After a mean follow-up of 45.04±8.4 months, the clinical success rate for fornix obliteration, combined surgeries are more effective in advanced-stage fornix obliteration.

In their study titled “Ophthalmological Manifestations in Autism Spectrum Disorder”, Gutiérrez et al. evaluated 344 patients with autism spectrum disorder (in 4 groups: autism, Asperger syndrome, pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified, and “other”) over 8.5 years from an ophthalmological perspective. Refractive error (48.4%) and motility disorder (15.4%) were detected most frequently in the patients. The most common refractive errors were hyperopia and astigmatism, and the rate of myopia was higher in Asperger syndrome. The prevalence of strabismus was higher in the autism and “other” groups, while exotropia was more common in the autism group. Convergence was reported to be normal in approximately half of the patients, and the rate of nystagmus was low (0.9%). The authors emphasized that ophthalmological problems are more common in autism spectrum disorders than in the general pediatric population and that ophthalmologic evaluation is necessary in these children.

In a prospective clinical study titled “Optical Coherence Tomography Angiography Findings in Primary Open-Angle and Pseudoexfoliation Glaucoma”, Düzova et al. evaluated vascular density in the optic disc and macular region in glaucomatous and normal eyes using optical coherence tomography angiography and investigated its relationship with structural and functional test results. Eyes with primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) and pseudoexfoliative glaucoma with similar visual field losses were found to have lower vascular density than normal eyes, and a strong correlation was found between structural and functional tests and vascular density values. The authors also observed that vascular density was lower in eyes with pseudoexfoliative glaucoma compared to the POAG group.

Concerning the medical treatment of glaucoma, Tekeli and Köse conducted a prospective clinical study titled “Evaluation of the Use of Brinzolamide-Brimonidine Fixed Combination in Maximum Medical Therapy” in which they showed a significant decrease in intraocular pressure (IOP) values during 6 months of follow-up in 92 patients with glaucoma and ocular hypertension who were switched to a maximum medical therapy regimen including brinzolamide-brimonidine fixed combination (BBFC). The number of topical antiglaucoma drugs used by the patients decreased significantly, while allergic reaction occurred in 8 patients (8.7%), conjunctival hyperemia developed in 5 patients (5.43%), and irritation and discomfort were reported by...
2 patients (2.5%). As a result, the authors stated that using BBFC in the treatment of glaucoma provided effective IOP reduction with acceptable adverse effects.

In their retrospective study titled “Frequency of RPE65 Gene Mutation in Patients with Hereditary Retinal Dystrophy”, Kahraman et al. investigated the frequency and clinical findings of hereditary retinal dystrophy associated with RPE65 gene mutation, for which a gene therapy drug received FDA approval in 2017. They evaluated 460 hereditary retinal dystrophy patients who underwent genetic analysis and found that homozygous RPE65 gene mutation was detected in 11 cases. The authors concluded that RPE65 gene mutation is a rare autosomal recessive inheritance disorder among the hereditary retinal dystrophies, which are a genotypically and phenotypically heterogeneous group, and they emphasized the importance of genetic screening due to the increase in gene therapy opportunities.

Şekeroğlu et al. conducted a retrospective study titled “Prevalence of Serous Macular Detachment in Recurrent Macular Edema Secondary to Retinal Vein Occlusion” evaluating 71 patients who were treated for retinal vein obstruction-related cystoid macular edema (CME) and serous macular detachment (SMD) and developed recurrent CME during follow-up. The 45 patients whose initial treatment was single-dose dexamethasone implant (Group 1) and the 26 patients who initially received three loading doses of ranibizumab (Group 2) had similar time to CME recurrence (mean 4.7±0.8 months) and prevalence of SMD accompanying recurrent CME (Group 1: n=27, 60.0%, Group 2: n=14, 53.8%). SMD was found to be more common in central retinal vein occlusion than branch retinal vein occlusion cases (71.4% vs. 48.8%), and initial treatment was shown to have no effect on the prevalence of SMD accompanying recurrent CME.

The first case report of the issue, from Cankurtaran and Şekeryapan Gediz, is titled “Sub-Tenon Triamcinolone Acetonide Injection in the Acute Treatment of Handheld Laser-Induced Maculopathy.” They reported that early sub-Tenon triamcinolone acetonide injection was effective the treatment of handheld laser-induced retinal injury, which is common in recent years and can result in blindness.

In an article titled “Outer Retina Rupture from Subretinal Blood with Spontaneous Sealing and Visual Recovery in Frosted Branch Angiitis from Familial Mediterranean Fever: A Case Report”, Vofo and Amer reported that an 18-year-old female patient with familial Mediterranean fever (an autoinflammatory disease) developed sudden vision loss secondary to retinal pathology that resolved with systemic steroid therapy.

Finally, Sundaram and Gelkopf pointed out in their case report titled “Abducens Nerve Palsy as a Presenting Symptom of Multiple Sclerosis” that isolated sixth nerve paralysis could be seen as an initial symptom in multiple sclerosis (MS), a demyelinating disease of the central nervous system, and emphasized that MS should also be considered in the etiology of young patients without risk factors.

Respectfully on behalf of the Editorial Board,
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