



## EDITORIAL

Dear Colleagues,

We are pleased to inform you that the third issue of the second volume has been published. It consists of 4 original research articles, 1 review and 3 case reports.

The first original article is about the effects of posterior corneal astigmatism on toric IOL calculation in patients with keratoconus. Toric IOL implantation is an effective option for correcting corneal astigmatism, but the outcomes of toric IOLs depend on accurate measurement of corneal astigmatism including posterior corneal astigmatism. The authors in this article evaluated total corneal refractive power with Pentacam and predicted residual astigmatism in keratoconic eyes. They detected that predicted residual astigmatism was significantly deviated in keratoconus patients when total corneal refractive power was used.

In the second original article individual differences in interpupillary distance on convergence and divergence amplitudes were studied. The authors divided healthy participants in 3 groups: small interpupillary distance, normal interpupillary distance and large interpupillary distance. They concluded that interpupillary distance might affect vergence amplitudes and binocular vision levels.

The other original article was an experimental study which aimed to evaluate neuroprotective effect of erythropoietin on an experimental rat glaucoma model. Erythropoietin has hematopoietic effects, and both neuro-protective and neuro-regenerative properties. As glaucoma is a neuro-degenerative and progressive disease the effects of erythropoietin on glaucoma was studied. Glaucoma was created with injection of hyaluronic acid into the anterior chamber and systemic and topical erythropoietin were given for treatment. After histological and immunohistochemical evaluations, it was detected that erythropoietin contributed to retinal layer thickness preservation.

The final original article is about endothelial toxicity of intracameral cefuroxime following phacoemulsification. Prophylactic antibiotic use at the end of phacoemulsification surgery to prevent endophthalmitis is a common practice among cataract surgeons worldwide. Cefuroxime, moxifloxacin, and vancomycin are commonly used agents for this purpose. However, intraocular injection of these agents may lead to endothelial toxicity. In the present study, the authors compared the corneal endothelium by a noncontact specular microscope following intracameral cefuroxime and subconjunctival gentamycin injections. As a result, they found that intraocular cefuroxime use after phacoemulsification was a safe procedure.

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted systemic disease which progresses in four stages. As syphilis and HIV coinfection is very common, syphilis prevalence has increased. Although, ocular syphilis is rare it may present without systemic findings and may demonstrate different clinical manifestations. In this review article, the authors summarized epidemiology, demographics, and clinical manifestations of ocular syphilis, as well as laboratory investigations and treatment choices.

This issue has 3 interesting case reports. First case is by Ozcan et al which describes the use of symblepharon ring-amniotic membrane application in a persistent corneal epithelial defect. The second case report addresses the efficacy of anterior segment optical coherence tomography as a diagnostic tool in Descemet membrane detachment in corneal opacity. The last article reports a case with end stage thyroid ophthalmopathy presenting with bilateral exposure keratitis.

As the editorial board of European Eye Research, we would like to thank to all authors, reviewers and publishing team.

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*Associate Editor*