



Highlights from this issue

Frank Larkin , *Editor in Chief*

doi:10.1136/bjophthalmol-2022-321724

Improvement of asymmetric thyroid eye disease with teprotumumab (see page 755)

Teprotumumab, a novel IGF-1R antibody, differentially reduces proptosis in patients with asymmetric thyroid eye disease.

Anterior segment optical coherence tomography and ultrasound biomicroscopy for measuring thickness of corneal and bulbar conjunctival tumours (see page 760)

Ultrasound biomicroscopy (UBM) and Anterior segment optical coherence tomography (AS-OCT) are useful complementary techniques for measuring thickness of corneal and bulbar conjunctival benign and malignant tumors.

Identification of presumed corneal neuromas and microneuromas using laser-scanning *in vivo* confocal microscopy: a systematic review (see page 765)

We identify a need for consistent nomenclature and definitions, and rigorous laser-scanning *in vivo* confocal microscopy methods to clarify the prevalence and significance of features referred to as corneal 'neuromas' and 'microneuromas' in the literature

Tear secretion from the lacrimal gland: variations in normal versus dry eyes (see page 772)

Dynamic assessment of tear secretion from the lacrimal gland reveals the secretory differences between evaporative dry eye and aqueous-deficient dry eye, and delay in the lacrimal sensory reflex in Sjögren's syndrome and cicatrising conjunctivitis.

Randomised assessor-masked trial evaluating topical manuka (Optimel) in treatment of meibomian gland dysfunction (see page 777)

A randomised controlled trial using manuka honey eye drops (Optimel) in treatment of meibomian gland dysfunction revealed significant subjective and objective improvements in meibomian gland dysfunction and dry eye disease parameters

Long-term outcomes of Boston keratoprosthesis type I procedures: the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Hospital experience (see page 781)

Our results showed that for patients suffering from corneal blindness in developing countries, the use of B-KPro type I may provide a dramatic improvement of vision in eyes in which conventional keratoplasty has failed, or is expected to fail based on the preoperative status of the cornea.

Pre-Descemet's endothelial keratoplasty: a simple, Descemet's membrane scoring technique for successful graft preparation (see page 786)

The scoring technique for Pre-Descemet's endothelial keratoplasty graft preparation consistently creates a type-1 big air bubble. Avoidance of a larger, type-2, bubble reduces the risk of converting from Pre-Descemet's to Descemet's membrane endothelial keratoplasty.

Objective quantification of lens nuclear opacities using swept-source anterior segment optical coherence tomography (see page 790)

The latest swept-source anterior segment optical coherence tomography can evaluate the lens nuclear opacity objectively and quantitatively and display good performance in classifying nuclear cataract.

Project hyperopic power prediction: accuracy of thirteen different concepts for intraocular lens calculation in short eyes (see page 795)

The accuracy of IOL power calculation methods was assessed in 150 hypermetropic eyes. Okulix, PEARL-DSG, Castrop and Kane formulae provided the lowest absolute prediction error, whereas SRK/T provided the highest absolute prediction error.

Suprachoroidal CLS-TA for non-infectious uveitis: an open-label, safety trial (AZALEA) (see page 802)

Suprachoroidal injection of triamcinolone acetonide injectable suspension (CLS-TA) provided well-tolerated treatment of non-infectious uveitis, and efficacy parameters indicated improvement over the 24 week duration of the AZALEA trial.

Anterior chamber tap cytology in acute postoperative endophthalmitis. A case-control study (see page 807)

Anterior chamber tap cytology is useful for differentiating bacterial endophthalmitis from non-infectious postoperative inflammation. In addition to clinical presentation, microbiological tests and PCR, the predominance of neutrophils in anterior chamber tap samples can help in this diagnosis.

Diagnostic value of culture results from aqueous tap versus vitreous tap in cases of bacterial endophthalmitis (see page 815)

Culture of vitreous samples remains the gold standard for isolation and identification of the pathogen in cases of bacterial endophthalmitis. Aqueous samples should also be obtained and cultured as an adjunct for the diagnosis.

Myopia progression from wearing first glasses to adult age: the DREAM Study (see page 820)

This study explored the progression of myopia from first prescription to adulthood in a retrospective cohort. School-age myopia had a high risk for later high myopia. Progression rate decreased with age in all refractive error categories.

Development of the retina and its relation with myopic shift varies from childhood to adolescence (see page 825)

Myopia-related retinal thinning may result from less increase in the retinal thickness in childhood (<9 y) rather than a decrease in retinal thickness in adolescence.

Spatial and temporal resolution of photoreceptor rescue dynamics after treatment with voretigene neparvovec (see page 831)

Evaluation of individual retinotopic rescue of rods and cones in patients after gene therapy (voretigene neparvovec) is presented via new protocols for retinal functional diagnostics.

Contrast sensitivity function in patients with macular disease and good visual acuity (see page 839)

Application of an active learning system to measure contrast sensitivity function revealed significant visual function deficits in patients with macular disease and good visual acuity that might otherwise go

unrecognised by traditional visual function testing.

Six-year incidence and systemic associations of retinopathy in a multi-ethnic Asian population without diabetes (see page 845)

In this longitudinal population study of Asian participants without diabetes, risk of developing retinopathy is generally low. Regression of retinopathy over time is common suggesting that retinopathy signs may reflect subclinical reversible microvascular dysfunction.

Differential associations between body mass index with diabetes and vision-threatening diabetic retinopathy in an adult Chinese population (see page 852)

In this cohort of Chinese adults, we found that higher baseline BMI increased the risk of incident diabetes but was not associated with risk of vision-threatening diabetic retinopathy.

Scleral buckling versus pars plana vitrectomy in simple phakic macula-on retinal detachment: a propensity score-matched, registry-based study (see page 857)

After propensity score matching of Japan-Retinal Detachment Registry data,

surgical failure rates at 6 months post-operatively were higher with pars plana vitrectomy than with scleral buckling for uncomplicated phakic macula-on retinal detachment.

Simulation-surgical education for glaucoma vs conventional training alone: the GLAucoma Simulated Surgery (GLASS) trial. A multicentre, multicountry, randomised controlled, investigator-masked educational intervention efficacy trial in Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe (see page 863)

Simulation surgical training for trabeculectomy can considerably contribute to improving glaucoma care and should be made available to all eye surgeons new to the procedure.

Microstructural properties of major white matter tracts in constant exotropia before and after strabismus surgery (see page 870)

Strabismus surgery modifies white matter tracts, which might contribute to stereopsis recovery. Moreover, tract alterations relate to the ocular dominance, suggesting that weak ocular dominance

may be important for improving binocular function.

Primary laser therapy as monotherapy for discrete retinoblastoma (see page 878)

Primary laser photocoagulation monotherapy for discrete retinoblastoma (particularly ≤ 3 disc-diameters) spared 55% and 64% patients/eyes respectively from chemotherapy (systemic, intra-arterial and periocular) and/or plaque radiotherapy without ocular complications, tumour progression, extraocular spread or systemic metastasis.

Association of HLA polymorphisms and acetaminophen-related Stevens-Johnson syndrome with severe ocular complications in Thai population (see page 884)

We observed an association between HLA class I polymorphisms and acetaminophen-related SJS/TEN with severe ocular complications. The findings further highlight the role of specific immunity in the pathogenesis of severe ocular reactions in acetaminophen-related SJS/TEN and the role of the Major Histocompatibility Complex in disease susceptibility.