Highlights from this issue

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Immunocytochemistry of the ocular surface after different techniques of limbal stem cell transplantation for chronic chemical burns (*see page 461*)
A comparative analysis of immunohistochemical outcomes comparing Simple Limbal Epithelial Transplant (SLET) and Conjunctival-Limbal Autograft (CLAU) techniques for limbal cell transplantation showed similar results, with reduction in CK19 and increase in CK3 expression.

Assessment of patient burden from dry eye disease using a combination of five visual analogue scales and a radar graph: A pilot study of the PENTASCORE (*see page 467*)
The Pentascore dry eye disease questionnaire can rapidly and effectively assess the main aspects of disease burden, the global satisfaction (efficacy and tolerability) of treatments and can be advantageous in routine clinical examination.

Effects of taking pregabalin (Lyrica) on the severity of dry eye, corneal sensitivity, and pain after laser epithelial keratomileusis surgery (*see page 474*)
Taking pregabalin during LASEK surgery may affect corneal nerve sensitivity and reduce pain, but an effect of preventing dry eye or neuroprotection is not apparent

Estimation of Goldmann applanation tonometer intraocular pressure (IOP) from scleral Schiotz IOP values in eyes with type-1 keratoprostheses (*see page 480*)
In eyes with type-1 keratoprostheses, Goldmann applanation IOP measures predicted from scleral Schiotz IOP provide a more objective IOP assessment than finger tension IOP.

Comparison of the structure-function relationship between COMPASS microperimetry and Humphrey field analyser in myopic open-angle glaucoma eyes (*see page 485*)
The global structure-function relationship in open-angle glaucoma eyes with myopia is significantly stronger with Compass microperimetry than with Humphrey Field Analyser.

The peripapillary sclera exhibits a v-shaped configuration that is more pronounced in glaucoma eyes (*see page 491*)
The v-shaped configuration of the peripapillary sclera was more pronounced in glaucoma eyes than in healthy eyes

Validating the usefulness of sector-wise regression of visual field in the central 10 degrees (*see page 497*)
The usefulness of sector-wise regression of visual field in the central 10 degrees was validated. The prediction accuracy using the sector-wise regression was favourable, in particular when a small number of examinations were used.

Outcomes of enucleation and porous polyethylene orbital implant insertion in paediatric retinoblastoma patients: a long-term follow-up study (*see page 502*)
According to this survival analysis of long-term outcomes of enucleation and porous polyethylene implant insertion in paediatric retinoblastoma patients, it is advisable to insert a 20 mm implant and to meticulously close the posterior Tenon's capsule.

Patients presenting with metastases: stage IV uveal melanoma, an international study (*see page 510*)
An international multicentre registry was used to acquire statistically significant data on patients presenting with metastatic (stage-IV) uveal melanoma. The tumours were more advanced AJCC T-stage, had multiorgan metastasis and median survival of 12 months.

Proton beam irradiation of uveal melanoma involving the iris, ciliary body, and anterior choroid without surgical localisation (light field) (*see page 518*)
We evaluated patient outcomes after proton beam irradiation without surgical localisation in a retrospective review of 125 patients with uveal melanoma involving the iris, ciliary body and anterior choroid.

Predominance of hyperopia in autosomal-dominant Best vitelliform macular dystrophy (*see page 522*)
Patients with BEST1-associated autosomal-dominant Best vitelliform macular dystrophy are predominantly hyperopic compared with age-similar patients with ABCA4-associated Stargardt macular dystrophy. The findings provide further evidence of a role for BEST1 in ocular growth and elongation.

Longitudinal analysis of microvascular perfusion and neurodegenerative changes in early type 2 diabetic retinal disease (*see page 528*)
This longitudinal study shows that subclinical signs of microvascular impairment and retinal neurodegeneration appear in parallel and are progressive, even in the earliest stages of type 2 diabetic retinal disease.

Detection of neovascularisation in the vitreoretinal interface slab using widefield swept-source optical coherence tomography angiography in diabetic retinopathy (*see page 534*)
This study assessed the efficacy of retinal neovascularisation detection using the WF SS-OCTA 12 x 12 mm Angio scan protocol centred on the fovea and optic disc. Combining VRI Angio and Structure improved neovascularisation detection rates.

Hyperreflective cystoid spaces in diabetic macular edema – prevalence and clinical implications (*see page 540*)
Of 165 eyes with diabetic macular oedema, the prevalence of hyperreflective cystoid spaces detected using OCT-angiography was 37%. They resolved in 85% of eyes and led to new hard exudate deposits in 33% of eyes.

OCTA versus dye angiography for the diagnosis and evaluation of neovascularization in punctate inner choroidopathy (*see page 547*)
We investigated the utility of using OCTA in the diagnosis and evaluation of patients with choroidal neovascularisation secondary to PIC. The extensive progressive improvement in OCTA technologies make it an attractive option for clinicians.

Central serous chorioretinopathy imaging biomarkers (*see page 553*)
Central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR), either acute or chronic, has a variable clinical course through one year. Certain OCT-based parameters can predict the anatomical, or disease, resolution and visual outcomes.

Retinal microvascular abnormalities in patients after COVID-19 depending on disease severity (*see page 559*)
In this case-control study including 96 patients classified into groups according to SARS-CoV-2 severity, retinal microvasculature was assessed by angiography by optical coherence tomography. Patients with moderate and severe SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia had decreased central retinal vessel densities compared with asymptomatic/paucisymptomatic cases or control subjects.

Multimodal imaging in subclinical Best vitelliform macular dystrophy (*see page 564*)
Subclinical BVMD is characterised by attenuation of reflectivity of the outer retinal bands in the region corresponding to the round central hypoautofluorescence on near-infrared autofluorescence. Optical coherence tomography angiography revealed a reduced foveal avascular zone area and increased porosity of the choriocapillaris.

Choroidal macrovessels: multimodal imaging findings and review of the literature (*see page 568*)
Choroidal macrovessels can be bilateral, have a vertical or oblique orientation in addition to the more common horizontal type, and can be located outside the macula. Three clinical types were identified, but larger series will be needed to corroborate this further.

Long term visual and anatomic outcomes of patients with peripapillary pachychoroid syndrome (*see page 576*)
Patients with peripapillary pachychoroid syndrome exhibit nasal macular choroidal thickening and retinal exudation. Retinal and choroidal thickening decreases over the disease course while visual acuity generally remains stable. Treatment did not yield sustained visual improvement.

Macular buckling versus vitrectomy on macular hole-associated macular detachment in eyes with high myopia: a randomised trial (*see page 582*)
Both macular buckling and pars plana vitrectomy are effective at treating full-thickness macular hole and associated macular detachment in highly myopic eyes. However, macular buckling was more successful at retinal reattachment.

Deep learning-assisted (automatic) diagnosis of glaucoma using a smartphone (*see page 587*)
The usefulness of a deep learning algorithm to automatically screen for glaucoma from smartphone-based fundus photographs was validated.