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This single masked, prospective, randomized clinical trial was planned to investigate and compare the efficacies of commercial nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and steroid drops on the conjunctival inflammation that is seen in dry eye status by clinical and immunocytochemical methods. The results indicated that steroids had a more beneficial effect on ocular surface inflammation in dry eye patients compared to the nonsteroidal drops.

- 603 **Intraocular pressure, Goldmann applanation tension, corneal thickness, and corneal curvature in Caucasians, Asians, Hispanics, and African Americans.** Mitsugu Shimmyo, MD, Anna J. Ross, OD, Anna Moy, OD, and Ramin Mostafavi, MD

Using intraocular pressure correction formulas developed, true intraocular pressure of African Americans was found to be higher than that of other ethnic groups. Mathematical derivation of correction formulas is discussed.

- 614 **A clinical comparison of single-piece and three-piece truncated hydrophobic acrylic intraocular lenses.** Trevin R. Wallin, BS, Michael Hinckley, BA, Christian Nilson, MD, and Randall J. Olson, MD

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- 620 **The course of moderate amblyopia treated with patching in children: experience of the amblyopia treatment study.** *The Pediatric Eye Disease Investigator Group*
Patching treatment in children age 3 to less than 7 years improved amblyopia throughout the range of 20/40 to 20/100. The six-month outcome was not related to the number of hours of patching (minimum 6 hours/day) initially prescribed.

- 630 **The course of moderate amblyopia treated with atropine in children: experience of the amblyopia treatment study.** *The Pediatric Eye Disease Investigator Group*
Atropine treatment in children age 3 to less than 7 years improved amblyopia throughout the range of 20/40 to 20/100. Improvement was seen with and without demonstrating a fixation switch to the amblyopic eye.

- 640 **Management of ocular torsion and diplopia after macular translocation for age-related macular degeneration: prospective clinical study.** Sharon F. Freedman, MD, Sandra Holgado, MD, CO, Laura B. Enyedi, MD, and Cynthia A. Toth, MD

The authors report the results of a prospective clinical series to evaluate the management of both torsion and diplopia in a large group of patients after full macular translocation and extraocular muscle surgery. Extraocular muscle surgery was found to be effective at relieving the variable amounts of torsion produced by full macular translocation when graded to match preoperative torsion. The majority of patients were free of disabling tilt and diplopia after extraocular muscle surgery.

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