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Highlights from this issue

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Keith Barton, James Chodosh, Jost Jonas, *Editors in Chief*

Gopinath *et al* (see page 1601)

This study suggests that there may be a higher prevalence of severe epiretinal membrane in a cohort at risk of cardiovascular disease relative to the Blue Mountains Eye Study, though cardiovascular disease is not associated with epiretinal membrane.

Talks *et al* (see page 1606)

Wide-field imaging found new vessels in 102 eyes from 1562 eyes referred from an English diabetic retinopathy screening service, including 29 eyes with new vessels outside the 2 screening images and 12 outside 7-fields.

Roald *et al* (see page 1610)

This study shows measurable values of vascular endothelial growth factor plasma activity up to 87% after 4 weeks using LUMINEX, in contrast to previous studies. Recovering plasma levels despite repeated monthly aflibercept injections are demonstrated.

Wong *et al* (see page 1614)

In a survey of 10033 participants, 2376 had diabetes mellitus of whom 805 had diabetic retinopathy, 263 of whom had undiagnosed vision-threatening diabetic retinopathy.

Asefzadeh *et al* (see page 1622)

This study found moderate-to-high agreement for ocular diagnoses and eye care referral recommendations between technology-assisted eye exams and comprehensive eye exams. Teleretinal imaging may be useful in screening for both diabetic and non-diabetic ocular conditions.

Mundet *et al* (see page 1628)

In 108723 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus screened with retinal photography, the prevalence of DR was 12.3%. Vision threatening diabetic retinopathy was found in 1.4% of study patients.

Chhablani *et al* (see page 1634)

In a study of 137 eyes of 137 patients who underwent idiopathic macular hole repair, no correlation was observed between macular hole angle and hole closure.

Lee *et al* (see page 1639)

Vitreotomy for eyes with myopic foveoschisis is effective in reattaching the fovea. However, there is a higher prevalence of ellipsoid zone disruption after surgery, suggesting that surgery may also cause iatrogenic photoreceptor injury.

Wackernagel *et al* (see page 1644)

In 143 eyes with uveal melanoma treated by ruthenium-106 brachytherapy the likelihood

of keeping the eye at 48 months was 92% with a local tumour recurrence rate of 15%.

Wang *et al* (see page 1650)

In 14337 women recruited from the Dongfeng-Tonji cohort study, parity was observed to be an independent risk factor for the development of cataract.

Auffarth *et al* (see page 1655)

Multifocal intraocular lenses with a reduced near addition of +2.75 D offer better intermediate visual acuity with good functional vision in distance and near.

Busin *et al* (see page 1660)

Following keratoplasty, central guttae can be found in approximately 4% of the grafts. These guttae do not affect vision, endothelial cell count, or graft survival in the first two postoperative years.

Harissi-Dagher *et al* (see page 1664)

Boston Keratoprosthesis Type 1 may be a successful primary corneal procedure in patients at high risk of failure following penetrating keratoplasty. Prospective randomized controlled studies can substantiate these findings and provide insight into long-term outcomes.

Huang *et al* (see page 1669)

MICOF keratoprosthesis is an effective alternative for poor prognoses or end stage corneal blindness patients following ocular surface burns.

Naderan *et al* (see page 1675)

In a case-control study, the authors observed an association between the severity of keratoconus and the coexistence of obstructive sleep apnoea.

Malhotra *et al* (see page 1680)

A superior alternative to gold weights for upper eyelid loading in facial nerve weakness.

Wang *et al* (see page 1686)

In a study of 92 individuals with active moderate-to-severe Graves Ophthalmopathy, smoking was observed to be an independent risk factor for an impaired response to intravenous corticosteroids.

Shams *et al* (see page 1692)

Orbital implant replacement with DFG appears to be an effective and lasting surgical treatment option for chronic anophthalmic socket pain where other causes of pain have been excluded and medical treatment has failed.

Mireskandari *et al* (see page 1697)

Achieving a defined target angle following strabismus surgery is the most significant factor determining success for exotropia. Adjustable suture surgery allows the target angle to be achieved in a higher proportion of patients.

Gräf *et al* (see page 1702)

Recess-resect surgery with repositioning of the slipped lateral rectus muscle to the horizontal meridian by scleral myopexy enables effective correction of esotropia with high myopia. Myopexy should not be performed in thin equatorial sclera.

Shin *et al* (see page 1706)

In 30 healthy subjects the near points of accommodation and convergence as well as tear break-up time diminished more after watching fast rather than slow motion-in-depth 3D displays.

Dave *et al* (see page 1713)

In a prospective, cross-sectional study of 80 normal eyes and 76 eyes with early glaucoma, the ISNT and IST rules were followed by 55% and 60% respectively of normal eyes and 37% and 53% of early glaucoma eyes for RNFL on SD-OCT.

Sherwood *et al* (see page 1718)

After glaucoma drainage implant failure, a sequential tube had a high initial success rate followed by a relatively high likelihood of long-term failure whereas cyclophotocoagulation tended to fail earlier but had relatively few long-term failures.

Khan *et al* (see page 1725)

In a retrospective case series of patients with early-onset retinal dystrophy and macular staphyloma but without high myopia, C21 or f2 mutations were observed on next-generation sequencing of a panel of all retinal dystrophy genes.

Inoue *et al* (see page 1732)

Using a computer-aided design system to calculate the length of an IOL when it is fixed to sclera 2 mm posterior to the limbus in a Gullstrand eye model, the astigmatic and coma aberrations increased when three-piece IOLs were extended widely for intrascleral fixation, but the degree of change should not alter the postoperative vision appreciably.

Riechardt *et al* (see page 1739)

On PCR and subsequent sequencing of three different conjunctival melanoma cell lines, proliferation inhibition by PLX4720 was observed to depend on their B-Raf genotype.