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Corneal confocal microscopy identifies corneal nerve fibre loss and increased dendritic cells in patients with long COVID-19 (see page 1635)

Long-COVID is characterised by a range of ill-defined symptoms after recovery from acute COVID-19. We have used corneal confocal microscopy to identify corneal small nerve fibre loss and increased immune cell populations in patients with long-COVID

Deep learning algorithms for automatic detection of pterygium using anterior segment photographs from slit-lamp and hand-held cameras (see page 1642)

Deep learning algorithms based on anterior segment photographs can detect presence of and referable-level pterygium optimally and may be used as a simple screening tool for the detection of referable pterygium in community screenings.

Evaluation of dry eye subtypes and characteristics using conventional assessments and dynamic tear interferometry (see page 1648)

Dynamic tear patterns should be considered when establishing appropriate treatment for dry eye, as the kinetic relationship between the aqueous and lipid layers of the tear film may be critical in the pathogenesis of dry eye

Fibrillin-1 gene mutations in a Chinese cohort with congenital ectopia lentis: spectrum and genotype-phenotype analysis (see page 1655)

We found 110 FBN-1 mutations in 131 probands of congenital ectopia lentis by next-generation sequencing followed by multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification, and 39 mutations were novel. Mutations in exons 22–42, especially exon 26, corresponded to risk of microspherophakia

Topical prostaglandin analogue use and cystoid macular oedema following uneventful cataract surgery; a randomised control trial (see page 1662)

Prostaglandin analogue treatment following uneventful cataract surgery did not increase the likelihood of development of cystoid macular oedema in glaucoma and ocular hypertensive patients with normal maculae

Argon laser photocoagulation for treatment of presumed trematode-induced granulomatous anterior uveitis in children (see page 1667)

Argon laser photocoagulation is a novel non-invasive line of treatment that can be added to the armamentarium for presumed trematode-induced granulomatous anterior uveitis in children

Factors affecting the resolution of acute non-infectious anterior scleritis (see page 1672)

In this retrospective study of patients with acute anterior scleritis, Hispanic race, co-morbid lupus erythematosus, and systemic NSAIDs were associated with decreased times to symptom resolution and to steroid-sparing resolution. TNF-inhibitors were associated with decreased time to steroid-sparing resolution

Development of revised diagnostic criteria for Fuchs uveitis syndrome in a Chinese population (see page 1678)

Revised diagnostic criteria for Fuchs Uveitis Syndrome were developed and validated by analysing data from Chinese patients and showed a high sensitivity and specificity, which may also be used in other populations with heavily pigmented irises

Risk factors for previously undiagnosed primary open-angle glaucoma: the EPIC-Norfolk eye study (see page 1684)

Undiagnosed glaucoma is a major hidden clinical problem. By comparing previous known vs newly diagnosed primary open angle glaucoma, the risk factors are found to be lower pre-treatment intraocular pressure and reporting no eyesight problem

Combined structure-function analysis in glaucoma screening (see page 1689)

The applicability of a structure-function report for glaucoma screening was evaluated in 3001 middle-aged subjects of a birth cohort. Diagnostic performance was moderate. Spatially corresponding structure and function abnormalities were significantly correlated to glaucomatous damage

Postoperative complications in glaucoma surgery: literature review-based recommendations to improve reporting consistency (see page 1696)

There is inconsistency in how complications are reported after glaucoma surgery.

A standardised set of clinically applicable and procedure relevant complications could improve comparisons between interventions and help patients to make informed choices about treatments

Effect of algorithms and covariates in glaucoma diagnosis with optical coherence tomography angiography (see page 1703)

AngioAnalytics and COOL-ART vessel density measurements are not interchangeable but potentially interconvertible. Age, signal strength, and analytic areas are significant factors that need to be considered when using OCT angiography to diagnose glaucoma.

Biallelic variants in CPAMD8 are associated with primary open-angle glaucoma and primary angle-closure glaucoma (see page 1710)

The data from this study not only confirmed the association of biallelic CPAMD8 variants with juvenile open angle glaucoma but also expanded their phenotypes to include primary open angle and primary angle closure glaucoma

Diagnostic accuracy of swept source optical coherence tomography classification algorithms for detection of gonioscopic angle closure (see page 1716)

A stepwise logistic regression algorithm with only three anterior segment optical coherence tomography parameters can predict gonioscopic angle closure with an accuracy of 88%. These parameters were anterior chamber area, lens vault, and iris curvature.

Artificial intelligence-enabled retinal vasculometry for prediction of circulatory mortality, myocardial infarction and stroke (see page 1722)

Risk models developed in UK Biobank (validated in EPIC-Norfolk) using artificial intelligence enabled retinal vasculometry indices, age, history of cardiovascular disease, use of hypertensive medication and smoking yielded high predictive test performance for circulatory mortality. Risk scores for MI and stroke performed similarly to established risk scores.

Choroidal thickness and vessel pattern in myopic eyes with dome-shaped macula (see page 1730)

In 27 eyes with dome-shaped macula (DSM), the presence of serous retinal detachment was not associated with the choroidal thickness or vessel pattern. However, large crossing vessels were seen more often in vertical than in horizontal DSM.

Morphological characteristics preceding exudative neovascularisation secondary to macular telangiectasia type 2 (see page 1736)

We describe morphological characteristics preceding the development of exudative neovascularisation in macular telangiectasia type 2. Multimodal imaging may help to identify eyes at risk for developing neovascularisation, enabling earlier detection and treatment

Outcomes in eyes with retinal vein occlusion that are lost to follow-up after anti-vascular endothelial growth factor therapy (see page 1742)

Patients with retinal vein occlusion who are lost to follow-up for more than

6 months after receiving anti-vascular endothelial growth factor injections are at risk for irreversible vision loss despite re-starting therapy

Incidence of central serous chorioretinopathy 2011-2018: a nationwide population-based cohort study of Japan (see page 1748)

This nationwide population-based cohort study examined the epidemiology of central serous chorioretinopathy. The results of the current study could help to understand the pathogenesis and mechanisms of the disease.

Early detection of neovascular age-related macular degeneration: an economic evaluation based on data from the EDNA study (see page 1754)

This economic modelling study suggests that spectral-domain optical coherence tomography offers a cost-effective monitoring test for detecting the onset of neovascular age-related macular degeneration in the second eye of people being treated for unilateral disease.

Intravitreal application of epidermal growth factor in non-exudative age-related macular degeneration (see page 1762)

The repeated intravitreal application of epidermal growth factor (75 µg) was well tolerated in eyes with geographic atrophy except for an episode of temporary cystoid macular oedema occurring in one eye.

Macular sensitivity assessment and fixation analysis using microperimetry in children with retinopathy of prematurity (see page 1767)

Retinopathy of prematurity itself or laser treatment of retinopathy seems not to affect the macular light sensitivity and fixation stability in children born pre-term.

Myopia incidence and lifestyle changes among school children during the COVID-19 pandemic: a population-based prospective study (see page 1772)

We showed a potential increase in myopia incidence, significant decrease in outdoor time and increase in screen time among schoolchildren in Hong Kong during the COVID-19 pandemic.