

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY®

VOLUME 149

ARE YOU COMPLIANT WITH ADDRESSING GLAUCOMA ADHERENCE?

Mansberger

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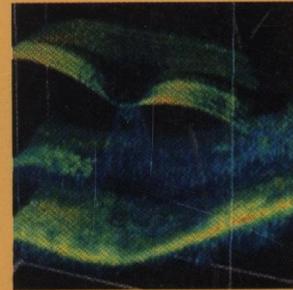
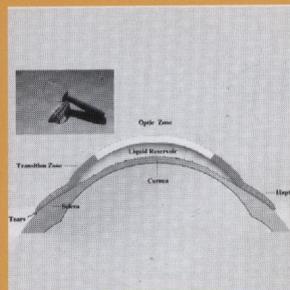
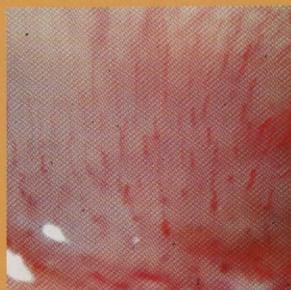
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**AIRSOFT GUN-RELATED OCULAR INJURIES: NOVEL FINDINGS, BALLISTICS INVESTIGATION,
AND HISTOPATHOLOGIC STUDY**

Kratz, Levy, Cheles, and Co-Authors

MANAGEMENT OF IRIS MELANOMAS WITH ¹²⁵IODINE PLAQUE RADIOTHERAPY

Fernandes, Krema, Fulda, and Co-Authors



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SERIES ON EPIDEMIOLOGY

- 540 **Case-control design: making the case.** Astrid E. Fletcher

PERSPECTIVE

- 543 **Ultraviolet-B phototoxicity and hypothetical photomelanogenesis: intraocular and crystalline lens photoprotection.** Martin A. Mainster and Patricia L. Turner
Crystalline lens ultraviolet-B (UV-B) photoprotection is deficient in young people, increasing their risk of solar retinopathy without sungazing. UV-B radiation is the probable cause of welders' increased risk of uveal melanoma, if welding arc exposure is responsible for that increased risk. Adults under 30 years of age and pseudophakic individuals with UV-transmitting IOLs should wear sunglasses in bright environments because of the UV-B window in their crystalline or intraocular lenses.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

- 550 **The multicenter uveitis steroid treatment trial: rationale, design, and baseline characteristics.** *The Multicenter Uveitis Steroid Treatment Trial Research Group*
The Multicenter Uveitis Steroid Treatment (MUST) trial is a multicenter, randomized trial with 23 clinical centers in 3 countries comparing fluocinolone acetonide implant versus systemic therapy for management of intermediate uveitis, posterior uveitis, and panuveitis. At baseline, the

255 patients enrolled in the trial had a high burden of reduced visual acuity, cataract, macular edema, and epiretinal membrane; overall quality of life was lower than expected based on visual acuity.

- 562 **Ocular signs predictive of tubercular uveitis.** Amod Gupta, Reema Bansal, Vishali Gupta, Aman Sharma, and Pradeep Bamberg

This retrospective comparative study, in a tertiary care uveitis referral center in a tuberculosis-endemic country, analyzed the clinical signs of active uveitis in 182 patients with presumed tubercular uveitis who responded favorably to antitubercular therapy and in 204 patients with uveitis who showed no evidence of latent or manifest tuberculosis. Broad-based posterior synechiae, retinal vasculitis with or without choroiditis, and serpiginous-like choroiditis were independent predictors of tubercular uveitis and merit specific investigations and treatment.

- 571 **Structural and functional assessment in HIV-infected patients using optical coherence tomography and frequency-doubling technology perimetry.** Tiago Eugênio Faria e Arantes, Claudio Renato Garcia, Paulo Augusto de Arruda Mello, and Cristina Muccioli

Patients infected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) without infectious retinopathy and with a history of low CD4 lymphocyte count had a significant reduction in retinal nerve fiber layer thickness and in temporal and inferior outer macular sector thickness when compared with patients with CD4 count consistently above 100 cells/mm³ and HIV-negative control subjects. Functional loss detected by frequency-doubling technology perimetry was present in HIV patients and was related to retinal nerve fiber layer thinning.

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- **577 Evaluation of the aspheric Tecnis multifocal intraocular lens: one-year results from the first cohort of the Food and Drug Administration clinical trial.** *Mark Packer, Y. Ralph Chu, Kevin L. Waltz, Eric D. Donnenfeld, R. Bruce Wallace III, Kristen Featherstone, Pamela Smith, Stanley S. Bentow, and Nicholas Tarantino*

This was a 1-year, nonrandomized, clinical comparison of the Tecnis multifocal (TCMF) intraocular lens (IOL; n = 125) and the CeeOn 911A monofocal (CEMN) IOL (n = 123). Mean distance visual acuities (VAs) were equivalent. Mean near VA and reading speed were significantly better for the TCMF IOL group. Mean contrast sensitivity scores were lower for the TCMF IOL group, but the difference was not clinically significant. Halos and night glare were more common in the TCMF IOL group. Significantly more TCMF IOL subjects were spectacle independent.

- **585 Long-term results of riboflavin ultraviolet A corneal collagen cross-linking for keratoconus in Italy: the Siena Eye Cross Study.** *Aldo Caporossi, Cosimo Mazzotta, Stefano Baiocchi, and Tomaso Caporossi*

Results of the Siena Eye Cross Study showed long-term stability of keratoconus after riboflavin ultraviolet A corneal cross-linking. Clinical improvements recorded during the follow-up generally started after the third postoperative month and were supported by topographic, wavefront, and microstructural changes induced by treatment.

- **594 Demonstration of efficacy in the treatment of dry eye disease with 0.18% sodium hyaluronate ophthalmic solution (Vismed, Rejena).** *Roger Vogel, R. Stephens Crockett, Neal Oden, Terry W. Laliberte, and Luis Molina, on behalf of the Sodium Hyaluronate Ophthalmic Solution Study Group*

This study randomized 444 subjects. The efficacy and safety of 0.18% sodium hyaluronate ophthalmic solution (Rejena, Vismed) was vehicle controlled and evaluated

the signs and symptoms of dry eye disease. The study's 2 primary efficacy endpoints were change from baseline at Day 7 in lissamine green staining scores (objective) and in global symptom frequency scores (subjective) and were statistically and clinically significant. The study results also supported the well-known safety profile of Rejena.

- **602 Tear measurement in prosthetic eye users with Fourier-domain optical coherence tomography.** *Sung Eun Kim, Jin Sook Yoon, and Sang Yeul Lee*

Fourier-domain optical coherence tomography is a valuable clinical tool in the evaluation of tear meniscus height in normal and artificial eyes. Mean tear meniscus height, tear meniscus depth, and tear meniscus volume were significantly lower in artificial eyes than in normal eyes. Tear meniscus height can be a useful clinical parameter that estimates symptoms of ocular dryness and discomfort in both normal and artificial eyes.

- **608 Risk factors for radiation maculopathy after ophthalmic plaque radiation for choroidal melanoma.** *Paul T. Finger, Kimberly J. Chin, and Guo-Pei Yu, on behalf of the Palladium-103 for Choroidal Melanoma Study Group*

Three hundred eighty-four patients with choroidal melanoma were treated with plaque-brachytherapy then were analyzed for the impact of tumor-specific factors and fovea dose on the incidence of radiation maculopathy (the most common cause of radiation-related vision loss). Increased tumor thickness, posterior tumor location, and dose to fovea were found to be significant risk factors. These findings should promote preoperative dosimetry and methods to decrease fovea dose and should improve patient education.