Highlights from this issue

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Retinal vascular alterations in reticular pseudodrusen with and without outer retinal atrophy assessed by optical coherence tomography angiography (see page 1192)

Non-exudative age-related macular degeneration, especially in the presence of pseudodrusen (RPD) and RPD with outer retinal atrophy (ORA), is associated with significant retinal vascular loss and ganglion cell layer thinning.

Wide-field en face swept-source optical coherence tomography angiography using extended field imaging in diabetic retinopathy (see page 1199)

Swept-source optical coherence tomography angiography using extended field imaging enabled the acquisition of wide-field images of retinal vasculature in patients with diabetic retinopathy and could detect nonperfused areas and new blood vessels without patient discomfort.

Comparative analysis of autofluorescence and OCT angiography in Stargardt disease (see page 1204)

In this study, the authors observe retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) damage on fundus autofluorescence to be significantly larger than the area of loss of choriocapillaries (CC) layer vascularity on optical coherence tomography angiography suggesting RPE damage may precede CC damage in Stargardt's.

Choriocapillaris flow deficit in Bietti crystalline dystrophy detected using optical coherence tomography angiography (see page 1208)

In this prospective case-series study, which included 13 patients with Bietti crystalline dystrophy with CYP4V2 mutations, analysis of choriocapillaris blood flow using optical coherence tomography angiography allowed non-invasive assessment.

Genetic risk factors for late age-related macular degeneration in India (see page 1213)

Genetic variants in complement pathways, lipid metabolism and angiogenesis increase neovascular age-related macular degeneration risk in the Indian setting. Certain key risk variants are more common in Indian ancestry compared with European.

Topography-guided identification of leakage point in central serous chorioretinopathy: a base for fluorescein angiography-free focal laser photocoagulation (see page 1218)

Pigment epithelium detachment localised in the upper half of neurosensory detachment and associated with photoreceptor outer segments layer thinning indicates leakage point without fluorescein angiography in a significant number of central serous chorioretinopathy patients.

An optical coherence tomography angiography analysis of foveal microvascular changes and inner retinal layer thinning in diabetic patient (see page 1226)

This study based on OCT Angiography reveals that impairment in retinal microcirculation and alteration in the foveal avascular zone are correlated with retinal neurodegeneration, seen as macular ganglion cell/inner plexiform layer thinning in early diabetic retinopathy

Choroidal neovascular membrane in pediatric patients: clinical characteristics and outcome (see page 1232)

Choroidal neovascular membranes (CNVM) pose diagnostic and therapeutic challenges in paediatric patients. The authors describe the demographic profile, clinical characteristics and the outcomes of treatment of CNVMs seen in paediatric patients at three retinal practices.

Peripapillary vascular changes in radiation optic neuropathy: an optical coherence tomography angiography grading (see page 1238)

Optical coherence tomography angiography can be used to detect and grade radiation optic neuropathy in patients treated with Iodine-125 brachytherapy.

Trabeculectomy bleb needling and antimetabolite administration practices in the UK; a glaucoma specialist national survey (see page 1244)

This survey highlights the wide variation in antimetabolite use, techniques of administration and bleb needling practices among UK and Ireland glaucoma subspecialists.

Baerveldt shunt surgery versus combined Baerveldt shunt and phacoemulsification: a prospective comparative study (see page 1248)

The aim of this cohort is to study the effect of phacoemulsification on tube implantation in refractory glaucoma. The results show that combined surgery may have a negative effect on tube bleb survival.

The lid splinting eyelid retraction technique: a minimized sterile approach for intravitreal injections (see page 1254)

Here we describe a retrospective case series evaluating a minimised sterile approach for intravitreal injections that forgoes lid speculum use. 78 009 consecutive ranibizumab and bevacizumab injections yielded an endophthalmitis incidence of 0.015%.

Time and motion studies of National Health Service Cataract Theatre lists to determine strategies to improve efficiency (see page 1259)

Time & motion studies were conducted at 4 NHS hospitals and one private hospital. There are marked differences in the running of cataract theatre sessions leading to significant differences in overall productivity.

Comparative analysis of the safety and efficacy of intracameral cefuroxime, moxifloxacin and vancomycin at the end of cataract surgery: a meta-analysis (see page 1268)

The incidence of post-operative endophthalmitis after intracameral antibiotics was 0.0332% (cefuroxime), 0.0153% (moxifloxacin), and 0.0106% (vancomycin). Postoperative topical antibiotics may provide no additional benefit to intracameral therapy. Cefuroxime had minimal toxicity at standard doses. Moxifloxacin had a low toxicity profile. Toxic retinal events occurred rarely with Vancomycin.

Treatment of conjunctival melanoma in a Dutch referral center (see page 1277)

Local excision of conjunctival melanoma with adjuvant therapy provided a good clinical outcome. Initial treatment in a referral centre was associated with a better clinical outcome compared with initial treatment elsewhere.

Blepharitis as an early sign of metabolic syndrome: a nationwide population-based study (see page 1283)

Patients with blepharitis had a higher probability of developing metabolic syndrome (MetS) than controls. According to subgroup analysis, hyperlipidemia, coronary artery diseases, cerebrovascular diseases and acute ischaemic heart disease were significantly correlated with the prior development of blepharitis.

Results of visco-bubble deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty after failure of pneumatic dissection (see page 1288)

Visco-bubble DALK performed in case of failed pneumatic dissection increases the success rate of bubble formation, reduces the risk of conversion to penetrating keratoplasty, allowing long-term visual outcomes comparable to those achieved after big-bubble DALK.

Topical ganciclovir treatment post Descemet's stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty for patients with bullous keratopathy induced by cytomegalovirus (see page 1293)

In this prospective study, continuous topical 0.5% ganciclovir treatment post DSAEK in cytomegalovirus-induced bullous keratopathy, was observed to prevent recurrence of cytomegalovirus endotheliitis and maintained the clear donor cornea during follow-up.

Corneal perforation from peripheral ulcerative keratopathy in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: epidemiological findings of the British Ophthalmological Surveillance Unit (see page 1298)

This study estimates a UK incidence of corneal perforation from peripheral ulcerative keratopathy in rheumatoid arthritis patients of 0.234/million/year, with a 24% 1 year mortality rate and a 65% rate of counting fingers vision or worse.

Association between HLA-B*44:03-HLA-C*07:01 haplotype and cold medicine-related Stevens-Johnson syndrome with severe ocular complications in Thailand (see page 1303)

The strong association between HLA-B*44:03-HLA-C*07:01 haplotype and CMSJS/TEN with SOC, supporting that HLA-B*44:03 might be a common marker for CMSJS/TEN with SOC in trans-ethnic populations.

Association of LACC1, CEBPB-PTPN1, RIPK2 and ADO-EGR2 with ocular Behcet's disease in a Chinese Han population (see page 1308)

This study shows that 4 SNPs (rs913678 in CEBPB-PTPN1, rs9316059 in LACC1, rs10094579 in RIPK2, rs224127 in ADO-EGR2) contribute to the genetic susceptibility to BD in a Chinese Han population.