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**Tomographic and topographic predictive factors of big bubble formation during deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty in keratoconus (see page 1486)**

In patients with keratoconus, the classification of the severity stage assessed by anterior segment optical coherence tomography was a reliable predictor for success in big bubble formation during deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty.

**Structural and functional changes of binocular corneal innervation and ocular surface function after unilateral SMILE and tPRK (see page 1492)**

This study adds to existing evidence that unilateral corneal disease or surgical trauma can affect the homeostasis of the contralateral cornea. In this study, significant morphological and quantitative changes were observed in the sub-basal nerve plexus of the cornea in the unoperated eyes of patients after refractive surgery. This was accompanied by changes in dry eye parameters and neuromediators in tear fluid.

**Dry eye symptoms and health-related quality of life among Chinese individuals: a national study (see page 1500)**

The health-related quality of life (HRQOL) impairment associated with dry eye symptoms (DES) was greater than that caused by the confounding comorbidities. The most affected HRQOL dimensions varied between patients with different severities of DES.

**Long-term outcomes of glued (sutureless) amniotic membrane transplantation in acute Stevens-Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis: a comparative study (see page 1508)**

The glued amniotic membrane transplantation (AMT) technique is reported to be a faster and equally effective alternative to the sutured AMT technique in managing ocular complications in Stevens-Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis. It also obviates the need for general anesthesia.

**Evaluation and model to achieve sex parity in cataract surgical coverage in Theni district, India (see page 1514)**

Females in Theni district, India, bear a larger cataract burden and lower cataract surgical coverage. The authors propose a method to estimate the target ratio of cataract surgical rates of females to males to enhance sex parity.

**Incidence and analysis of intraoperative complications in Femtosecond laser-assisted cataract surgery: a large-scale cohort study to establish the learning curve (see page 1521)**

This study analysed the intraoperative complications of FLACS and established the learning curves, providing suggestions for improvement and establishing it as a safe and effective surgical method of surgery with significant implications for surgeons.

**Reproducibility of consecutive automated Telemetric Noctodiurnal IOP profiles as determined by an Intraocular implant (see page 1527)**

In a small group of eyes of glaucoma patients in which an intraocular pressure sensor was implanted, automated 24-hour measurements on consecutive days were correlated on consecutive days and, to a lesser degree, with self-measurements collected over a 30-day period.

**Continuous 24-hour intraocular pressure monitoring in normal Chinese adults using a novel contact lens sensor system (see page 1535)**

Physiological continuous 24-hour intraocular pressure measurements in normal Chinese adults using a novel contact lens sensor system demonstrated a stable variation tendency, with a comparable mean between day and night, as well as scattered acrophase and bathyphase.

**Visual acuity and visual field as a function of disease duration in patients with birdshot chorioretinitis (see page 1543)**

A wide spectrum and heterogeneity of visual outcomes was found in patients with birdshot chorioretinitis. In most cases, the decline in both central vision and visual field was gradual, yet distinct, as the disease progressed.

**Ocular findings in patients with histiocytosis and association with clinical and molecular features (see page 1548)**

Most patients with histiocytosis exhibit ophthalmic involvement and findings vary with histiocytosis subtype. There is no specific mutational driver for ophthalmic disease in histiocytosis.

**Deep learning-based image quality assessment for optical coherence tomography macular scans: a multicentre study (see page 1555)**

The authors developed two 3D deep learning models for assessing the quality of 3D scans from Cirrus and Spectralis optical coherence tomography devices with good performance to filter out ungradable images. This suggests that it can be incorporated with the disease-detection model for an automated eye disease detection workflow.

**Choroidal neovascularisation secondary to X-linked retinoschisis (see page 1564)**

This study reports an 8.1% prevalence of choroidal neovascularisation (CNV) in X-linked retinoschisis eyes. CNV correlates with compromised vision and retinal structures, effectively treated with anti-VEGF therapy. No clear genotype-phenotype correlation was identified in this study.

**Acute spontaneous vortex vein occlusion: clinical features, multimodal imaging and natural course (see page 1571)**

Acute spontaneous vortex vein occlusion is a rare and self-limited condition, clinically mimicking choroidal tumours and scleritis. Wide-field imaging can provide valuable diagnostic clues. Medical observation may be a treatment option.

**Choriocapillaris flow features in children with myopic anisometropia (see page 1578)**

Through the binarisation analysis of optical coherence tomography angiography images of the choriocapillaris layer, we found that in the more myopic eyes, the number of flow voids of the choriocapillaris may decrease.

**One-year efficacy of myopia control by the defocus distributed multipoint lens: a multicentric randomised controlled trial (see page 1583)**

This study demonstrated the efficacy of a new designed lens (defocus distributed multipoint) for myopia control in schoolchildren. Longer daily wearing

time improved the efficacy of myopia control.

**Prevalence of strabismus and risk factors in adults born preterm with and without retinopathy of prematurity: results from the Gutenberg Prematurity Eye study (see page 1590)**

This study examined the prevalence of strabismus in adulthood in individuals born extremely pre-term. Results suggest that low gestational age and refractive error are the most important risk factors for strabismus development.

**Predictive model for iris melanoma (see page 1598)**

Predictive analytics were used, to develop a prediction model to select the subset of clinical features that best distinguish iris melanoma from iris naevus.

**Age-period-cohort analysis of the global burden of visual impairment according to major causes: an analysis of the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 (see page 1605)**

Age-period-cohort effects on the prevalence of visual impairment according

to its three major causes vary widely worldwide, indicating various stages of social transition and vision health.

**Real-world application of a smartphone-based visual acuity test (WHOeyes) with automatic distance calibration (see page 1613)**

Based on real-world application, WHOeyes with the automated distance calibration function could provide accurate measurement of the testing distance as well as the distance and near VA when compared with the gold standard ETDRS chart.