



## EDITORIAL

Dear Colleagues,

The second issue of European Eye Research consists of 6 original articles, 1 review article, 3 case reports, and 1 letter to the editor.

Keratoconus is a common corneal ectatic disease. Corneal crosslinking is an effective procedure in majority of these patients to stop progression. However, it might cause some visual changes and corneal aberrations. Karaca et al. in their article entitled "Visual and topographical outcomes following accelerated corneal crosslinking in progressive keratoconus" evaluates these changes on pages 57-63.

Amniotic membrane is a translucent membrane which is widely used in ocular surface reconstructions. It promises an excellent substrate for growth, transport and adhesion of corneal and conjunctival cells with its anti-inflammatory, anti-fibrotic, and anti-angiogenic properties. Karahan et al. summarised their use of amniotic membrane in the clinic (pages 64-68). Amniotic membrane might also be used in the treatment of ophthalmologic involvement of Stevens Johnson Syndrome which is a rare, life threatening exfoliative disease involving mucosal areas (see pages 107-112). If you are also interested in reading the changes of ocular surface and Meibomian gland dysfunction in Stevens Johnson Syndrome cases please also visit the pages 69-74.

Optic coherence tomography has become a must-have tool for the routine ophthalmological examination. The technological revolution in retinal imaging of retinal layers enabled new parameters in macular disorders. These information that are gained from high-quality optic coherence tomography images are called biomarkers and are particularly helpful in making clinical decisions in macular diseases. If you would like to read more on these new optic coherence tomography biomarkers on frequent macular diseases please visit the review on pages 89-98. On the other side optical coherence tomography angiography is also a new and promising tool for three-dimensional screening of the retinal and choroidal microvasculature. If you are interested in the effects of systemic lupus erythematosus in retinal and choroidal microvasculature as demonstrated by optical coherence tomography angiography please visit pages 99-103.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused many health problems including ophthalmologic ones. However, as many people stayed at their homes some types of accidents were decreased (see pages 75-78). However, some problems became more prominent such as myopia progression. If you would like to read a perspective on the influence of coronavirus disease 2019 on myopia progression please see pages 113-114.

Endophthalmitis, which is a devastating intraocular inflammation caused by infection, is a nightmare for the ophthalmologists. If you are interested in a trending investigation of the changes in systemic inflammatory biomarkers in acute post-cataract surgery endophthalmitis please read pages 79-83.

Cataract is one of the major causes of blindness in the World and cataractogenesis is a multifactorial process. The etiologies of cataractogenesis include many systemic problems and medications, diabetes mellitus being one of the leading causes. If you are interested in serum adiponectin levels in diabetes mellitus patients and the association of serum adiponectin levels with cataractogenesis you might check pages 84-88.

Refractive surgeries are one of the most performed procedures in ophthalmological practice. Corneal infiltrates are undesired complications of these surgeries. These corneal infiltrates can be infectious or sterile (diffuse lamellar keratitis). If you want to take a look at the discrimination of these entities please see pages 104-106.

We would like to thank all colleagues that took part in development, publication and reviewing of this issue.

Melis Palamar, M.D.

*Associate Editor*