

Foreword



Elizabeth Yeu, MD

Dr Yeu earned her medical degree through an accelerated program at the University of Florida College of Medicine that combined undergraduate education and medical school. She completed her Ophthalmology residency at Rush University Medical Center in Chicago, where she served as Chief Resident. Dr Yeu continued to the Cullen Eye Institute, Baylor College of Medicine to complete a Fellowship in Cornea, Anterior Segment and Refractive Surgery, where she served as an Assistant Professor after her fellowship training. Dr Yeu joined Virginia Eye Consultants in 2013, now a partner since 2014, and also continues her commitment to residency training in Ophthalmology as an Assistant professor at the Eastern Virginia Medical School. She is the Medical Director of the Virginia Surgery Center, and sits on the Board of Directors for the Virginia Eye Foundation. Dr Yeu provides guidance and governance across several national medical boards and committees, including as an examiner for the American Board of Ophthalmology, Advisor to the Young Eye Surgeons (YES) Clinical Committee of the American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery (ASCRS), and as a Communications Secretariat for the American Ophthalmology (AAO). Doctor Yeu has authored numerous articles and is a frequent lecturer nationally and internationally in the areas of refractive cataract surgery, anterior segment reconstruction, ocular surface disease management, and surgical management of astigmatism. She is the Editor-in-Chief of US Ophthalmic Review and serves as the medical editor of the digital journal, Millennial Eye. Dr Yeu was awarded The Ophthalmologist's global Power List: Rising Stars in 2017 and their Top 40 Under 40 honors in 2015, recognized as a Castle Connolly Top Doc 2016–2018 and received their Exceptional Women in Medicine Award in 2017, earned the Best Doctors Award by her peers from 2013–2017, the Millennial Eye Award in 2015, and more recently recognized as Top 40 Under 40 through Virginia's Inside Business Journal 2017.

Welcome to the latest edition of *US Ophthalmic Review*, which features a wide range of articles that have been chosen for their assessment of current practices and research that directly affect ophthalmologists and other practitioners involved in the care of patients with ophthalmic disease.

Our expert interviews have become a popular feature of the journal, and this issue features four interviews. Cynthia Matossian, recent winner of the OWL Visionary Award, shares her expertise in leadership in ophthalmology. Deepinder Dhaliwal discusses the challenges of refractive lens exchange and other aspects of refractive surgery. Bennie Jeng discusses a number of aspects of inflammatory conditions of the eye. Finally, Jennifer Loh discusses recent advances and current controversies in phacoemulsification technology.

While outcomes have improved in cataract surgery, difficult cases continue to challenge cataract surgeons. Xie and Farid discuss the use of femtosecond laser technology in the surgical management of white cataracts; Lee shares some practice pearls for avoiding intraoperative floppy iris syndrome during cataract surgery; and I describe the role of active fluidics and torsional ultrasound in providing a stable cataract surgery environment.

Microinvasive glaucoma surgery (MIGS) is one of the hottest topics in ophthalmology. In a review article, Vera et al. propose a protocol for the management of patients receiving a gel stent implant, one of the latest MIGS devices.

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) continues to be at the forefront of ophthalmologic research. Koreishi et al. review clinical trial data as well as their own experience of the implantable miniature telescope, the first approved surgical treatment for visually impaired people with bilateral central vision loss due to end-stage AMD.

Also in this edition, Turgut et al. describe key diagnostic features for choroidal malignant melanoma and choroidal nevus; Shehadeh et al. present a case report of keratoconus in a 4-year-old girl that illustrates the importance of early screening for all children of a family history of keratoconus. Finally, Thornton discusses the discovery of gene mutations caused by naturally occurring opioids that may lead to hereditary ophthalmic syndromes and other chronic diseases.

US Ophthalmic Review would like to thank our Editorial Board for their continuing support and guidance. A special thanks also goes to our authors, who gave their time and effort to produce an insightful selection of articles. We are also grateful to all organizations and media partners for their ongoing support. The expert discussions and the range of topics covered aim to ensure there is something of interest for every reader and we hope you find this edition useful and thought-provoking. □