



Highlights from this issue

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Keith Barton, James Chodosh, Jost B Jonas, *Editors in chief***Neuroretinal atrophy following resolution of macular oedema in retinal vein occlusion (see page 36)**

In this study of patients with retinal vein occlusion treated with ranibizumab, significant neuroretinal thinning was observed after the resolution of macular oedema in 11% of eyes. The presence of retinal atrophy was not associated with poorer visual acuity.

Type 3 neovascularisation: long-term analysis of visual acuity and optical coherence tomography anatomical outcomes (see page 43)

Increased age, male gender and lower baseline vision were identified as baseline predictors of poor visual outcomes in eyes with type 3 neovascularisation. Greater central outer retinal atrophy was associated with worse long-term visual outcomes.

Acute retinal toxicity associated with a mixture of perfluorooctane and perfluorohexyloctane: failure of another indirect cytotoxicity analysis (see page 49)

A batch of Bio Octane Plus containing perfluorooctane and perfluorohexyloctane exhibited clinical and experimental toxicity. ISO International Standards protocols used to determine the toxicity of intraocular medical devices failed and should be revised.

Baseline choroidal thickness as a short-term predictor of visual acuity improvement following antivascular endothelial growth factor therapy in branch retinal vein occlusion (see page 55)

Branch retinal vein occlusion eyes with a higher baseline choroidal thickness may be more likely to achieve functional response (best corrected visual acuity gain ≥ 2 lines) following antivascular endothelial growth factor therapy compared with patients with a thinner initial choroidal thickness.

Optical coherence tomography angiography in comparison with other multimodal imaging techniques (see page 60)

In addition to standard imaging modalities, optical coherence tomography angiography may be a useful tool to characterise and differentiate choroidal

neovascularisation from inflammatory lesions in punctate inner choroidopathy.

Early OCT angiography changes of type 1 CNV in exudative AMD treated with anti-VEGF (see page 67)

Early signs of vascular network remodeling in type 1 choroidal neovascularisation after antivascular endothelial growth factor treatment may be non-invasively and reproducibly detected by optical coherence tomography angiography. The impairment of choroidal perfusion surrounding choroidal neovascularisation was studied.

Correlation between reduction in macular vessel density and frequency of intravitreal ranibizumab for macular oedema in eyes with branch retinal vein occlusion (see page 72)

In eyes with macular oedema associated with branch retinal vein occlusion, the reduction in macular vessel density on optical coherence tomography angiography is significantly and negatively correlated with the frequency of intravitreal ranibizumab injections.

Clinical features of patients with diabetic anterior uveitis (see page 78)

The present study demonstrates the clinical features of 18 patients with anterior uveitis in association with poorly controlled or undiagnosed diabetes mellitus. These eyes responded well to local corticosteroid therapy and systemic therapy for diabetes mellitus.

Neuro-ophthalmological manifestations of Behçet's disease (see page 83)

Neuro-ophthalmological manifestations of Behçet's disease included papilloedema, papillitis, retrobulbar optic neuritis, cranial nerve palsy and optic atrophy. Although rare, they can be sight-threatening. Early diagnosis and management improves the outcome.

Evaluation of choroidal lesions with swept-source optical coherence tomography (see page 88)

This cross-sectional study used swept-source optical coherence tomography (OCT) to image benign choroidal lesions. The main outcome measure was quality of images, and swept-source OCT was

found to be a useful tool in imaging most choroidal lesions.

Prevalence of the optic disc anomalies in the adult South Indian population (see page 94)

The prevalence of each optic disc anomaly has been reported separately. The authors report a 1.1% prevalence of all congenital optic disc anomalies in a population-based study.

Association of low birth weight with myopic refractive error and lower visual acuity in adulthood: results from the population-based Gutenberg Health Study (GHS) (see page 99)

This study aimed to evaluate whether low birth weight (BW) has long-term effects on visual acuity and refraction in adulthood. Low BW was observed to be associated with myopic refractive error and low visual acuity.

Predictability of formulae for intraocular lens power calculation according to the age of implantation in paediatric cataract (see page 106)

In paediatric eyes with congenital cataract (<17 years), age at intraocular lens implantation surgery commonly affects the predictability of Sanders-Retzlaff-Kraff (SRK)/II, SRK/T and Hoffer Q formula. SRK/II is the best predictive formula regardless of age at surgery.

Outcome of paediatric cataract surgery in Northwest Ethiopia: a retrospective case series (see page 112)

Most eyes achieved 6/60 or better after surgery. In bilateral cataract cases poor outcomes were associated with nystagmus/strabismus; in traumatic cases trauma-related complications were associated with poor outcomes.

Meibomian gland dysfunction and keratopathy are associated with dry eye disease in aniridia (see page 119)

Compared with healthy controls, patients with congenital aniridia presented more clearly with signs of dry eye disease, which were connected to meibomian gland dysfunction and development of aniridia-associated keratopathy.

Efficacy and safety of 0.1% ciclosporin A cationic emulsion in dry eye disease: a pooled analysis of two double-masked, randomised, vehicle-controlled phase III clinical studies (see page 125)

A pooled analysis of two randomised, double-masked, vehicle-controlled phase III studies showed that ciclosporin A cationic emulsion 0.1% significantly improved the signs and symptoms of dry eye disease, particularly in patients with severe disease.

Corneal Transplant Follow-up Study II (CTFS II): a prospective clinical trial to determine the influence of HLA class II matching on corneal transplant rejection: baseline donor and recipient characteristics (see page 132)

The Corneal Transplant Follow-up Study II is a prospective trial that has accrued

1077 transplants to determine whether HLA class II matching influences the risk of rejection in high-risk penetrating keratoplasty.

Two-year follow up of corneal cross-linking and refractive surface ablation in patients with asymmetric corneal topography (see page 137)

Evaluating corneal cross-linking and subsequent photorefractive keratectomy (study group) or only photorefractive keratectomy (control group) for refractive correction in patients with bilateral asymmetric topography showed that CXL did not affect the subsequent ablation, and thus refractive outcomes of both groups were similar.

Chronic ocular hypertension in rabbits induced by limbal buckling (see page 144)

Chronic ocular hypertension and glaucomatous optic neuropathy were induced in the rabbit eye by limbal buckling surgery.

Utility of broad-range 16S rRNA PCR assay: conventional methods for laboratory diagnosis of bacterial endophthalmitis in a tertiary care hospital (see page 152)

In 195 vitreous specimens from endophthalmitis (postoperative, post-traumatic and endogenous), 16S rRNA PCR assay could detect and identify bacteria in 65.13% of specimens and classical and automated cultures in 8.7% and 30.76% of specimens, respectively.