Ocular adverse events associated with chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy: a case series and review (see page 901)
Ocular complications associated with CAR-T therapy at a comprehensive cancer centre were identified and corroborated with results from an analysis of the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS).

Lens capsule-related complications in femtosecond laser-assisted cataract surgery: a study based on video analysis (see page 906)
Femtosecond laser capsulotomy is relatively stable after 200 procedures. There are several causes for incomplete capsulotomy. Secondary capsulorrhexis after incomplete capsulotomy is the main risk factor for anterior capsule tears.

Rethinking presbyopia: results of bilateral refractive lens exchange with trifocal intraocular lenses in 17 603 patients (see page 912)
Advances in lens-based refractive surgery has expanded its application for the treatment of presbyopia. As determined by unaided distance acuity of 0.00 and near acuity of J3, trifocal IOLs adequately treated presbyopia in 82.2% at 3 months postoperatively. Subsequent laser refractive procedures were required in 16.5%, a high percentage in the context of patients expecting spectacle independence post-surgery.

Comparison of long-term astigmatic changes following cataract surgery among types of corneal astigmatism (see page 920)
Corneal astigmatism showed a similar degree of against-the-rule (ATR) change for approximately 10 years after phacoemulsification among eyes having ATR, with-the-rule, and oblique astigmatism. The ATR change was comparable to eyes in which surgery was not undertaken.

Angle closure extent, anterior segment dimensions and intraocular pressure (see page 927)
This study presents novel thresholds for the extent of irid trabecular contact and anterior chamber depth associated with intraocular pressure. These parameters may jointly affect the homeostasis of the IOP, particularly in women.

High myopia as risk factor for 10-year incidence of open-angle glaucoma in the Beijing Eye Study (see page 933)
The 10-year incidence of open-angle glaucoma was 3.0% (mean across all age groups) in the population-based Beijing Eye Study. Highly myopic eyes had a 7.3-fold risk increase for the development of OAG, in comparison to emmetropic/hypermetropic eyes.

Measurement of intraocular temperature in glaucoma: week-day and seasonal fluctuations (see page 941)
Ocular temperature has been hypothesised to play a role in the process leading to retinal ganglion cell apoptosis. This study analysed intraocular temperature (IOT) data obtained from an intraocular sensor to examine the behaviour of IOT and its weekday and seasonal variations. The results show significant short- and long-term fluctuations of IOT, with clear seasonal patterns and significant higher IOT on Sundays.

Faster algorithms to measure visual field using the variational Bayes linear regression model in glaucoma: comparison with SITA-Fast (see page 946)
Both variational Bayes linear regression visual field (VBVR-VF) Fast and VBR-VF Fast+ algorithms reduced the test durations without compromising repeatability or accuracy.

Correlation of ganglion cell complex thinning with baseline deep and superficial macular vessel density in glaucoma (see page 953)
Lower baseline superficial parafoveal vessel density (VD), but not deep VD, correlated with faster parafoveal ganglion cell complex (GCC) thinning in glaucoma. Superficial macular VD may help predict central macular GCC thinning and glaucoma progression.

Consensus-based recommendations for OCTA reporting in uveitis (see page 959)
The creation of a standardised reporting terminology for OCTA findings in uveitis supports better description and communication of routine care and clinical trials.

Quantitative and qualitative assessment of anterior segment optical coherence tomography capture of disease state in childhood anterior uveitis (see page 966)
Anterior segment OCT imaging-based assessment of childhood anterior chamber inflammation is repeatable, responsive and correlates with clinical activity. It may enable non-invasive capture of inflammatory cell types.

Current practice in the management of ocular toxoplasmosis (see page 973)
The International Ocular Toxoplasmosis Study Group reports that ocular toxoplasmosis is common, diagnosed on clinical and serological grounds when typical, and with PCR testing of intraocular fluid when atypical, and treated systemically with trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole.

Metformin and risk of age-related macular degeneration in individuals with type 2 diabetes: a retrospective cohort study (see page 980)
A large, population-based cohort study with a time-dependent exposure found no evidence that metformin was associated with risk of age-related macular degeneration in primary care patients requiring treatment for type 2 diabetes.

Epimacular brachytherapy for previously treated neovascular age-related macular degeneration: month 36 results of the MERLOT randomised controlled trial (see page 987)
The month 36 results of a trial of epimacular brachytherapy do not support its use for chronic, active, neovascular age-related macular degeneration.

Combining retinal and choroidal microvascular metrics improves discriminative power for diabetic retinopathy (see page 993)
Combining retinal and choroidal vascular metrics acquired by optical coherence tomography angiography improves discriminative power for diabetic retinopathy.

Thiazolidinedione use and retinal fluid in the comparison of age-related macular degeneration treatments trials (see page 1000)
In the Comparison of Age-related Macular Degeneration Treatment Trials (CATT) participants with diabetes,
Highlights from this issue

Thiazolidinedione usage was associated with worse baseline visual acuity, greater decreases in subretinal fluid and subretinal tissue complex thickness, and a greater proportion with intraretinal fluid at 2 years.

A prediction model to predict type 1 retinopathy of prematurity using gestational age and birth weight (see page 1007)

In this retrospective cohort study, Prematurity-birth weight (PW)-ROP was found to be a simple model using gestational age and birth weight to predict type 1 ROP with high sensitivity and specificity.

Resolution of outer retinal abnormalities in eyes with vitreomacular traction without macular hole in the OASIS trial (see page 1012)

Outer retinal abnormalities are present in a significant proportion of eyes with vitreomacular traction but without macular hole. Vitreomacular traction release is associated with outer retinal recovery and improvement in visual acuity.

Application of mydriasis and eye steering in ultrawide field imaging for detecting peripheral retinal lesions in myopic patients (see page 1018)

In seeking a fast-capture fundus examination for myopia refractive surgery candidates, mydriasis and eye-steering allied with ultrawide field imaging could be a reliable adjunctive tool with high sensitivity for detecting peripheral retinal lesions.

Longitudinal association between visual disability and cognitive function among middle-aged and older adults in China (see page 1025)

Visual disability predicted memory decline, but not mental status decline of cognitive function among the middle-aged and elderly population in China.

Childhood versus early-teenage onset Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy: visual prognosis and capacity for recovery (see page 1031)

Visual prognosis is much more favourable in LHON cases of childhood-onset (<13 years of age) compared with teenage onset (13–16 years), mostly due to better recovery from visual function nadir.

Development and validation of a questionnaire-based myopia proxy in adults: The Lifelines Cohort Study (see page 1035)

In large population-based cohorts, in which direct refraction measurement is costly and challenging, a combination of near and distance vision-related questions can be used as a proxy to identify proxy-inferred myopia status accurately.