
This Issue at A Glance

Mohammad Faghihi et al have investigated “The Prevalence of Refractive Errors, Strabismus and Amblyopia in Schoolboys of Varamin, Iran, in 2010”, a random cluster sampling has been applied in this small town of less than half a million population which is located near the capital. They have found the prevalence of myopia ≥ 0.5 diopters, hyperopia of ≥ 0.5 and ≥ 0.1 to be 33.2%, 17.5% and 6.1%, respectively. Astigmatism and anisometropia of ≥ 0.75 D and ≥ 1.0 D were detected in 10.5% and 3.8% in that population of 14 to 18-year-old. The prevalence of strabismus was found to be 1.5% which contained 0.9% of exotropia. The prevalence of amblyopia was reported to be 2.1%, anisometropia was the cause in 54.2% of the cases. In 15.4% of the students the refractive error was uncorrected.

Ali Sharifi et al have reported “Bacterial Keratitis in South East of Iran: Major Predisposing Factors and Final Clinical Results”. The study has been performed in Kerman, Iran. The investigation have found that trauma has been the most common predisposing factor (40.0%), blepharitis has been responsible for 27.8% of infections and cataract surgery has been responsible in 23.3% of cases. Contact lens wearing and herpes keratitis were ranked in 4th and 5th place, 5.6% and 4.4%, respectively. Fifty-three of the 90 patients under investigation had corneal scar and 15.6% of them has neovascularization. 11.1% of the cases were candidates for corneal graft.

Behzad Fallahi Motlagh et al have presented “Outcomes of Penetrating Keratoplasty and Deep Anterior Lamellar Keratoplasty for Keratoconus in a University Teaching Hospital”. The investigation has been accomplished at Nikookari Eye Hospital of Tabriz, Iran. After performing 106 penetrating or deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty (DALK), they concluded that visual and refractive outcomes were similar in the two methods. However, contrast sensitivity was lower and graft failure was higher in DALK.

Hassan Hashemi et al in their report of “Cataract Surgery Outcome in a Referral Center: Farabi Eye Hospital, Tehran; Study Protocol” propose a study design to analyze the age-related cataract surgery outcome, using the International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision (ICD-10) Based Electronic Records. Among those patients operated during the last five years 470 cases were randomized. The following variables were considered “natural cataract rate”, “surgeon competence”, “surgical challenging eye”, “wound enlargement”, “use of an injection”, “posterior capsule status”, “postoperative spectacle use”, and “unmet need”. Consequently 8 anatomic headings and 18 subheadings were proposed. They claim that this cross-sectional approach is practical for evaluating the quality of cataract surgery in developing countries.

Hassan Hashemi et al in another investigation “Posterior Capsule Opacification after Cataract Surgery and its Determinants” have indicated that the incidence of posterior capsule opacification (PCO) was 14.2% (8.7% in males and 19.9% in females). PCO was not correlated with age, but dependent on the duration of postoperative follow-up. It occurred in 10.9% after one year of surgery and 22.7% after four years. The highest incidence was found in small incision cataract surgery with PMMA lenses (24.2%), and the lowest rate was found in phacoemulsification technique with foldable lenses (12%). They concluded that “the incidence of PCO after cataract surgery was relatively low with a higher incidence in females. Preoperative corneal opacity, surgical technique and the lens type can be factors affecting the incidence of PCO”.

Mohammad Ali Zare et al in their presentation “Central Corneal Thickness, Corneal Endothelial Cell Density, and Lens Capsule Thickness in Normotensive Patients with and without Pseudoexfoliation Syndrome” concluded that the mean central corneal thickness in the pseudoexfoliation syndrome (PEX) group was significantly lower than control group, but no difference was found in corneal epithelial density and anterior lens capsule thickness between PEX and the control group.

Rana Sorkhabi et al on a study about exfoliation syndrome “Retinal Nerve Fiber Layer and Central Corneal Thickness in Patients with Exfoliation Syndrome”; found that retinal nerve fiber layer in exfoliation syndrome group was significantly thinner than control group, but no significant difference was observed in the central corneal thickness in the two groups.

Mehdi Modarres et al in an experimental study “Determination of Safety of Escalating Doses of Intravitreal Erythropoietin in Rabbit Eyes” evaluated the side effects of intravitreal erythropoietin in rabbit eyes. The immunohistochemical study and electroretinography did not reveal any retinal toxicity and adverse toxic effects up to 5,000 IU dose of erythropoietin in rabbit eyes.

Hormoz Chams, MD
Editor-in-Chief