Highlights from this issue

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In the United Kingdom, a national diabetic retinopathy screening service has pioneered the use of remote monitoring of disease at a population level. Glaucoma has persistently frustrated clinicians and those who have tried to apply a similar model of diagnosis and monitoring. In this month's issue Strouthidis *et al*¹ discuss the barriers to remote diagnosis of glaucoma and review the future prospects for telemedicine in this area.

There are a number of grading systems of clinically significant diabetic macular oedema. Bolz *et al*² describe a new grading protocol based on a combination of OCT and fluorescein angiographic findings. In a study of 40 patients, they report interobserver variability for each component of their grading system.

Melanoma is one of the few conditions in ophthalmology with the potential to kill. Van Essen *et al*³ in a study of 30 enucleation specimens of uveal melanoma report loss of BAP1 expression as a predictor of death from metastases. Yin *et al*⁴ in a study of 64 patients with eyelid melanoma that almost 40% of patients required more than one surgical excision supporting the argument for delayed surgical reconstruction for eyelid melanoma.

Myopia is an increasingly common condition and the pathogenetic changes remain poorly understood. Nagra *et al*⁵ emphasize the likely importance of ocular

volume rather than axial length and in a study of total ocular volume from MRI scans of 67 adults they observed axial length and corneal radius to predict ocular volume. The authors postulate that ocular volume rather than axial length might be a structural correlate for IOP elevation after invitrreal injection.

Dry eye disease appears to be increasingly common. Vehof *et al*⁶ found in a population-based cross-sectional association study of 3824 female twin volunteers aged 20–87 years that in response to a questionnaire, 9.6% reported a diagnosis of dry eye disease and reported a number of risk factors. Submandibular gland transplantation offers some hope for patients with severe dry eye disease. Su *et al*⁷ report obstructive sialadenitis in a small proportion of 161 patients with keratoconjunctivitis sicca who underwent transplantation.

Meibomian gland disease is common in everyone's practice. Bilkhu *et al*⁸ report a subjective benefit in the *Eyebag* treatment for meibomian gland disease lasting at least 6 months in a randomised clinical trial of 25 patients.

Tuberculosis uveitis remains difficult to diagnose. Ang *et al*⁹ in a prospective study of 102 consecutive new patients report discordant results from Interferon gamma release assays and tuberculin skin tests in patients with uveitis.

We hope you enjoy this month's issue.

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