



Highlights from this issue

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Keith Barton, James Chodosh,¹⁶ Jost B Jonas¹⁶, *Editors in chief***Astigmatism and its components in 12-year-old Chinese children: the Anyang Childhood Eye Study (see page 768)**

In Chinese children (mostly 12-year-olds) with high a prevalence of astigmatism, refractive (RA) and corneal (CA) astigmatism were mainly “with-the-rule” and increased with the degree of refractive error, whereas internal astigmatism (IA) was mainly against-the-rule and partially compensated for CA.

Effect of optic disc-fovea distance on the normative classifications of macular inner retinal layers as assessed with OCT in healthy subjects (see page 821)

Eyes with a greater disc-fovea distance are associated with thinner macular inner retinal layers, resulting in a higher frequency of false-positive classification.

Patient characteristics and risk factors for central serous chorioretinopathy: an analysis of 811 patients (see page 725)

Greater age of onset, longer duration of disease, and hyperopia were positively associated with chronic central serous chorioretinopathy, rather than classic disease. Myopia and thyroid hormone replacement were negatively associated with the same.

Discrepancy in current central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR) classification (see page 737)

Discordance in the description of central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR) subtypes among retinal practitioners, is described using multimodal imaging along, with the discrepancy in current CSCR classification.

Safety of 5914 intravitreal ziv-aflibercept Injections (see page 805)

The ocular and systemic complications of 5914 intravitreal ziv-aflibercept (IVZ) injections are highlighted in this multi-centre study, thereby establishing the safety profile of IVZ.

Rapid assessment of avoidable blindness and diabetic retinopathy in people aged 50 years and older in the National Capital District of Papua New Guinea (see page 743)

The National Capital District of Papua New Guinea has a lower than expected rates of diabetes in adults aged 50 years

and older although, those with diabetes have high rates of diabetic retinopathy.

Peripheral capillary non-perfusion in treatment-naïve proliferative diabetic retinopathy associates with postoperative disease activity six month after panretinal photocoagulation (see page 816)

We have identified retinal peripheral capillary non-perfusion as a predictive non-invasive marker of disease activity in proliferative diabetic retinopathy 6 months after panretinal photocoagulation.

The United Kingdom Diabetic Retinopathy Electronic Medical Record (UK DR EMR) Users Group: Report 4 – real world data for the impact of deprivation on the presentation of diabetic eye disease at hospital services (see page 837)

This large study of diabetic patients from the UK demonstrates that higher levels of social deprivation is associated with late presentation of diabetic retinopathy to the hospital eye service.

Long-term results of photodynamic therapy or ranibizumab for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy in LAPTOS study (see page 844)

Better visual acuity was observed in the initial ranibizumab group, compared with the photodynamic therapy group at 2 years and was retained at 5 years in LAPTOS study patients with polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy.

Antidepressant medication and ocular factors in association with the need for anti-VEGF retreatment in neovascular age-related macular degeneration (see page 811)

Antidepressant medication increases the need for anti-VEGF retreatment in patients with nAMD, possibly via the well-known pro-VEGF effect of the antidepressant medication. Further factors are the presence of pigment epithelium detachment and thicker central retinal thickness.

Identification of a novel pathogenic missense mutation in PRPF31 using whole exome sequencing: A case report (see page 761)

A mutation in PRPF31 in a family with autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa alters cellular localization of the (mutant)

PRP31 protein, suggesting a role of abnormal protein trafficking in the aetiology of the disease.

Incidence, management and outcome of raised intraocular pressure in childhood-onset uveitis at a tertiary referral centre (see page 748)

A reduced incidence of blindness was observed in the paediatric uveitic glaucoma population through aggressive medical and surgical management.

Vision and visual potential for perifoveal retinoblastoma after optical coherence tomographic guided sequential laser photocoagulation (see page 753)

Precise OCT-guided sequential laser photocoagulation achieved good vision in eyes with perifoveal retinoblastoma, and better outcomes (anatomical vision potential, visual acuity, and no recurrences) with juxtafoveal than foveolar tumours.

Conservative treatment of diffuse infiltrative retinoblastoma: optical coherence tomography-assisted diagnosis and follow-up in 3 consecutive cases (see page 826)

Diffuse infiltrating retinoblastoma has to date always been treated with primary enucleation. Globe-sparing management can be pursued in selected cases. Optical coherence tomography shows tumour pathognomonic features, allowing in vivo diagnosis and treatment monitoring.

Ocular preservation with neoadjuvant vismodegib in patients with locally advanced periocular basal cell carcinoma (see page 775)

Neoadjuvant vismodegib enabled eye-sparing surgery in all patients with a locally-advanced T4 periocular basal cell carcinoma (AJCC eighth edition), with no recurrence on follow-up. Residual tumour was found on 37% of patients during definitive surgery.

Distinct clinical characteristics of paraneoplastic optic neuropathy (see page 797)

Paraneoplastic optic neuropathy is a rare paraneoplastic manifestation of cancer. Paraneoplastic antibody testing can contribute to the diagnosis of PON distinct from other types of optical neuropathies.

Clinical characteristics and prognosis of myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody-seropositive pediatric optic neuritis in China (see page 831)

MOG antibody-seropositive paediatric optic neuritis (PON) is the most common subtype of PON identified in China and has clinical features distinct from PON patients seropositive for AQP4 antibodies.

Peripapillary and parafoveal vascular network assessment by optical coherence tomography angiography in aquaporin-4 antibody-positive neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (see page 789)

In neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders, peripapillary and parafoveal vascular densities were reduced in eyes with and without optic neuritis, and

peripapillary vessel density may be a surrogate predictor of visual outcomes.

Keratoprotheses in silicone oil filled eyes – long term outcomes (see page 781)

Encouraging postoperative success rates were observed following keratoprosthesis in silicone oil filled eyes

Three-year outcomes after high hyperopia correction using photorefractive keratectomy with a large ablation zone (see page 849)

Modern photorefractive keratectomy for high hyperopia using large ablation zone provides good efficacy, safety, predictability, stability and visual outcomes. Relatively low change in corneal spherical aberrations were observed in the first three postoperative years.

Intraoperative lagophthalmos formula for levator resection in congenital ptosis (see page 802)

We investigated a correlation between intraoperative lagophthalmos and preoperative measurement of MRD1 and levator function, and established a quantitative formula that can be used to determine the amount of correction in levator resection for congenital ptosis.

Impact of car transport availability and drive time on eye examination uptake among adults aged ≥ 60 years: a record linkage study (see page 730)

Increased drive time to the nearest optometry practice and lack of household car access were associated with decreased uptake of free primary eye care among community dwelling individuals aged ≥ 60 years in the UK.