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**Clinical and pathological risk factors for worse stage and mortality of eyelid and periocular squamous cell carcinoma** (see page 1338)

P63 positivity and coexpression of P63 and Ki67 predict a worse T stage and higher risks of distant metastasis and mortality in eyelid and periocular squamous cell carcinomas.

**Telemedicine in oculoplastic and adnexal surgery – clinicians' perspectives in the UK** (see page 1344)

The COVID-19 outbreak has positively influenced oculoplastic surgeons' perception of telemedicine and its utility. Incorporating telemedicine has resulted in improved service efficiency. Telemedicine is likely to remain embedded in routine clinical care in the future.

**Nationwide epidemiological approach to identify associations between keratoconus and immune-mediated diseases** (see page 1350)

This health claims database study identified associations between keratoconus and multiple immune-mediated diseases including Hashimoto's thyroiditis, inflammatory skin conditions, and atopic conditions. These associations suggest that keratoconus onset is partly favoured by chronic inflammatory immune-mediated responses

**Long-term outcome of cultivated oral mucosal epithelial transplantation for fornix reconstruction in chronic cicatrising diseases** (see page 1355)

Cultivated oral mucosal epithelial transplantation for fornix reconstruction had better long-term outcomes in patients with thermal/chemical injury than in ocular cicatricial pemphigoid patients, and the early postoperative recurrence of adhesions led to a poor prognosis.

**Corneal neovascularisation following deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty for corneal ectasia: Incidence, timing and risk factors** (see page 1363)

Corneal neovascularisation most commonly develops in the first year following deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty. Independent risk factors for corneal neovascularisation include early

discontinuation of topical steroids, ocular allergy and older age.

**Corneal confocal microscopy identifies a reduction in corneal keratocyte density and sub-basal nerves in children with type 1 diabetes mellitus** (see page 1368)

This study demonstrates a significant reduction in anterior and mid-stromal keratocyte densities and sub-basal corneal nerves in children with type one diabetes mellitus, with no association between loss of keratocytes and microscopy corneal nerve parameters.

**Risk model for intraoperative complication during cataract surgery based on data from 900,000 eyes – previous intravitreal injection is a risk factor** (see page 1373)

A preoperative risk model of intraoperative complications based on data from 907 499 eyes reported to the Swedish National Cataract Register is presented. Previous intravitreal therapy increases the risk of intraoperative complication during cataract surgery.

**Therapeutic drug monitoring guides the management of patients with chronic non-infectious uveitis treated with adalimumab: a retrospective study** (see page 1380)

Therapeutic drug monitoring of adalimumab in patients with chronic non-infectious uveitis could allow adjustment of injection frequency and type of drug, enabling to identify the treatment most suitable for responders and non-responders.

**Towards 'automated gonioscopy': a deep learning algorithm for 360° angle assessment by swept-source optical coherence tomography** (see page 1387)

Implemented in a high-volume glaucoma clinic, a deep learning system analysing the 128 meridional swept-source OCT scans of the entire anterior chamber angle circumference, could accurately assess the presence and extent of angle closure.

**Ten-year-and-beyond longitudinal change of  $\beta$ -zone parapapillary atrophy in glaucoma: association with retinal nerve fibre layer defect** (see page 1393)

During a ten-year-and-beyond follow-up on glaucomatous eyes, retinal nerve

fibre layer defect progression was associated with increment of angular extent of  $\beta$ -zone parapapillary atrophy, which occurred mostly in the same direction.

**Trabeculectomy with mitomycin C alone or coupled with intracameral bevacizumab? A 2-year comparative study** (see page 1399)

Intraoperative intracameral bevacizumab adds a beneficial effect in primary trabeculectomy with MMC. So, bevacizumab results in higher absolute/qualified success rates with lower target pressures, lower needling rates and less postoperative medications.

**Effect of COVID-19 pandemic on glaucoma surgical practices in the UK** (see page 1406)

Trabeculectomy is the preferred established glaucoma surgery in the UK. During the COVID-19 pandemic 43% of glaucoma specialists have reduced or ceased trabeculectomy surgery in favour of diode, tubes, deep sclerectomy and Preserflo.

**Optic disc and peripapillary vessel density measured with optical coherence tomography angiography and its associations in Chinese adults: a large population-based study** (see page 1411)

Age, gender and axial length, but not systemic parameters, are associated with the ONH vessel density in healthy eyes among Chinese adults. Scan quality should also be taken into consideration in the evaluation of ONH vessel density.

**Peaks of circumpapillary retinal nerve fibre layer and associations in healthy eyes: the Beijing Eye Study 2011** (see page 1417)

Three peaks in the circumpapillary RNFL profile from 677 healthy participants in a population-based study were investigated and their thickness and positions were found to be impacted by age, gender, axial length and diameter of Bruch's membrane openings.

**Visual field defects and myopic macular degeneration in Singapore adults with high myopia** (see page 1423)

Adults with high myopia (HM) and myopic macular degeneration (MMD), but without glaucoma, have greater visual function loss as measured by

static automated perimetry when compared with adults with HM without MMD.

### **Dilated choroidal veins and their role in recurrences of myopic macular neovascularisation (see page 1429)**

A macular dilated choroidal vein (DCV) is an independent risk factor for the recurrence of myopic macular neovascularization (MNV). Recurrences occurred sooner in eyes with than without macular DCV.

### **Intravitreal conbercept for diabetic macular oedema: 2-year results from a randomised controlled trial and open-label extension study (see page 1436)**

The Sailing study showed that conbercept PRN intravitreal injection regimen significantly improved the visual acuity of patients with diabetic macular oedema. Patients in the laser/sham group obtained similar visual acuity results after the switch to conbercept in the 1 year extension study.

### **Exploring the angiographic-biologic phenotype in the IMAGINE study: quantitative UWFA and cytokine expression (see page 1444)**

In diabetic macular oedema eyes treated with ranibizumab, quantitative imaging biomarkers from ultra-widefield

fluorescein angiography correlated with multiple aqueous humour cytokine concentrations, including VEGF and IL-6.

### **Area under the dark adaptation curve as a reliable alternate measure of dark adaptation response (see page 1450)**

This work describes a new measure of dark adaptation (DA) response based on the area under the DA curve (AUDAC) to overcome some limitations of purely time- or sensitivity-based parameters. We show that AUDAC is a reliable DA response measure in AMD and control eyes, and it allows quantification of the DA response in eyes where the conventional DA measure of RIT cannot be obtained.

### **Retinal pigment epithelium melanin distribution estimated by polarization entropy and its association with retinal sensitivity in patients with high myopia (see page 1457)**

Fundus pigment distribution evaluated with polarisation sensitive optical coherence tomography was independently associated with decreased retinal sensitivity in early stages of myopic maculopathy.

### **Clinical characteristics of full thickness macular holes that closed without surgery (see page 1463)**

Macular holes closed nonsurgically in 78 patients and faster closure time correlated with ocular trauma, treatment of related cystic macular oedema, and a hole size less than 200 microns.

### **Superior oblique split lengthening procedure for Brown's syndrome, outcome and complications (page 1469)**

The superior oblique split tendon lengthening procedure requires no synthetic materials and has a relatively easy learning curve with low number of complications for the treatment of Brown's syndrome.

### **Cataract-causing G91del mutant destabilised $\beta$ A3 heteromer formation linking with structural stability and cellular viability (see page 1474)**

Heteromer formation of  $\beta$ A3-crystallin in the lens increased its structural stability against environmental stress. However, the cataract-causing G91del mutant destabilised  $\beta$ A3 and  $\beta$ B2-crystallin heteromer formation, linked with its low structural stability. Moreover,  $\beta$ A3-G91del mutant also impaired cellular viability and induced cellular apoptosis. These all might contribute to cataract development.