Highlights from this issue

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Optical coherence tomography angiography in preclinical Alzheimer's disease (see page 157)

In this study, an increased retinal vessel density was observed in cognitively normal individuals positive for cortical amyloid-beta on positron emission tomography. This suggests that vessel density might be a potential biomarker for preclinical Alzheimer's disease.

Effect of segmentation error correction on optical coherence tomography angiography measurements in healthy subjects and diabetic macular oedema (see page 162)

In this study, the rate of segmentation error and consequent vessel density measurement error was significantly higher in eyes with diabetic macular oedema compared with those of healthy eyes.

Retinal hemangioblastoma associated with peripheral nonperfusion: widefield fluorescein angiography analysis of 41 cases (see page 167)

Retinal hemangioblastoma can present with peripheral retinal nonperfusion. Features associated with peripheral retinal nonperfusion include young patient age, large tumour size, peripheral tumour location, and von Hippel-Lindau disease.

Expanding the retinal phenotype of RP1: from retinitis pigmentosa to a novel and singular macular dystrophy (see page 173)

Missense and truncation RP1 variants were observed to be responsible for macular and peripheral retinal dystrophies in autosomal dominant and recessive cases

Eplerenone for the treatment of chronic central serous chorioretinopathy: 3 year clinical experience (see page 182)

In this retrospective review, anatomical improvement in eyes treated with eplerenone for chronic central serous chorioretinopathy was primarily observed within the first year of treatment. However, in some eyes gains were seen multiple years of therapy.

Validation of a novel diabetic retinopathy utility index using discrete choice experiments (see page 188)

Using discrete choice experiments, the authors developed the Diabetic

Retinopathy Utility Index (DRU-I). DRU-I is sensitive to vision-threatening DR and vision impairment. It can contribute to models investigating the cost-effectiveness of treatments and inform health policies.

Choroidal amelanotic tumours: Clinical differentiation of benign from malignant lesions in 5586 cases (see page 194)

Amelanotic choroidal melanoma has distinct demographic and clinical features including patient age, race, sex, laterality, size, and location, among others, when compared with other amelanotic lesions of the choroid.

Visual improvement in amblyopic eye following treatment-induced vision loss in dominant eye with uveal melanoma (see page 202)

The authors observed that, following treatment of uveal melanoma and decline in dominant eye visual acuity, the amblyopic eye demonstrated improved visual acuity in more than 50% of patients.

Episcleral brachytherapy for retinoblastoma (see page 208)

Episcleral brachytherapy continues to have an important role in the primary or secondary treatment of selected advanced cases of retinoblastoma even in the era of systemic and local chemotherapy.

Association between birth weight and refractive error in adulthood: a Mendelian randomisation study (see page 214)

A Mendelian randomisation analysis to estimate the causal effect of birth weight on refractive error in adulthood suggested that each one SD reduction in birth weight was associated with a -0.28 D more negative refractive error.

Gender differences in blindness, cataract blindness and cataract surgical coverage in India: A systematic review and meta-analysis (see page 220)

Strong gender differentials prevail in the magnitude of blindness and cataract blindness in India with lower coverage of cataract surgical services for women, despite having a higher proportion of disease prevalence.

Comparison of changes in corneal endothelial cell density and central corneal thickness between conventional and femtosecond laser-assisted cataract surgery: A randomised, controlled clinical trial (see page 225)

Post-operative corneal endothelial cell density and central corneal thickness were comparable between femtosecond laser-assisted cataract surgery and conventional phacoemulsification surgery.

Decreased epithelial to corneal thickness ratio in healthy fellow eyes of patients with unilateral bullous keratopathy (see page 230)

Eyes with subclinical endothelial dysfunction and minimal stromal thickening demonstrate epithelial thinning, and consequently the epithelium to corneal thickness ratio significantly decreased.

Ocular involvement in epidermolysis bullosa acquisita with long term follow-up (see page 235)

This study indicated that ocular involvement in epidermolysis bullosa acquisita can involve variable ocular surface and corneal pathology, resulting in devastating ocular and visual sequelae.

Therapeutic soft contact lens efficacy in management of gelatinous drop-like corneal dystrophy (see page 241)

Therapeutic soft contact lens usage in gelatinous drop-like dystrophy was observed to have long-term efficacy in nodular lesions, with a tendency for improvement in visual acuity, and a significant reduction in surgical intervention.

Autologous limbal stem cell transplantation: a systematic review of clinical outcomes with different surgical techniques (see page 247)

Autologous limbal stem cell transplantation is a safe and effective therapy for unilateral limbal stem cell deficiency. Simple limbal epithelial transplantation and conjunctival-limbal grafting have better clinical outcomes compared with cultivated limbal epithelial transplantation.

Course of upper eyelid retraction in thyroid eye disease (see page 254)

A ten-year non-interventional cohort study describing the natural course of upper eyelid retraction in patients with thyroid

eye disease and the factors affecting its course.

Individuals with migraine have a different dry eye symptoms profile than individuals without migraine (see page 260)

Individuals with migraine had more severe dry eye symptoms and ocular pain, with less Meibomian gland atrophy than controls without migraine or headache.

Steroid induced glaucoma and blindness in vernal keratoconjunctivitis (see page 265)

In this series of vernal keratoconjunctivitis, the prevalence of steroid induced glaucoma was 2.24%. At presentation, 43.3% children were blind due to glaucoma. Glaucoma was refractory and 34% required surgical treatment.

Diagnostic criteria for detection of retinal nerve fibre layer thickness and neuroretinal rim width abnormalities in glaucoma (see page 270)

Analysis of circumpapillary retinal nerve fibre layer thickness was observed to be more sensitive than analysis of Bruch's membrane opening minimum rim width, with a higher specificity for detection of glaucoma.

Significance of dynamic contour tonometry in evaluation of progression of glaucoma in patients with a history of laser refractive surgery (see page 276)

Mean and peak IOP measured by dynamic contour tonometry were correlated with progression of glaucoma and were best able to detect progression of glaucoma in patients with a history of laser refractive surgery.

Compensation of retinal nerve fibre layer thickness as assessed using optical coherence tomography based on anatomical confounders (see page 282)

In normal Asian eyes, the authors compensated the retinal nerve fibre layer thickness measurements for anatomical confounders, which subsequently reduced the variability of measurements and reclassified individuals from the 'at risk' category.

Release of silicone oil and the off-label use of syringes in ophthalmology (see page 291)

Silicone oil droplets in the vitreous might cause floaters and require more invasive intervention. Syringes commonly used for intravitreal injections frequently release silicone oil droplets, especially when agitated by flicking.