



Highlights from this issue

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Loss of endothelial cells in viral DNA-positive grafts after keratoplasty: a two-year follow-up study (see page 26)

Recipients of viral DNA-positive grafts in keratoplasty are at risk of decompensation of donor endothelium. Over a 2-year post-transplant follow-up, we observed rapid loss of corneal endothelium cells in such grafts.

B-scan ultrasound, visual electrophysiology, and perioperative videoendoscopy for predicting functional results in keratoprosthesis candidates (see page 32)

Prognosis prediction with keratoprosthesis implantation is challenging because the normally opaque cornea impairs visualisation of the posterior segment. Perioperative videoendoscopic evaluation demonstrated better prognostication in keratoprosthesis candidates than ultrasound and electrophysiological testing.

The mid-term prognosis of type I Boston keratoprosthesis reimplantation (see page 37)

Mid-term retention rate is decreased following a second Boston keratoprosthesis. One-third of patients had ambulatory vision at final visit and one third lost perception of light. Retinal detachment was one of the obstacles to visual recovery.

The Corneal Transplant Follow-up Study II (CTFS II): a randomised trial to determine whether HLA class II matching reduces the risk of allograft rejection in penetrating keratoplasty (see page 42)

The prospective Corneal Transplant Follow-up Study II (CTFS II) found no influence of HLA class II matching in high-risk penetrating keratoplasty. Younger recipient age markedly increased the risk of allograft rejection.

Comparison of intraocular lens calculation methods after myopic laser assisted in-situ keratomileusis and radial keratotomies without prior refractive data (see page 47)

In post-LASIK eyes 'minimum' produced least variance in prediction errors and more eyes to be within $\pm 1.0D$ postoperatively. In post-RK eyes, 'average' had least variance and more eyes within $\pm 1.0D$.

Ocular motility disturbances after glaucoma drainage device implantation for paediatric glaucoma: a cross-sectional study (see page 54)

In children with glaucoma drainage devices, ocular ductions were limited to a mild degree in at least one gaze direction. More severe and multiplanar limitations were seen with Ahmed rather than with Baerveldt devices.

Correlation of histopathology of trabecular meshwork with clinical features in primary congenital glaucoma (see page 60)

PCG is a visually debilitating disorder affecting children in their developmental age. Histopathological evaluation of surgical specimens may inform prognosis this rare disorder.

Two-year outcomes of the MINJect drainage system for uncontrolled glaucoma from the STAR-I first-in-human trial (see page 65)

This prospective, multicentre, first-in-human, single-arm study of the MINJect supraciliary drainage device in a stand-alone procedure shows promising 2-year results, with significant reduction in IOP, decreased use of glaucoma medications and minimal adverse events.

One-year outcomes of stand-alone ab externo SIBS microshunt implantation in refractory glaucoma (see page 71)

In high-risk refractory glaucomatous eyes, ab externo SIBS (poly[styreneblock-isobutylene-block-styrene]) microshunt implantation demonstrated 61.0% and 79.7% complete and qualified surgical success, respectively, over 1-year follow-up. There were relatively few complications and the reoperation rate was 7.1%.

OCT angiography measured changes in the foveal avascular zone area after glaucoma surgery (see page 80)

The optical coherence tomography angiography-derived FAZ area decreases and perifoveal microvasculature is enhanced with IOP-lowering surgery in open-angle glaucoma. FAZ-area change significantly correlated with the

preoperative FAZ area, preoperative foveal sensitivity, and IOP change.

Risk of non-infectious uveitis or myasthenia gravis in patients on checkpoint inhibitors in a large healthcare claims database (see page 87)

Using large healthcare claim database, this study shows that patients using checkpoint inhibitor compared to standard chemotherapy have a higher risk of non-infectious uveitis and myasthenia gravis.

Association between temperature changes and uveitis onset in mainland China (see page 91)

Mainland China is likely to experience increased uveitis case numbers due to changes in climate. This study should help promote and implement policies to mitigate future temperature increases and the burden of eye disease from global warming.

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on uveitis patients receiving immunomodulatory and biological therapies (COPE STUDY) (see page 97)

In the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, there is considerable anxiety regarding immunomodulatory and biological therapies. Subjects with non-infectious uveitis may be at high-risk of uveitis relapses due to lack of evidence-based alterations in their ongoing therapies.

Retinal findings in hospitalised patients with severe COVID-19 (see page 102)

Hospitalised patients with severe coronavirus disease-2019 have acute vascular lesions of the inner retina including flame-shaped haemorrhages and cotton wool spots on fundus examination.

Comparison of foveal thickness in pre-school children with a history of retinopathy of prematurity and laser photocoagulation or anti-vascular endothelial growth factor treatment: a prospective, longitudinal study (see page 106)

The thicknesses of total, inner, and outer foveal layers showed no difference in laser \pm IVB-treated, IVB-treated, regressed ROP, and pre-term eyes after gestational age adjustment. The total and outer retinal thicknesses in pre-school-aged children increased over time during the 18 month follow-up period.

Automated quantification of macular fluid in retinal diseases and the response to anti-VEGF therapy (see page 113)

The automated detection of intra- and sub-retinal fluid in RVO, nAMD and DME reveals a disease-specific distribution and response of these fluid types to anti-VEGF therapy.

Multiple evanescent white dot syndrome: clinical course and factors influencing visual acuity recovery (see page 121)

The clinical course and range of presenting features of multiple evanescent white dot syndrome is wider than currently thought, including incomplete recovery of visual acuity. However most cases have a benign prognosis.

Prospective validation of a virtual clinic pathway in the management of choroidal naevi: the NAEVUS study Report no. 1: safety assessment (see page 128)

Choroidal naevi are a common benign incidental finding, often prompting referral to ocular oncologists. This study validates a virtual imaging-based clinic model for the safe management of choroidal naevi.

Outcomes of intravitreal methotrexate to salvage eyes with relapsed primary intraocular lymphoma (see page 135)

This is a retrospective case series of 8 eyes in 5 patients with relapsed

intraocular lymphoma who were treated with intravitreal methotrexate injections. Tumour control was found in 89% of cases at a mean follow-up of 31 months.

Effect of exposure to biomass smoke from cooking fuel types and eye disorders in women in Nepal (see page 141)

Women in low-income countries, particularly women in rural areas, are exposed to a higher concentration of household air pollution, which is associated with a higher risk of eye symptoms, visual acuity problems and cataracts.

AUTHOR PROOF