



Highlights from this issue

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Characteristics of endothelial corneal transplant rejection following immunisation with SARS-CoV-2 messenger RNA vaccine (see page 893)

Acute DMEK allograft rejection was found in two patients at one and three weeks following SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccination. Rejection signs responded to intensive topical corticosteroid treatment. At this time with tens of thousands of corneal transplant patients receiving vaccines, recent vaccination history should be questioned in patients with corneal allograft rejection.

Clinical spectrum of non-syndromic microphthalmos, anophthalmos and coloboma in the paediatric population: a multicentric study from North India (see page 897)

Using consensus led proformas across a multicenter eye hospital consortium in North India this study describes the clinical features, visual acuity, and ocular morbidity in children with microphthalmos, anophthalmos and coloboma.

National approaches to trichiasis surgical follow-up, outcome assessment, and surgeon audit in trachoma-endemic countries in Africa (see page 904)

Most national trachoma programmes in Africa lack national policies for follow-up of trichiasis patients after surgery, targets for good surgical outcomes and have no nationally accepted threshold above which a surgeon should discontinue surgery.

Assessment of conjunctival flora in eyes with lacrimal passage obstruction before and after successful dacryocystoscopic recanalisation (see page 909)

Physiological recanalisation of lacrimal passage after dacryocystoscopic surgery significantly decreased the culture positivity rate of the conjunctival sac and the number of potentially pathogenic and drug-resistant bacteria, causing the normalisation of conjunctival flora.

Ocular adnexal lymphoma in Denmark: a nationwide study of 387 cases from 1980 to 2017 (see page 914)

This study shows that the incidence of ocular adnexal lymphoma and the major subtype extranodal marginal-zone B-cell

lymphoma (EMZL) is increasing. The long follow-up period indicates the favourable prognosis of EMZL compared with other subtypes.

Proposal and validation of a new grading system for pterygium (Slit2) (see page 921)

Based on independent assessments by two graders, a new grading system for pterygium (SLIT2) was found to have good intra-rater and inter-rater reliability.

Determinants of corneal endothelial cell loss after sulcus placement of Ahmed and Baerveldt drainage device surgery (see page 925)

A higher number of pre-valve surgery intraocular procedures and a higher presurgical IOP were significant risk factors for a postsurgical decrease in corneal endothelial cell density following sulcus placement with an Ahmed or Baerveldt drainage device.

Anterior segment optical coherence tomography angiography for iris vasculature in pigmented eyes (see page 929)

While recognising its current limitations, AS-OCTA systems identified NVI with vessel characteristics such as atypical configuration or location. SS-OCTA had superior capability for delineate of iris vessels in eyes with a pigmented iris compared with SD-OCTA in our pilot study.

Quality of life in patients with uveitis: data from the ULISSE study (Uveitis: cLinical and medico-economic evaluation of a Standardised Strategy of the Etiological diagnosis) (see page 935)

In this cohort of newly diagnosed uveitis patients, overall quality of life was high; older, female patients with insidious onset had worse scores at inclusion; younger, employed patients with severe uveitis improved to a greater degree at 6 months.

Standardisation of optical coherence tomography angiography nomenclature in uveitis: first survey results (see page 941)

There is poor agreement among uveitis specialists and imaging experts on the

terminology to describe optical coherence tomography angiography findings in uveitis.

Intraocular pressure and circumpapillary retinal nerve fibre layer thickness in the Northern Ireland Cohort for the Longitudinal Study of Ageing (NICOLA): distributions and associations (see page 948)

The distributions of, and associations with, IOP and cRNFL in the NICOLA study agree with current understanding of pathophysiological processes and are in accordance other population-based studies. Novel associations with cRNFL may require further research.

Diagnostic validity of optic nerve head colorimetric assessment and optical coherence tomography angiography in patients with glaucoma (see page 957)

Colorimetric evaluation of optic nerve head haemoglobin on retinal photographs, by the Laguna ONhE programme, and optical coherence tomography angiography had similar diagnostic validity in open-angle glaucoma patients.

Relationship between peripapillary vessel density and visual field in glaucoma: a broken-stick model (see page 964)

OCT-A-measured peripapillary vessel density is linearly correlated with visual field sensitivity without a tipping point in early-stage open-angle glaucoma.

Association of anterior segment parameters and 5-year incident narrow angles: findings from an older Chinese population (see page 970)

In this population-based study, we found that anterior segment parameters from anterior segment optical coherence tomography (AS-OCT) can help in early diagnosis and serve as effective screening tools.

Outcomes of gonioscopy-assisted transluminal trabeculotomy in pseudoexfoliative glaucoma: 24 month follow-up (see page 977)

Gonioscopy-assisted transluminal trabeculotomy is a cost-effective procedure with a low complication rate and can be considered when planning first-line

glaucoma surgery in pseudoexfoliative glaucoma, either when performed alone or in combination with cataract surgery.

Evaluation of the clinical utility of optical coherence tomography angiography in age-related macular degeneration (see page 983)

We performed this study to understand the utility of OCTA in identifying choroidal neovascularisation in patients with age-related macular degeneration (AMD) and to investigate whether OCTA could help determine disease activity in these patients.

Progression of diffuse chorioretinal atrophy among highly myopic patients: a 4-year follow-up study (see page 989)

This prospective, longitudinal study included 484 individuals of high myopia and found that 14.1% showed diffuse chorioretinal atrophy (DCA) progression. The main progression patterns were enlargement of pre-existing DCA and first appearance of lacquer cracks.

Ultra-wide-field scanning laser ophthalmoscopy and optical coherence tomography in FEVR: findings and its diagnostic ability (see page 995)

Temporal mid-peripheral vitreoretinal interface abnormality (TEMPVIA) on UWF-SLO was found in 87.5% mild FEVR patients. Used as a diagnostic test for TEMPVIA this has high sensitivity and specificity in the diagnosis of FEVR.

Parafoveal atrophy after human amniotic membrane graft for macular hole in patients with high myopia (see page 1002)

Human amniotic membrane graft has been used for the repair of refractory macular hole. Parafoveal atrophy, though without visual impact in this short-term study, may occur after grafting highly myopic patients.

Heritability of macular ganglion cell inner plexiform layer thickness as determined by optical coherence tomography: the healthy twin study (see page 1011)

Genetic influence on macular ganglion cell inner plexiform layer thickness was significant in all subfields of the macula.

Is intravitreal topotecan toxic to retinal function? (see page 1016)

In this retrospective study of 50 injections from 28 retinoblastoma patients, intravitreal topotecan alone was not associated with a decrease in 30 Hz ERG amplitude. For this reason, intravitreal topotecan is unlikely to be toxic to the retina.

Subclinical dysthyroid optic neuropathy: tritan deficiency as an early sign of dysthyroid optic neuropathy (see page 1019)

We found that tritan deficiency is an early sign of dysthyroid optic neuropathy and in cases of suspected DON, colour vision

testing that can detect tritan deficiency is essential for the diagnosis.

A prospective study to evaluate incidence and indicators for early detection of ethambutol toxicity (see page 1024)

In this prospective study of 100 eyes, subclinical ethambutol toxicity was evident as increased VER latency and decreased RNFL and GCIPL thickness on OCT in 46% eyes in the absence of apparent signs and symptoms.

Higher aqueous levels of matrix metalloproteinases indicated visual impairment in patients with retina vein occlusion after anti-VEGF therapy (see page 1029)

Patients with retinal vein occlusion had higher intraocular levels of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-1, MMP-2, MMP-7 and MMP-9. The intraocular levels of MMPs are inversely correlated with visual improvement in patients.

Identification of *TIE2* as a susceptibility gene for neovascular age-related macular degeneration and polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (see page 1035)

A SNP rs625767 in the *TIE2* gene was associated with neovascular age-related macular degeneration and polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy in Japanese and Chinese.