Articles

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A schlemm canal microstent for intraocular pressure reduction in primary open-angle glaucoma and cataract: the HORIZON study.
[The purpose of this prospective, multicentre, single-masked, randomized controlled trial, was to compare cataract surgery with implantation of a Schlemm canal microstent with cataract surgery alone for the reduction of intraocular pressure (IOP) and medication use after 24 months.]
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Association between rates of visual field progression and intraocular pressure measurements obtained by different tonometers.
[The purpose of this prospective, observational cohort study, was to investigate the associations between intraocular pressure (IOP) measurements obtained by different tonometric methods and rates of visual field loss in a cohort of patients with glaucoma followed over time.]
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Baseline choroidal thickness as a short-term predictor of visual acuity improvement following antivascular endothelial growth factor therapy in branch retinal vein occlusion.
[The purpose of this retrospective cohort study was to evaluate the association between subfoveal choroidal thickness (SFCT) and branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) eyes treated with antivascular endothelial growth factor (anti-VEGF) therapy.]
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Correlation between reduction in macular vessel density and frequency of intravitreal ranibizumab for macular oedema in eyes with branch retinal vein occlusion.
[The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a significant correlation between the reduction in macular vessel density and the recurrence of macular oedema in eyes with branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO). The authors conclude that a reduction in the macular vessel density was significantly correlated with the number of recurrences of macular oedema associated with BRVO.]
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Efficacy and safety of 0.1% ciclosporin A cationic emulsion in dry eye disease: a pooled analysis of
two double-masked, randomised, vehicle-controlled phase III clinical studies.
[The purpose of this study was to assess the treatment effect of 0.1% ciclosporin A cationic emulsion (CsA CE) versus vehicle on signs/symptoms of dry eye disease (DED) in various subgroups (moderate-to-severe DED/severe DED/Sjögren’s syndrome (SS)/SS with severe DED).]
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Evaluating refractive outcomes after cataract surgery.
[Treating the intended refractive outcome as a spherocylinder improves the precision for detecting clinically significant refractive outliers.]
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Evaluation of choroidal lesions with swept-source optical coherence tomography.
[The aim of our study was to image choroidal lesions with swept-source optical coherence tomography (SS-OCT) and to identify the morphological characteristics associated with optimal visualisation. SS-OCT is useful in imaging most choroidal melanocytic lesions. Image quality is best when the choroidal lesion is closer to the fovea, has a smaller diameter and a lighter choroidal pigmentation.]
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Genetic architecture of primary open-angle glaucoma in individuals of African descent: the African descent and glaucoma evaluation Study III.
[The purpose of this cross-sectional, case-control study was to find genetic contributions to glaucoma in African Americans.]
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Intralesional macular atrophy in anti–vascular endothelial growth factor therapy for age-related macular degeneration in the IVAN trial.
[The purpose of this study was to report on the development and progression of macular atrophy (MA) and its relationship with morphologic and functional measures in study and fellow eyes in the Inhibition of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in age-related choroidal neovascularisation trial.]
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Meibomian gland dysfunction and keratopathy are associated with dry eye disease in aniridia.
[To investigate the aetiology and characteristics of dry eye disease (DED) in a Nordic cohort of patients with congenital aniridia.]
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Neuro-ophthalmological manifestations of Behçet’s disease.
This is a retrospective monocentric study of 217 patients diagnosed with neuro-Behçet’s disease (NBD), of whom 29 (13.3%) patients presented with neuro-ophthalmological manifestations (55% of men and mean±SD age of 26±8 years). All patients underwent a detailed ophthalmological examination and were followed up in the internal medicine and the ophthalmology departments.
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Neuroretinal atrophy following resolution of macular oedema in retinal vein occlusion.
The purpose of this study was to characterise neuroretinal atrophy in retinal vein occlusion (RVO). The authors report that their analysis shows significant, predominantly retinal thinning in the IPL to ONL compartment in focal macular areas in 11% of patients with RVO. Eyes with retinal atrophy did not show poorer BCVA outcomes.
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Optical coherence tomography angiography in comparison with other multimodal imaging techniques in punctate inner choroidopathy.
The purpose of this study was to characterise punctate lesions and choroidal neovascularisation (CNV) in eyes with punctate inner choroidopathy (PIC) using current standard multimodal imaging techniques and optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA). OCTA offers additional valuable insight into the current standard multimodal imaging techniques used for characterisation of PIC. This imaging technique can be a useful tool for analysis of disease activity.
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Outcome of paediatric cataract surgery in Northwest Ethiopia: a retrospective case series.
The purpose of this study was to assess visual acuity outcomes, and factors associated with the outcome, of paediatric cataract surgery at the Child Eye Health Tertiary Facility, Gondar, Northwest Ethiopia.
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Predictability of formulae for intraocular lens power calculation according to the age of implantation in paediatric cataract.
The purpose of this study was to analyse the predictability of diverse intraocular lens (IOL) power calculation formulae in paediatric patients with congenital cataract. Patients with congenital cataract who underwent IOL implantation within 5 years of age showed higher AE than the older ones did. Among the three formulae evaluated, SRK/II consistently provided the best predictive result in these patients. For patients aged >10 years, all three formulae showed favourable predictive abilities.
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Prevalence of the optic disc anomalies in the adult South Indian population.
[The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of congenitally abnormal disc (all anomalies) in an adult population in southern India. The authors conclude that the prevalence of optic disc anomalies is 1.1% in the adult South Indian population.]
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**Projection of long-term visual acuity outcomes based on initial treatment response in neovascular age-related macular degeneration.**
Nguyen V. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(1):64-74.
[The purpose of this database study, was prospectively designed to explore various methods for assessing the early response to vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors for neovascular age-related macular degeneration and investigate their association with 3-year visual acuity (VA) outcomes.]
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**Rationale and application of the protocol S anti–vascular endothelial growth factor algorithm for proliferative diabetic retinopathy.**
Sun JK. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(1):87-95.
[The purpose of this post hoc analyses from a randomized clinical trial was to present the rationale, guidelines, and results of ranibizumab treatment for proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) in Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network (DRCR.net) Protocol S.]
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**Retinal vasculometry associations with cardiometabolic risk factors in the European prospective investigation of cancer—Norfolk study.**
Owen CG. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(1):96-106.
[The purpose of this study was to examine associations between retinal vessel morphometry and cardiometabolic risk factors in older British men and women.]
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**Safety and efficacy of anti–vascular endothelial growth factor therapies for neovascular age-related macular degeneration: a report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.**
[To review the evidence on the safety and efficacy of anti–vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) therapies for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration (AMD).]
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**The African Descent and Glaucoma Evaluation Study (ADAGES) III: contribution of genotype to glaucoma phenotype in African Americans: study design and baseline data.**
[The multicenter African Descent and Glaucoma Evaluation Genomics Study provides serum, plasma, DNA, and RNA for multiple-omics and biochemistry analyses with the goal of identifying genes associated with primary open-angle glaucoma in this high-risk population.]
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**Time trends, disease patterns and gender imbalance in the top 100 most cited articles in ophthalmology.**


[The authors conclude that their citation analysis provides an insight on the citation frequency of top cited articles published in ophthalmology to identify the landmark articles that have shaped the landscape of ophthalmology and the trends in ophthalmic research over the past four decades.]

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**Type 3 neovascularisation: long-term analysis of visual acuity and optical coherence tomography anatomical outcomes.**


[The purpose of this retrospective study was to investigate the long-term visual and optical coherence tomography anatomical outcomes of type 3 neovascularisation and to identify any baseline predictors of poor outcomes. Increased age, male gender and lower baseline vision may be important baseline predictors of poor visual outcomes in eyes with type 3 NV. The development of central outer retinal atrophy and fibrosis, as identified with SD-OCT, may limit long-term vision in eyes with type 3 NV.]

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