

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY®

VOLUME 144

## CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EXUDATIVE AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION IN JAPANESE PATIENTS

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## RETINAL BREAKS OBSERVED DURING PARS PLANA VITRECTOMY

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## INTERFERON- $\alpha$ AS AN EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR NONINFECTIOUS POSTERIOR UVEITIS AND PANUVEITIS

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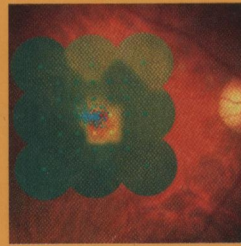
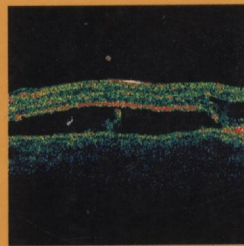
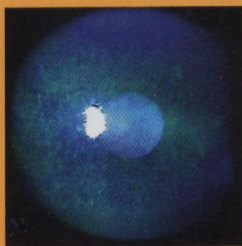
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### STATINS AND AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION: TIME FOR A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL?

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### SELECTIVE vs ARGON LASER TRABECULOPLASTY: CONTROVERSY IN EVOLUTION

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### ORIGINAL ARTICLES

- **487 Treatment of bilateral refractive amblyopia in children three to less than 10 years of age.** *David K. Wallace, Danielle L. Chandler, Roy W. Beck, Robert W. Arnold, Darron A. Bacal, Eileen E. Birch, Joost Felius, Marcela Frazier, Jonathan M. Holmes, Darren Hoover, Deborah A. Klimek, Ingrid Lorenzana, Graham E. Quinn, Michael X. Repka, Donny W. Suh, and Susanna Tamkins, on behalf of The Pediatric Eye Disease Investigator Group*

Spectacles were provided to 113 children aged three to less than 10 years of age with previously untreated bilateral refractive amblyopia, defined as binocular acuity of 20/40 to 20/400 and 4.00 diopters (D) or more of hypermetropia, 2.00 D or more of astigmatism, or both in each eye. Binocular visual acuity improved an average of 3.4 lines, from 0.50 logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution (logMAR) units (Snellen equivalent, 20/63) at baseline to 0.11 logMAR units (Snellen equivalent, 20/25) at one year, and most children (74%) improved to 20/25 visual acuity or better.

- **497 Microbiology of pediatric orbital cellulitis.** *Steven H. Mckinley, Michael T. Yen, Aaron M. Miller, and Kimberly G. Yen*

Organisms responsible for causing pediatric orbital cellulitis are evolving, with *Staphylococcus* followed by *Streptococcus* species being the most common pathogens. Sinus and orbital abscess aspirates yielded the greatest number of positive cultures in these patients, though these invasive surgical procedures should be performed only when clinically indicated.

- **502 Central corneal thickness: congenital cataracts and aphakia.** *Kelly W. Muir, Lois Duncan, Laura B. Enyedi, David K. Wallace, and Sharon F. Freedman*

This prospective, observational case series of 369 eyes of 223 children was undertaken to evaluate central corneal thickness (CCT) in normal children and in children with cataracts, pseudophakia, and aphakia. The results indicate that in the absence of factors known to affect corneal thickness, CCT is similar in eyes with pediatric cataracts and normal controls and increases after cataract surgery.

- **507 The effect of laryngeal mask airway insertion on intraocular pressure measurement in children receiving general anesthesia.** *Patrick Watts, May Kim Lim, Ravikiran Gandhewar, Aychut Mukherjee, Richard Wintle, Trevor Armstrong, Tahsin Zatman, Rhys Jones, and Hasan Al Madfai*

A prospective study comparing intraocular pressure (IOP) in children receiving general anesthesia before and after laryngeal mask airway (LMA) insertion demonstrated a small but statistically significant elevation of IOP.

- **511 Prevalence of open-angle glaucoma in Greece: the Thessaloniki Eye Study.** *Fotis Topouzis, M. Roy Wilson, Alon Harris, Eleftherios Anastasopoulos, Fei Yu, Leonidas Mavroudis, Theofanis Pappas, Archimidis Koskosas, and Anne L. Coleman*

The prevalence of primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) in the Thessaloniki Eye Study (TES) is similar or slightly higher compared with other population-based studies in White persons. The overall slightly higher prevalence of open-angle glaucoma (OAG) in the TES compared with other studies may be attributed to the

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