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Keith Barton, James Chodosh, Jost Jonas, *Editors in Chief***Budenz et al (see page 732)**

The retinal nerve fiber layer thickness reaches the floor earlier than the visual field during the course of glaucoma. Visual field rather than retinal nerve fiber layer thickness is useful for disease monitoring in advanced glaucoma.

Weinreb et al (see page 738)

In a trial of 413 subjects randomised to one of 4 concentrations of latanoprostene bunod (LBN), or latanoprost, LBN 0.024% was the lower of the two most effective concentrations evaluated with significantly greater IOP lowering and similar side effects to latanoprost 0.005%.

Choi et al (see page 746)

In a study of 82 normal-tension glaucoma patients, the authors report that corneal hysteresis as measured by the ocular response analyzer may be associated with progression of visual field damage.

Williams et al (see page 752)

In a study of 214 children without developmental problems, different aspects of visuocognitive function were tested to provide normative data.

Rhiu et al (see page 757)

In a case-control study of exotropia in patients with and without cerebral palsy who underwent bilateral lateral rectus recession, cerebral palsy patients showed similar ocular alignment at 2 years to those without cerebral palsy.

Finger et al (see page 762)

In a study of 372 Bangladeshis (131 in London and 241 in Bangladesh). Subjects who had never migrated from Bangladesh were at a higher risk of lens opacities. Age and diabetes were also risk factors.

Bucher et al (see page 768)

The authors report 2 different phenotypes of persistent peripheral graft detachments in 10% of patients after DMEK, and their long-term course without intervention.

Muraine et al (see page 773)

In a retrospective study of 7 patients, pre-Descemet's membrane sutures and intracameral air injection were useful in restoring vision in acute corneal hydrops.

Shi et al (see page 778)

In 25 patients with perforated Mooren's ulcer who underwent modified lamellar keratoplasty, combined with immunosuppression and corticosteroids, a favourable anatomical recovery was achieved in 87% of eyes.

Romano et al (see page 784)

The authors found that larger (9 mm and 9.5 mm) DSAEK grafts are associated with better graft survival.

Abdolrahimzadeh et al (see page 789)

The authors describe dome-shaped and placoid choroidal nodules in neurofibromatosis type 1 and report choroidal thinning associated with thinning of the neuroepithelium, outer retinal layers and outer nuclear layer using spectral domain optical coherence tomography.

Simader et al (see page 794)

In 29 eyes imaged prospectively in identical regions with 3 different spectral domain OCT devices, substantial differences were detected between the devices regarding technical accuracy and clinical impact.

Dai et al (see page 801)

The authors observed a reduction in severe visual impairment associated with retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) in New Zealand in a 22 year retrospective study. They associate this with screening (Telemedicine ROP screening) and earlier treatment of ROP.

Painter et al (see page 807)

The authors present, and discuss, a marked increase in recorded incidence of retinopathy of prematurity, and its treatment. They also observed a change in treatment modality from cryotherapy to laser.

Joussen et al (see page 812)

In a retrospective case series of 54 patients with diffuse non-resectable iris melanoma and followed for a mean of 67 months, whole anterior segment fractionated proton beam radiotherapy offered excellent local tumour control.

Hikichi et al (see page 817)

The authors observed that the eyes of younger patients eyes with polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy, better baseline visual acuity had better visual outcomes if there were no clusters of grape-like polypoidal lesions. The authors recommend early treatment to maintain favorable visual acuity.

Dong et al (see page 823)

In a meta-analysis of evidence for the use of telemedicine with digital imaging in diabetic retinopathy, the diagnostic accuracy is reported to be very high.

Ala et al (see page 832)

The authors report the use of Rapid Assessment of Avoidable Blindness plus Diabetic Retinopathy methodology to determine the prevalence of avoidable

blindness, visual impairment and diabetic retinopathy in Republic of Moldova.

Wong et al (see page 837)

This population-based survey in Singapore showed that among patients with diabetes, 80% with diabetic retinopathy were undiagnosed and 25% with vision-threatening retinopathy were undiagnosed.

Querques et al (see page 842)

The authors evaluated a number of imaging modalities in 22 patients with geographic atrophy. Multicolor and fundus autofluorescence were observed to show the greatest agreement for area of atrophy, whereas spectral domain OCT showed the highest agreement for foveal involvement.

Ho et al (see page 848)

In a prospective pilot study of 12 patient with chronic central serous chorioretinopathy, intravitreal aflibercept was well tolerated over a 6 month course.

Geber et al (see page 853)

In a study of 60 patients, the authors report that peripapillary retinal nerve fibre layer exhibits thickening under silicone oil in vitrectomised eyes by using spectral domain optical coherence tomography over a 6 month period.

Conart et al (see page 859)

The authors report that epiretinal membrane surgery in highly myopic eyes resulted in satisfactory outcomes, comparable to those obtained in control eyes both functionally and anatomically.

Klettner et al (see page 864)

The Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor antagonists ranibizumab and aflibercept differ in their compatibility with recombinant tissue plasminogen activator, as its product plasmin cleaves aflibercept but not ranibizumab.

Kanellopoulos et al (see page 870)

In human donor eyes, femtosecond laser assisted myopic LASIK plus high irradiance cross-linking was observed to provide a significant increase in underlying corneal stromal rigidity.



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