A clinical phase II study to assess efficacy, safety, and tolerability of waterfree cyclosporine formulation for treatment of dry eye disease.
Wirta DL. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(6):792-800.

The purpose of this randomized clinical trial was to compare the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of waterfree cyclosporine formulation (CyclASol) at 2 concentrations (0.1% and 0.05% of cyclosporine [CsA]) to vehicle when applied twice daily for 16 weeks in patients with dry eye disease (DED). An open-label Restasis (Allergan, Irvine, CA) arm was included to allow a direct comparison with an approved therapy.

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A randomized clinical trial of immediate versus delayed glasses for moderate hyperopia in 1- and 2-year-olds.
Kulp MT. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(6):876-887.

Two strategies were compared for managing moderate hyperopia without manifest strabismus among 1- and 2-year-old children: (1) immediate prescription of glasses versus (2) observation without glasses unless reduced distance visual acuity (VA), reduced stereoacuity, or manifest strabismus.

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Baseline systolic versus diastolic blood pressure dip and subsequent visual field progression in normal-tension glaucoma.
Kwon J. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(7):967-979.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of systolic and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) dip at baseline on subsequent visual field (VF) progression in eyes with normal-tension glaucoma (NTG).

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Canadian treat-and-extend analysis trial with ranibizumab in patients with neovascular age-related macular disease: one-year results of the randomized Canadian treat-and-extend Analysis trial with ranibizumab study.
Kertes PJ. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(6):841-848.

The purpose of this study was to compare the efficacy of ranibizumab using a treat-and-extend (T&E) regimen with monthly dosing in treatment-naive patients with neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD).

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Evidence of Müller Glial Dysfunction in patients with aquaporin-4 immunoglobulin G–positive neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder.
[To compare functional and structural changes in the retina in patients with aquaporin-4 immunoglobulin G (AQP4-IgG)-positive neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) and multiple sclerosis (MS).]
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Functional changes of retinal ganglion cells and visual pathways in patients with chronic Leber’s hereditary optic neuropathy during one year of follow-up.
Parisi V. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(7):1033-1044.
[The purpose of this report is to assess changes of retinal ganglion cells (RGCs) and visual pathways’ function in patients with Leber’s hereditary optic neuropathy (LHON) during 12 months of follow-up of the chronic phase.]
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Keratoconus natural progression: a systematic review and meta-analysis of 11 529 Eyes
Ferdi AC. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(7):935-945.
[This study set out to describe the natural history of keratoconus. We included untreated patients, and our key outcome measures were vision, refraction, and corneal curvature.]
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Longitudinal study of dark adaptation as a functional outcome measure for age-related macular degeneration.
Chen KG. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(6):856-865.
[The purpose of this observational study was to investigate the natural history of dark adaptation (DA) function as measured by the change in rod intercept time (RIT) over 4 years and to correlate RIT change with age-related macular degeneration (AMD) severity.]
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Measurement floors and dynamic ranges of OCT and OCT angiography in glaucoma.
Moghimi S. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(7):980-988.
[The purpose of this study was to determine if OCT angiography (OCTA)-derived vessel density measurements can extend the available dynamic range for detecting glaucoma compared with spectral-domain (SD) OCT-derived thickness measurements.]
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Prevalence, characteristics, and risk factors of moderate or high hyperopia among multiethnic children 6 to 72 months of age: a pooled analysis of individual participant data.
Jiang X. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(7):989-999.
[The purpose of this study was to describe the prevalence, ocular characteristics, and associated risk factors of moderate to high hyperopia in early childhood.]
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**Prospective, randomized, controlled pivotal trial of an ab interno implanted trabecular micro-bypass in primary open-angle glaucoma and cataract: two-year results.**
[The purpose of this trial was to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of an ab interno implanted (iStent inject) Trabecular Micro-Bypass System (Glaukos Corporation, San Clemente, CA) in combination with cataract surgery in subjects with mild to moderate primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG).]

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**Risk of systemic adverse events associated with intravitreal anti–VEGF therapy for diabetic macular edema in routine clinical practice.**
Maloney MH. *Ophthalmology* 2019;126(7):1007-1015.
[Intravitreal anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) pharmacotherapy has become standard of care for the management of diabetic macular edema (DME). The systemic safety profile of this treatment in routine clinical practice remains incompletely understood. A large claims database to investigate the risk of systemic serious adverse events (SAEs) in patients receiving anti-VEGF for DME compared with controls treated with macular laser photocoagulation or intravitreal corticosteroid.]

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**Simulating an anti–vascular endothelial growth factor switch in neovascular age-related macular degeneration: a HARBOR subanalysis.**
[The authors conclude that month 3 hypothetical switchers achieved vision and anatomic improvement while continuing their original ranibizumab treatment. Month 6 switcher outcomes replicated those commonly reported in published anti-VEGF switching studies: stable vision or nominal improvements in vision with continued substantial anatomic improvement.]

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**Subthreshold nanosecond laser intervention in age-related macular degeneration: the LEAD randomized controlled clinical trial.**
[There is an urgent need for a more effective intervention to slow or prevent progression of age-related macular degeneration (AMD) from its early stages to vision-threatening late complications. Subthreshold nanosecond laser (SNL) treatment has shown promise in preclinical studies and a pilot study in intermediate AMD (iAMD) as a potential treatment. The trial aimed to evaluate the safety of SNL treatment in iAMD and its efficacy for slowing progression to late AMD.]

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**The oculome panel test: next-generation sequencing to diagnose a diverse range of genetic developmental eye disorders.**
[The purpose of this evaluation of a diagnostic test was to develop a comprehensive next-generation sequencing panel assay that screens genes known to cause developmental eye disorders and
inherited eye disease and to evaluate its diagnostic yield in a pediatric cohort with malformations of the globe, anterior segment anomalies, childhood glaucoma, or a combination thereof.

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This Bulletin was created by Liz Wright of NHS East Dorset Knowledge and Library Service