

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY®

VOLUME 147

FEMTOSECOND LASERS IN OPHTHALMOLOGY

Soong and Malta

TEAR CYTOKINE PROFILES IN DYSFUNCTIONAL TEAR SYNDROME

Lam, Bleiden, De Paiva, and Co-Authors

A COMPARISON OF VITAMIN A AND CYCLOSPORINE A 0.05% EYE DROPS FOR TREATMENT OF DRY EYE SYNDROME

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LIQUID NITROGEN CRYOTHERAPY OF SUPERIOR LIMBIC KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS

Fraunfelder

INTER-DEVICE VARIABILITY OF THE STRATUS OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY

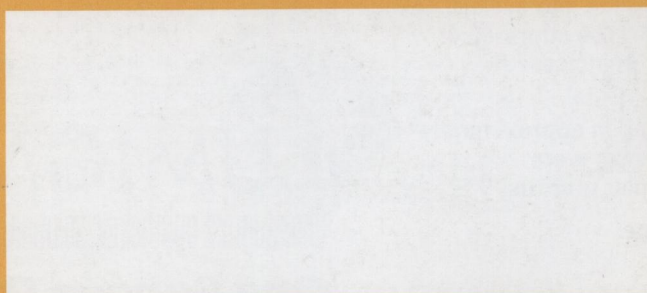
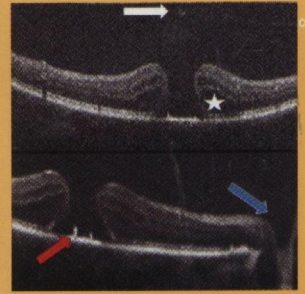
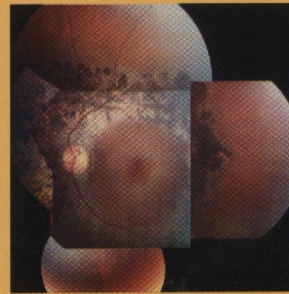
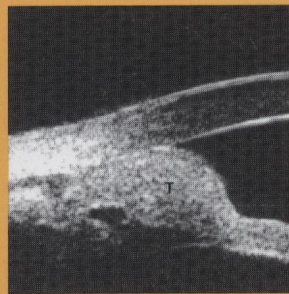
Barkana, Burgansky-Eliash, Gerber, and Co-Authors

PROSPECTIVE COMPARISON OF CIRRUS AND STRATUS OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY FOR QUANTIFYING RETINAL THICKNESS

Kiernan, Hariprasad, Chin, and Co-Authors

REDUCED ZINC AND COPPER IN THE RETINAL PIGMENT EPITHELIUM AND CHOROID IN AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION

Erie, Good, Butz, and Pulido



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ISSN 0002-9394

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY®

ISSN 0002-9394 • VOL. 147, NO. 4 APRIL 2009

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PERSPECTIVE

- 573 Refractive surgery in children: treatment options, outcomes, and controversies. *Yassine J. Daoud, Amy Hutchinson, David K. Wallace, Jonathan Song, and Terry Kim*
The role of refractive surgery in children is controversial. Refractive surgery may be appropriate in children with severe anisometropia or bilateral high ametropia that is resistant to conventional therapy. More information is needed before pediatric refractive surgery can be adopted widely by the ophthalmic community. A large, prospective, multicenter, randomized, controlled clinical trial would help to address these issues.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

- 583 Glitazone use associated with diabetic macular edema. *Donald S. Fong and Richard Contreras*
Ocular safety of glitazone use was investigated by studying the development of diabetic macular edema (DME). The electronic databases of Kaiser Permanente were used to determine drug use and macular edema (ME). After adjusting for age and glycemic control, glitazone users were

more likely to develop ME. A more in-depth study will need to be done to evaluate the role of other confounding factors. When treating patients with DME, ophthalmologists should consider the role of glitazones.

- 587 Clinical predictors and outcomes of pars plana vitrectomy for retained lens material after cataract extraction. *Lawrence Y. Ho, Bernard H. Doft, Li Wang, and Clareann H. Bunker*

Advancements in phacoemulsification and vitrectomy techniques as well as management of surgical complications may contribute to improved visual outcomes. Predictors for visual outcomes of 20/40 or better were better presenting vision, insertion of a posterior chamber lens, and absence of preoperative eye disease. Predictors for visual outcomes of 20/200 or worse were the absence of an anterior vitrectomy at cataract surgery, absence of a sulcus lens, presence of preexisting eye disease, and development of glaucoma.

- 595 Enucleation for open globe injury. *Aaron Savar, Michael T. Andreoli, Carolyn E. Kloek, and Christopher M. Andreoli*

Trauma is one of the most common indications for enucleation, often performed for a blind, painful eye or for prophylaxis against sympathetic ophthalmia. With standardized treatment, low rates of both primary and secondary enucleation can be achieved. Eyes sustaining blunt ruptures are significantly more likely to be enucleated than those with lacerations. Sympathetic ophthalmia remains a rare complication of open globe injury and requires lifetime observation after such injuries.

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