Highlights from this issue

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In this month's issue, Nash *et al*[1] continue their series of Statistics notes on behalf of the Ophthalmic Statistics Group. In this article they discuss methods of analysing continuous variables of clinical trial data baseline and post-treatment.

In a systematic review and meta-analysis of trials of topical antibiotics for bacterial keratitis using Cochrane methodlology, McDonald *et al*[2] report no evidence of difference in comparative effectiveness between fluoroquinolones and aminoglycoside-cephalosporin combinations, although there they observed reported differences in the safety profile.

Oh *et al*[3] describe and validate the utility of the Microsoft Kinect-based head tracker for measuring head posture using the cervical range of motion as a reference. They observed that measurements of head posture using the Kinect head-tracker were very close to those of the cervical range of motion with relatively favourable test-retest reliability.

Serna-Ojeda and Pedroza-Seres[4] report the clinical course of 49 patients in Mexico with pars planitis who presented at median age 8 years and underwent immunosuppressive therapy with clinical and visual improvement and reduction in the steroid dose.

Ishikawa *et al*[5] report the usefulness of measuring choroidal thickness by enhanced depth imaging optical coherence tomography in evaluating uveitic activity in patients with Behcets disease.

Nowinska *et al*[6] observed in 24 Polish patients with phenotypically homogenous macular corneal dystrophy on confocal microscopy and optical coherence tomography, that the genetic mutations were quite heterogenous on analysis of single nucleotide polymorphisms.

Tan *et al*[7] propose a classification of polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy based on indocyanine green angiography and fluorescein angiography characterististics, using 107 treatment niave patients. The subtypes that derive from this classification were observed to have prognostic significance.

In a case control study of single nucleotide polymorphisms to investigate the association of Complement Factor I and CD46 genes with acute anterior uveitis (AAU), Wang *et al*[8] examined 300 AAU patients and 300 healthy controls and report the Rs7356506 in the CF1 gene to be protective against AAU. They conclude that CF1 is likely to be involved in the pathogenesis of AAU.

REFERENCES

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