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The cover illustration shows an episcleritis presented by Zur et al. in Tel Aviv. The images are slit-lamp photograph and high-resolution ultrasound biomicroscopy image.

Review article
Cameron and Tatham in Edinburgh review the recent trend for using retinal OCT to aid the evaluation of diseases of the brain, including multiple sclerosis, dementia, Parkinson’s disease, stroke and migraine.

Retina
Klefter et al. in Copenhagen recorded reduction in retinal perfusion and changes in oxygen saturation in patients with type 1 diabetes.
Poulsen et al. in Odense and London report primary retinal detachment in 22 per 100 000 Danes. Age and male gender are risk factors. Vitrectomy with scleral buckle is standard treatment.
Karlsson and Kurz in Linköping examine retinal pigment epithelium resistance to oxidative stress. This is related to iron binding proteins and RPE autophagy.
Breukink et al. in the Netherlands recorded good effect from photodynamic therapy on central serous chorioretinopathy. The effect was similar in steroid-induced CSR and patients not using steroids.
Abouammoh et al. in Saudi Arabia, India and Switzerland examined indocyanine angiography in Vogt–Koyanagi–Harada and describe hypofluorescent dark dots and hyperfluorescent stromal vessels.

Myopia
Parssinen and Kauppinen in Finland followed myopic schoolchildren and compared those with and without family history of myopia. They report greater progression and corneal refractive power in females with family history of myopia.

Glaucoma
Kadziauskiene et al. in Lithuania and Austria found increased choroidal thickness following trabeculectomy with lowered IOP.
Pinto et al. in Belgium and Portugal found lower perfusion and higher venous oxygen saturation in glaucoma patients compared with healthy controls.

Paediatric ophthalmology
Kooiker et al. in the Netherlands recommend eye tracking-based gaze recordings to objectively assess visual and oculomotor performance.
Akebrand et al. in Gothenburg found eye abnormalities in the majority of patients with Leigh syndrome. These included refractive errors, strabismus, optic atrophy, retinal pigmentation and nystagmus.

Cornea
Majander et al. in Helsinki record favourable long-term outcome from keratoplasty in children.

PhD thesis
Javad Nouri Hajari in Copenhagen published his PhD thesis as a supplement to Acta. He describes the increasing risk of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment with more prevalent cataract surgeries and ageing population. The risk of the fellow eye is increased 100-fold compared with the overall incidence. Progression of macula-on detachment is slowed by appropriate posturing, and this allows optimization of time of surgery.

ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS

The following articles are only published in the electronic version of this issue of ACTA. These are available on www.actaophthalmologica.com, where you can also find all published articles of ACTA.

Inflammatory disease
Zur et al. in Tel Aviv used high-resolution ultrasound biomicroscopy to examine episcleritis and anterior scleritis.
Mora et al. in Italy and Switzerland emphasize long-lasting control of inflammation following cataract surgery in uveitis patients. Topical steroid treatment is effective and statistically comparable with systemic treatment.
Sainz-de-la-Maza et al. in Spain, UK and USA report increased IL-22 in active scleritis and this lowers following treatment.
Silpa-aracha et al. in USA, Thailand and Turkey show tocilizumab, an IL-6 receptor antibody, to be effective treatment for recalcitrant uveitis and scleritis.

Trauma
Hoskin et al. in Australia reviewed ocular trauma in children and found cycling, football, tennis and fishing to be most prevalent causes.

Retina
Yoshizako et al. in Japan found both free lutein and lutein esters to increase macular pigment optical density.
Karkhanch et al. in Iran found higher recurrence of retinopathy of prematurity following bevacizumab compared with laser treatment.
Balaskas et al. in UK validate a computer-assisted system for assessment of vascular tortuosity in retinopathy of prematurity.
Kong et al. in Korea find automatic choroidal segmentation in OCT to be unreliable.

Tano et al. in Japan associate hypertension with narrow retinal arterioles and smoking with dilated venules.

Cachulo et al. in Portugal and France found early AMD in 7% and 15% in an inland and coastal area, respectively. Late AMD was seen in 0.7% and 1.3% of people over 55 years of age in the respective areas. The difference between the inland and coastal towns holds up when age, sex, family history, smoking, hypertension, diabetes and BMI are taken into account.

**Alzheimer’s disease**

Garcia-Martin et al. in Spain and Brazil documented ganglion cell atrophy on OCT images in patients with advanced Alzheimer’s disease.

**Glaucoma**

Cheng et al. in China found intraocular pressure to peak during the night in patients with primary open-angle glaucoma. They describe differences between subgroups and different severity of optic neuropathy.

Kim and Park in Korea associate glaucomatous disc haemorrhage with defects in lamina cribrosa seen on OCT.

Waldmann et al. in Switzerland found no association between retinal vessel response to flicker light and progression of glaucoma.

Olmo-Aguado et al. in Spain suggest that red light which enhances mitochondrial function may reduce the ischaemic damage of raised intraocular pressure on ganglion cells in the rat retina.

Li et al. in China found the lamina cribrosa to be more posteriorly located in high pressure compared with normal-tension glaucoma and healthy controls.

Pillunat et al. in Dresden found changes in corneal biomechanics following selective laser trabeculoplasty to be fully explained by the change in intraocular pressure.

**Perspectives in ophthalmology**

Pasquale et al. in USA summarize the current knowledge on exfoliation syndrome including genetics, animal models and biochemistry.

**Letters to the editor**

Morarji et al. in UK and Slovenia present a case of retinopathy in a child related to the CRB1 gene.

Kim et al. in Korea recommend checking opening pressure of Ahmed valves prior to implantation to prevent postoperative hypotony.

Fangting et al. in China describe a novel mutation in Norrie’s disease.

Nagai et al. in Japan report a case of Sneddon’s syndrome with macroaneurysm and macular oedema.

Kao et al. in Taiwan propose that autofluorescence imaging helps predict visual outcome following macular hole surgery.

Yui et al. in Japan found higher cell and flare in the anterior chamber in eyes with retinal detachment and more so if the macula was detached.

Kinoshita et al. in Japan found VEGF-A elevated but VEGF-B equal in vitreous of eyes with proliferative diabetic retinopathy compared with controls.

Telinius et al. in Aarhus examined vascular regulation of retinal arterioles that need to compensate for large changes in arterial blood pressure in giraffe.

Ellabban et al. in UK, Egypt and USA propose a new approach to inducing posterior vitreous detachment during vitrectomy.

Ivastinovic et al. in Austria, Croatia and USA suggest that 6% of eyes have ocular hypertension and 2% glaucoma following vitrectomy for retinal detachment.

I hope you enjoy this issue of Acta.

Einar Stefánsson