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Specific location of ocular adnexal lymphoma and mortality: an international multicentre retrospective study (see page 1231)

A comparison of 1168 patients with ocular adnexal lymphoma found eyelid location had significantly higher disease-specific mortality than other ocular adnexal locations in both extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

Workflow and treatment results for computer aided design and 3D-printed conformer therapy of congenital anophthalmia and microphthalmia (see page 1239)

This is the largest retrospective analysis of conformer therapy for congenital microphthalmia and anophthalmia reported thus far, utilising a novel approach using computer-aided design and 3D printing.

Rheumatoid arthritis-associated peripheral ulcerative keratitis outcomes after early immunosuppressive therapy (see page 1246)

Early immunosuppressive therapy in patients with rheumatoid arthritis-associated peripheral ulcerative keratitis results in fewer recurrences and improved outcomes.

Incidence and clinical characteristics of paediatric keratitis (see page 1253)

Keratitis was observed in approximately 1 in 1300 children <19 years of age in this population-based cohort. Nearly half were related to contact lens wear.

Validation of the RCOphth and UKEGS glaucoma risk stratification tool 'GLAUC-STRAT-fast' (see page 1258)

This paper validates the GLAUC-STRAT-fast glaucoma risk stratification tool; the tool appears to be useful for the risk stratification of glaucomatous eyes, but could benefit from further refinement and validation.

Cataract progression after Nd:YAG laser iridotomy in primary angle-closure suspect eyes (see page 1264)

This randomised controlled trial demonstrates that treatment of asymptomatic narrow angles with Nd:YAG laser peripheral iridotomy is unlikely to influence the rate of cataract development over 6 years of follow-up.

Association between statin use and rates of structural and functional loss in glaucoma (see page 1269)

This large retrospective longitudinal study did not find a relationship between the use of statins and rates of structural and functional disease progression in glaucoma.

Machine learning identifying peripheral circulating metabolites associated with intraocular pressure alterations (see page 1275)

Several novel peripheral circulating metabolites, including albumin, glucose, lactate, glutamine, ratio of saturated fatty acids to total fatty acids, and cholesterol esters in very large high-density lipoprotein were identified to be significantly associated with IOP.

Impact of peripapillary retinoschisis on visual field test results in glaucomatous eyes (see page 1281)

The formation of retinoschisis does not have a significant impact on the visual field test result in glaucomatous eyes.

Macula structural and vascular differences in glaucoma eyes with and without high axial myopia (see page 1286)

In glaucoma eyes, macula ganglion cell thickness measurements were significantly associated with severity of glaucoma but not axial length, suggesting that macula OCT parameters may be useful for monitoring glaucoma in eyes with high myopia.

Early changes in photopic negative response in eyes with glaucoma with and without choroidal detachment after filtration surgery (see page 1295)

Rapid improvement of retinal function within several days following glaucoma filtration surgery was confirmed using electroretinogram with skin electrodes. The presence of choroidal detachment may arrest the improvement of retinal ganglion cell function.

Trends in diabetic eye disorders and associated co-morbidities in Taiwan: a 10-year nationwide population-based cohort study (see page 1303)

From 2005 to 2015 in Taiwan, the prevalence and incidence of diabetic retinopathy decreased. Diabetic macular oedema (DME) increased, along with an increase

in concurrent hyperlipidaemia and chronic kidney disease in the DME population.

Clinically relevant factors associated with a binary outcome of diabetic macular ischemia: an OCT-angiography study (see page 1311)

We reported frequencies and associated factors of diabetic macular ischemia (DMI) as assessed by OCTA evaluation of non-perfusion at the level of the superficial and deep capillary plexus in a diabetic cohort to strengthen the role of an OCTA-based DMI evaluation.

Choriocapillaris flow deficit and the risk of referable diabetic retinopathy: a longitudinal SS-OCTA study (see page 1319)

We found that the baseline macular choriocapillaris percentage flow deficit detected by swept-source optical coherence tomography angiography was strongly associated with the occurrence of referable diabetic retinopathy in type two diabetic patients.

Cardiovascular morbidity and all-cause mortality in patients with retinal vein occlusion: a Danish nationwide cohort study (see page 1324)

In a 20-year, population-based cohort study of 4194781 individuals, we evaluated 15665 retinal vein occlusion patients and found higher risk of incident cardiovascular disease, and increased risk of cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality after 2011.

Development of retinal atrophy after subretinal gene therapy with voretigene neparvovec (see page 1331)

The subretinal injection of voretigene neparvovec (VN), a gene therapy for patients with biallelic RPE65 mutation-associated inherited retinal degeneration, is associated with retinal atrophy in and outside of the subretinal bleb area.

Characterisation of the vascular anterior surface of type 1 macular neovascularisation after anti-VEGF therapy (see page 1336)

The proportion of macular neovascularisation lesions covered by neochoriocapillaris was significantly lower in eyes that progressed to atrophy. These findings suggest the importance of choriocapillaris as biomarker in evaluating the risk for progression to atrophy.

Increase in Bruch's membrane opening minimum rim width with age in healthy children: the Hong Kong Children Eye Study (see page 1344)

The minimum rim width of Bruch's membrane opening (BMO-MRW) increases with age in children. This study provides normal values for BMO parameters, which can facilitate the use of the BMO-MRW parameter in optic nerve head (ONH) assessments among Chinese children.

Automatic segmentation of multi-type retinal fluid from optical coherence tomography images using semi-supervised deep learning network (see page 1350)

The proposed approach with only 80 labelled optical coherence tomography images could reach expert-level performance in segmentation of subretinal fluid and intraretinal fluid. Beyond 160 labelled images, it exceeded two out of three human experts.

Single-capture ultra-widefield guided swept-source optical coherence tomography in the management of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment and associated peripheral vitreoretinal pathology (see page 1356)

Single-capture ultra-widefield confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscopy with integrated swept-source optical coherence tomography was beneficial for *in vivo* assessment of novel microstructural details

and assisted with diagnosis and management of retinal detachment and peripheral vitreoretinal pathology.

Predictors of myopic macular degeneration in a 12-year longitudinal study of myopic Singapore adults (see page 1363)

In our 12-year prospective longitudinal study of myopic adults, tessellated fundus was a major predictor of MMD development, while older age, higher myopia and longer axial length were found to be risk factors for progression.

Population-Based incidence of intraocular tumours in Olmsted County, Minnesota (see page 1369)

In this population-based incidence study of intraocular tumours in Olmsted County, Minnesota, USA, benign melanocytic tumours accounted for the majority from 2006 to 2015. Regular monitoring and surveillance for vision loss and malignancy is appropriate.

Three-muscle surgery for large-angle esotropia in chronic sixth nerve palsy: comparison of two approaches (see page 1377)

Two three-muscle surgical procedures, inferior rectus belly transposition + augmented superior rectus transposition + medial rectus recession (ISM) and vertical rectus belly transposition + medial rectus recession (VM), demonstrated to

be effective in the management of large esotropia caused by chronic sixth nerve palsy, could be used as promising alternatives to avoid residual esotropia in such severe cases.

Intraocular methotrexate for epithelial downgrowth: long-term outcomes in a multicentre case series (see page 1383)

Intraocular methotrexate may eradicate sheet-like type of epithelial downgrowth with lasting absence of recurrence up to 10 years. This could be considered in cases where radical surgical excision is best avoided.

Association between vision impairment and depression: a 9-year longitudinal nationwide population-based cohort study in South Korea (see page 1390)

Patients with vision impairment had an increased risk of depression from 3 years before to 5 years after registration, with severity, male sex, and younger age as significant risk factors.

Skills assessment after a grape-based microsurgical course for ophthalmology residents: randomised controlled trial (see page 1395)

Grapes could be developed to be training models for ophthalmology residents to acquire basic skills in ophthalmic microsurgery and might be superior to a virtual reality modulator in economic cost, diversity and availability.