

Editorial

This issue at a glance



In this issue of JOCO, Hassanpour N and colleagues present “Video observation of procedural skills for assessment of trabeculectomy performed by residents”. They have compared video observation of procedural skills (VOPs) with direct observation of procedural skills (DOPs). In 2012, 10 post graduate residents who had three months of training in glaucoma ward and had done 10 to 20 trabeculectomies were graded by these two methods. The mean VOPs grade was significantly lower than the mean DOPs grade. However, Bland-Altman analysis showed that all data were within limits of agreement. They concluded that VOPs is a feasible valid and reliable method of examination.

Yousif MO and colleagues present “Contralateral assessment of SBK microkeratome suction duration on LASIK flap characteristics”. They have investigated the effect of prolonging suction duration in laser-assisted in-situ keratomileusis and its effect on flap thickness and hinge length using sub-Bowman microkeratome. Twenty-eight patients (56 eyes) were included and divided into two groups: Group A-eyes with flatter cornea 18 patients (36 eyes); and Group B-eyes with steeper cornea 10 patients (20 eyes). One-use-plus SBK microkeratome was used to create flaps. For the right eye, the flap was created immediately, and for the left eye, it was created after 10 s when suction was built up. The hinge size was statistically larger in the right eye (flap was created immediately) ( $p < 0.001$ ) and was larger in steeper corneas. The mean flap thickness was more or less equal in both techniques. They concluded that increasing suction duration increases flap hinge length and stabilization of the flap, particularly in steeper cornea.

Asharlous A et al present “Objective and subjective assessing efficacy of the lubricating drop in eyes wearing silicone hydrogel contact lenses”. In the one-day, prospective clinical study, 43 volunteers (mean age 19.58 years) were included. Their aim was to investigate the effect of lubricant on optical quality, tear film stability, Pre-Lens Tear Deformation Time (PL-TDT), low order and high order aberrations, individual twelve Zernike coefficients, and subjective symptoms: blurry vision, dryness, discomfort, itching, and foreign body sensation before and after drop instillation. Although the use of lubricating drops (comfort drops) did not improve the

optical quality, a significant subjective improvement was reported ( $p < 0.05$ ). Disruption in the tear film can cause optical and pathologic ocular problems.<sup>1</sup> This has been claimed to be the main reason of discontinuation of contact lenses.<sup>2</sup>

Mirzajani A and coauthors present “Evaluation of corneal higher order aberrations in normal topographic patterns”. In this prospective study, 165 eyes of 97 patients with normal corneal topographic patterns were divided into five groups of 33, based on corneal topographic patterns described by Bogan and colleagues<sup>3</sup>: round, oval, symmetric bow tie, asymmetric bow tie, and irregular. They used Pentacam scheimpflug system. Root mean square values (RMS) for corneal higher order aberrations (HOAs) up to the 6th order, total coma, total trefoil, total spherical aberration, total tetrafoil, and higher order astigmatism were considered. Corneal HOAs were significantly higher for asymmetric bow tie and irregular groups ( $p < 0.001$ ). RMS of total coma aberration and RMS of total spherical aberration were significantly higher in asymmetric bow tie and the irregular pattern, respectively. They found significantly higher values of trefoil, tetrafoil, higher astigmatism, and 4th to 6th order RMS in the irregular pattern group, and significantly higher amounts of 3rd order RMS was observed in the asymmetric bow tie group. They concluded that the corneal HOAs are largely dependent to the topographic patterns of cornea.

Khademi Z and coauthors present “Computed tomographic measurements of orbital entrance dimensions in relation to age and gender in a sample of healthy Iranian population”. In the past, several techniques were used to determine the dimensions of the orbit. With the late generation of CT scanners, this task has been more precise and perfect.<sup>4</sup> The authors have determined the dimensions of orbit in Iranian individuals. The orbital dimensions of 120 cases measured by CT scan were presented. The mean distance between anterior lacrimal crest and zygomatic bone was reported to be  $28.49 \pm 2.33$  mm, the mean distance between anterior orbit to optic canal was  $32.14 \pm 1.57$  mm, and the distance between frontal and maxillary bone was  $38.84 \pm 3.90$  mm. There was a significant difference between the right and left orbit in all these measurements. The mean orbital index (height/width\*100) was  $88.65 + 8.90$  mm, which is characteristic of the white race.

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They concluded that the right orbits are significantly larger than the left ones.

Riazi A and coauthors present “Outdoor difficulties experienced by a group of visually impaired Iranian people”. In this investigation, a qualitative approach was done by interviewing twelve legally-blind individuals aged  $34.25 \pm 2.41$  years to elicit their common outdoor difficulties. Amongst many indicated outdoor problems, sidewalks can be the most threatening difficulty, and proper remodification of sidewalks can be of great help. The authors propose many new and advanced technologies, such as Radio-Frequency Identification<sup>5</sup> among others, to help these individuals safely navigate.

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## References

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