



Highlights from this issue

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Keith Barton, Jost B Jonas,^{1B} James Chodosh^{1B}, *Editors in chief***Outer retinal layer thickness in glaucoma patients with horizontal hemifield visual field defects (see page 1217)**

In glaucoma patients with horizontal hemifield defects, the authors observed a significant horizontal asymmetry in inner retinal layer thickness but, not in outer layer thickness as measured with optical coherence tomography.

Genetic variants in a sodium-dependent vitamin C transporter gene and age-related cataract (see page 1223)

A key variant, rs3392713, in the sodium-dependent vitamin C transporter protein gene SCLA23A1 was associated with age-related cortical cataract. There was no association with cataract in the nuclear or post-subcapsular region of the lens.

Eighteen-year prospective audit of LASIK outcomes for myopia in 53731 eyes (see page 1228)

On analysis of 53731 eyes that underwent myopic LASIK at a single centre over an 18-year period improved efficacy, refractive predictability and safety outcomes were observed while low rates of retreatment and complications were maintained.

Corneal neurotisation by great auricular nerve transfer and scleral-corneal tunnel incisions for neurotrophic keratopathy (see page 1235)

A novel technique for reinnervation of the anaesthetic cornea is presented. Sensory fibres of the ipsilateral great auricular nerve are directed via an interposition graft to the anterior corneal stroma employing scleral-corneal tunnel incisions. Early results in two patients are characterised.

Mild form of oculocutaneous albinism type 1: phenotypic analysis of compound heterozygous patients with the r402q variant of the TYR gene (see page 1239)

Whereas the most severe forms albinism may be easily diagnosed from the typical dermatological presentation, the diagnosis of more moderate forms is subtler and relies on the detection of certain dermatological and ophthalmological features in combination with molecular genetic analysis.

Jones lacrimal bypass tubes in children and adults (see page 1248)

In a large series with long follow-up of children and adults who received a Jones tube for epiphora from total blockage of the canalicular system, the outcome and complication profile were similar in both age groups.

Quantitative analysis of structure-function relationship between ocular motility and superior oblique muscle hypoplasia in unilateral superior oblique palsy (see page 1253)

The structure-function relationship of the paretic superior oblique muscle (SO) size and ocular motility examination was weak and almost negligible in unilateral SO palsy.

Conjunctival myxoid stromal tumor: a distinctive clinicopathological and immunohistochemical study (see page 1259)

Retrospective review of 10 cases of rare low-grade conjunctival myxoid stromal tumours. Their distinct histopathologic characteristics suggest the diagnosis.

Hepatic abnormalities identified by staging MRI and accuracy of MRI imaging of uveal melanoma patients (see page 1266)

This retrospective study evaluates the proportion of abnormal hepatic findings in staging MRI and the accuracy of diagnosis in newly diagnosed uveal melanoma patients.

Metastases and death rates after primary enucleation of unilateral retinoblastoma in the United States 2007-2017 (see page 1272)

Contemporary metastases and death rates in unilateral retinoblastoma after primary enucleation within the United States remain excellent. Five-year Kaplan-Meier estimates: metastasis-free survival 96% (95% CI, 94% to 99%), and overall survival 98% (95% CI 96% to 100%).

Cluster endophthalmitis due to *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* following intravitreal bevacizumab: outcomes of patients from North India (see page 1278)

Infection following intravitreal bevacizumab continues to remain a challenge globally. 28 patients from North India

developed *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*-related endophthalmitis with two clinical presentations: toxic anterior segment syndrome-like and classical endophthalmitis. All patients showed resolution with early therapy.

Health-related quality of life in uveitis patients (see page 1284)

Health-related quality of life (HRQOL) in uveitis is predominantly dependent on visual acuity and those uveitis patients with poor visual acuity have an HRQOL worse than patient who require haemodialysis for end-stage renal failure.

Evaluation of vascular changes in intermediate uveitis and retinal vasculitis using swept-source wide-field optical coherence tomography angiography (see page 1289)

In intermediate uveitis using optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA), microvascular changes are more frequently observed in the choriocapillaris, choroid and deep capillary plexus slab than in the superficial slabs. For the assessment of disease activity, OCTA is inferior to Fluorescein angiography.

Lymphopenia as a predictor of sarcoidosis in patients with a first episode of uveitis (see page 1296)

Currently ACE and chest radiography are used to diagnose sarcoidosis-associated uveitis when a biopsy is not available. This study demonstrates that lymphopenia has an advantage over the currently used diagnostic methods.

Uveitis and health disparities: results from the National inpatient sample. (see page 1301)

The authors observed that in the United States, African Americans have a higher prevalence of uveitis. African Americans and poor patients have more frequent complications from uveitis.

Determining the effect of low-dose isotretinoin on proliferative vitreoretinopathy—the deliver trial (see page 1306)

Low dose isotretinoin may be effective for the prevention of recurrent retinal detachment in patients who are at a high risk of proliferative vitreoretinopathy.

Beyond vision loss: the independent impact of diabetic retinopathy on vision-related quality of life in a Chinese Singaporean population (see page 1314)

We found significant reductions in vision-specific quality-of-life domains in persons with diabetic retinopathy independent of vision loss. Programme to optimise quality-of-life outcomes in persons with DR and preventative strategies to slow DR progression are required.

Quantitative changes in the aging choriocapillaris as measured by swept source optical coherence tomography angiography (see page 1320)

In this study, the authors report a strong negative correlation between in vivo perfusion density of the choriocapillaris and ageing in healthy subjects using optical coherence tomography angiography.

Nonmydriatic ultra-wide field scanning laser ophthalmoscopy compared with dilated fundal examination for assessment of diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular oedema in Chinese individuals with diabetes mellitus (see page 1327)

The authors report UWF-SLO to be comparable to clinical examination in identifying DR, DME and VTDR in Chinese individuals with diabetes. However, whether UWF-SLO can be considered as a tool for screening DR is still undetermined.

Intravitreal ranibizumab vs. laser photocoagulation for retinopathy of prematurity: efficacy, anatomical outcomes, and safety (see page 1332)

Compared with conventional laser photocoagulation, intravitreal ranibizumab appears to result in more favourable outcomes with no additional risk of major complications for retinopathy of prematurity.

Type 3 neovascularisation (retinal angiomatous proliferation) treated with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor: real world outcomes at 24 months (see page 1337)

Retinal angiomatous proliferations treated with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor had better visual outcomes than other subtypes of neovascular age related macular degeneration at both 12 and 24 months in a proactive-based setting.

Optical coherence tomography angiography in exudative age-related macular degeneration: a predictive model for treatment decisions (see page 1342)

A predictive model based on different morphological features of CNV detected on OCT-angiograms may increase the capability to detect early exudative recurrences, leading to a more effective therapeutic strategy.