

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY®

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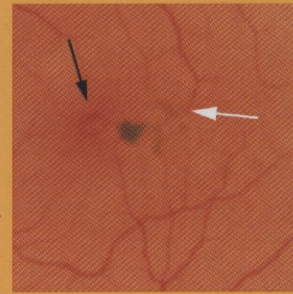
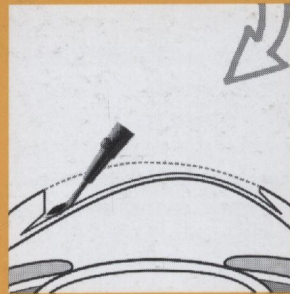
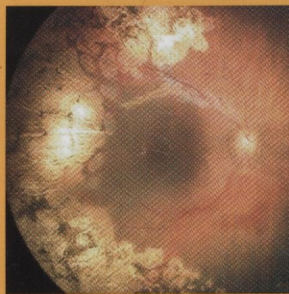
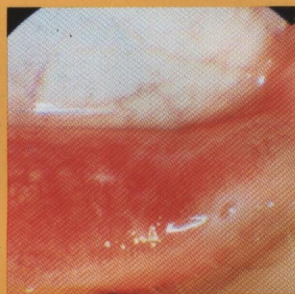
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## THE INCREASED COST OF MEDICAL SERVICES FOR PEOPLE DIAGNOSED WITH PRIMARY OPEN-ANGLE GLAUCOMA: A DECISION ANALYTIC APPROACH

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## EXCIMER LASER-ASSISTED LAMELLAR KERATOPLASTY AND THE CORNEAL ENDOTHELIUM

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### PERSPECTIVES

• **295 Evaluating exaggerated, prolonged, or delayed postoperative intraocular inflammation.** *Rishi R. Doshi, J. Fernando Arevalo, Harry W. Flynn, Jr., Emmett T. Cunningham, Jr.* Although endophthalmitis remains the most important entity on the list of causes for abnormal postoperative inflammation, a number of noninfectious causes also must be considered. Drawing from clinical experience and a review of the literature, the authors provide a diagnostic approach based on time from surgery to first recognition for evaluating patients with exaggerated, prolonged, or delayed postoperative intraocular inflammation.

• **305 Causality in the systems era of pediatric ophthalmology: the Buddha's smile.** *Michael C. Brodsky* This analysis considers the complex issue of assigning causality to neurodevelopmental disorders such as pediatric strabismus and nystagmus. The current controversies regarding directionality cause and effect are reviewed. After applying philosophical concepts of causality to these conditions, and considering common sources of error in assigning causation, it is concluded that understanding the pathogenesis of these conditions requires a dynamic, circular view of causality.

### ORIGINAL ARTICLES

• **310 Efficacy of ranibizumab in patients with macular edema secondary to central retinal vein occlusion: results from the sham-controlled ROCC study.** *Bettina Kinge, Per Bjørn Stordahl, Vegard Forsaa, Kristian Fossen, Marta Haugstad, Ole Harald Helgesen, Johan Seland, and Ingar Stene-Johansen*

The ROCC study (randomized study comparing ranibizumab to sham in patients with macular edema secondary

to central Retinal vein Occlusion) evaluated the effect of intravitreal ranibizumab injections on best-corrected visual acuity and macular edema. Monthly ranibizumab significantly increased visual acuity and decreased macular edema compared with sham in these patients. Repeat consecutive injections are necessary to maintain positive results. This new therapeutic option offers a treatment alternative for this devastating eye condition.

• **315 Randomized, double-masked, sham-controlled trial of ranibizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration: PIER study year 2.** *Prema Abraham, Hui Yue, and Laura Wilson*

The 2-year PIER study assessed adverse events and the benefits of 0.3 mg or 0.5 mg intravitreal ranibizumab compared with sham injections, administered monthly for 3 months and then quarterly, in patients with neovascular age-related macular degeneration. During study year 1, eligible sham patients crossed over to receive 0.3 mg ranibizumab quarterly. Subsequently, all eligible patients rolled over to receive 0.5 mg ranibizumab monthly. Visual acuity and safety outcomes of PIER study year 2 are presented.

• **325 Choroidal thickness in normal eyes measured using Cirrus HD optical coherence tomography.** *Vasanthi Manjunath, Mohammad Taha, James G. Fujimoto, and Jeffrey Duker*

Normal choroidal thickness can be measured using Cirrus HD-OCT high-definition 1-line raster scans in the majority of eyes. The findings of this study agree with previous reports that macular choroidal thickness is thinnest nasally, thickest subfoveally, and again thinner temporally with a trend toward decreasing choroidal thickness with increasing age.

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