2018-312605

Keith Barton, James Chodosh, Jost B Jonas, *Editors in chief***Risk of corneal ulcer in patients with end-stage renal disease: A retrospective large-scale cohort study (see page 868)**

This population-based cohort study strongly supports an association between corneal ulcers and end-stage renal disease and suggests that patients with end-stage renal disease should be advised of this risk and undergo regular ocular examinations.

Inter-relationship between visual symptoms, activity limitation and psychological functioning in patients with diabetic retinopathy (see page 948)

In a clinical study of patients with diabetic retinopathy, the authors report that the relationship between vision and psychological functioning is complex and mediated by restrictions in day-to-day tasks, mobility and social life, and associated inconvenience.

Comparison of anterior segment optical coherence tomography angiography systems for corneal vascularisation (see page 873)

The authors describe a new anterior segment optical coherence tomography angiography system for corneal vascularisation which they have observed to have good repeatability. They report differences in vessel density measurements compared with another system.

Impact of type 1 Boston keratoprosthesis implantation on vision-related quality of life (see page 878)

The authors observed that Boston Type 1 keratoprosthesis implantation improved short-term vision-related quality of life using Rasch analysis, with a differential impact on mobility and emotional well-being, independent of improvement in visual acuity.

Differences in clinical ocular outcomes between exogenous and endogenous endophthalmitis caused by *Sporothrix*: a systematic review of published literature (see page 977)

Sporotrichosis is an implantation mycosis caused by *Sporothrix*, which occasionally can result in exogenous or endogenous infection. This systematic review showed anterior uveitis to be more common in exogenous endophthalmitis and posterior uveitis more common in endogenous endophthalmitis, especially

in HIV-infected patients and those from hyperendemic areas.

Impact of baseline Diabetic Retinopathy Severity Scale scores on visual outcomes in the VIVID-DME and VISTA-DME studies (see page 954)

Post hoc analyses of patients from the VIVID-DME and VISTA-DME trials demonstrated the visual benefits of intravitreal aflibercept for the treatment of diabetic macular oedema regardless of baseline Diabetic Retinopathy Severity Scale score.

Retinal hemangioblastoma: prevalence, incidence, and frequency of underlying von Hippel-Lindau disease (see page 942)

In a national study, we found a prevalence of patients with retinal haemangioblastoma of 1 in every 73 080 individuals. von Hippel-Lindau disease was the underlying cause of retinal haemangioblastoma in 84% of patients.

Prevalence and incidence of nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy in South Korea: a nationwide population-based study (see page 936)

We demonstrated prevalence and incidence of non-arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy using nationally representative data and reported age–sex-specific estimates compared with those of other ethnicities.

Tolerable rates of visual field progression in a population-based sample of glaucoma patients (see page 916)

Detection of the rate of progression is important for glaucoma management. We present population-based data on rates of progression that can be tolerated without leading to blindness or visual impairment during lifetime.

Choroidal neovascularisation triggered multiple evanescent white dot syndrome (MEWDS) in predisposed eyes (see page 971)

This study highlights a sequence in the development of multiple evanescent white dot syndrome (MEWDS), following the occurrence or recurrence of choroidal neovascularisation (CNV). These data suggest that CNV may trigger MEWDS in

predisposed eyes, raising questions about the significance of this disease.

Neuroimaging and endocrine disorders in paediatric optic nerve hypoplasia (see page 906)

A strong association exists between optic nerve hypoplasia, central nervous system abnormalities and endocrine disorders. Patients with optic nerve hypoplasia with normal development and endocrine status may not be required to undergo a brain MRI.

Macular pigment is associated with glare-affected visual function and central visual field loss in glaucoma (see page 929)

Macular pigment level may be an important consideration among individuals with glaucoma who are experiencing disability glare.

Macular capillary plexuses after macular hole surgery: an optical coherence tomography angiography study (see page 966)

Using optical coherence tomography angiography, the authors observed significant changes in the macular capillary plexuses that correlated with postoperative retinal structures and visual outcomes in eyes after macular hole closure.

Outcome of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor therapy for neovascular age related macular degeneration in real-life setting (see page 959)

The authors report that visual acuity was maintained at the baseline level (± 0 ETDRS letters) for 3 years with the mean of 15.3 anti-vascular endothelial growth factor injections during 3 years in real-world clinical practice.

Swept-source optical coherence tomography angiography in serpiginous choroiditis (see page 991)

An impairment of detectable flow in inactive lesions and a complete absence of flow in active lesions was observed in the choroidal vascular network of serpiginous choroiditis by means of optical coherence tomography angiography.

Example of monitoring measurements in a virtual eye clinic using 'big data' (see page 911)

This study uses 'big data' to assess outcomes of patients attending a virtual

glaucoma monitoring service. The findings suggest this new model of service delivery is a viable means of monitoring low-risk glaucoma patients.

Synergistic divergence: case series and literature review (see page 892)

In a series of patients with synergistic divergence, lateral rectus orbital wall fixation combined with medial rectus resection was found to eliminate synergistic divergence and to improve alignment.

Treatment of Advanced Glaucoma Study: a multicentre randomised controlled trial comparing primary medical treatment with primary trabeculectomy for people with newly diagnosed advanced glaucoma—study protocol (see page 922)

TAGS is a prospective, pragmatic multicentre randomised controlled trial comparing clinical and cost-effectiveness of medical management with surgery in people presenting with advanced open-angle glaucoma. TAGS' primary outcome is patient-reported visual function at 24 months.

Safety profile and efficacy of tacrolimus in the treatment of birdshot retinochoroiditis: a retrospective case series review (see page 983)

Management of birdshot retinochoroidopathy is therapeutically challenging.

The present study reports the clinical efficacy and safety of tacrolimus treatment in patients who either did not tolerate conventional immunosuppressive treatment regimes or such regimes failed.

Corneal complications after orbital radiotherapy for primary epithelial malignancies of the lacrimal gland (see page 882)

The authors report that the percentage of patients suffering corneal perforation following debulking of a lacrimal gland carcinoma followed by orbital radiotherapy was 13%. The majority of patients (78%) perforated within 36 months of completion of their treatment.

How does sevoflurane induction, followed by a ketamine maintenance infusion, affect intraocular pressure? Establishment of an anaesthetic protocol for paediatric glaucoma examinations under anaesthesia (see page 902)

This article describes a standardised paediatric anaesthetic technique which avoids needle induction, in order to obtain intraocular pressure measurements in children, and studies the influence of the anaesthetic agents used on intraocular pressure over time.

Orbital trapdoor fractures: different clinical profiles between adult and paediatric patients (see page 885)

Adult patients with orbital trapdoor fractures showed different fracture patterns, type of incarcerated tissue, incidence of hypoesthesia of the infraorbital nerve, preoperative binocular single-vision field, and postoperative course from paediatric patients.

Association of genetic variations in PTPN2 and CD122 with ocular Behcet's disease (see page 996)

The authors observed a functional variant, rs7234029 of PTPN2, confers a risk of developing Behcet's disease (genotyping and stratified analysis with the main clinical features), by modulating PTPN2 gene expression as well as interleukin-17 and tumour necrosis factor- α production.

Galectin-3: role in ocular allergy and potential as a predictive biomarker (see page 1003)

The authors evaluated the protein galectin-3 as a possible biomarker in vernal keratoconjunctivitis, a chronic allergic inflammation of ocular surface. They also investigated the role of endogenous galectin-3 in a murine model of IgE-mediated allergic conjunctivitis.