

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 Academy of 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 Connelly 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 fall edition of *US Ophthalmic Review*, which features a wide range of articles that reflect the remarkable advances in ophthalmology in recent years.

Our expert interviews continue to be a popular feature of the journal, providing concise opinions from ophthalmic specialists. Cynthia Matossian discusses testing for biomarkers for Sjögren's disease in patients with dry eye disease, as well as her latest study on cataract surgery. In addition, Pravin Dugel shares the latest clinical data on the efficacy and safety of brolicizumab in the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Also on the subject of pediatric ophthalmology is a review by Golan and Lelli of nasolacrimal duct obstruction and its medical management.

Practice pearls enable ophthalmologists to benefit from the personal experience of experts in their field, along with tips drawn from the literature. Prakhunhsit and Berrocal share their expertise in identifying pediatric patients with retinoblastoma, particularly in atypical presentations. Complementing this article is a discussion by Shah and Berry of the optimal approaches for treating retinoblastoma in children.

Non-infectious uveitis (NIU) of the posterior segment is a serious, sight-threatening intraocular inflammatory condition that is generally treated with systemic corticosteroids, but long-term use is associated with adverse effects. Banker, Pavesio, and Merri review the expanding range of therapeutic options for NIU, which are enabling a more individualized approach to treatment.

The past decade has seen a revolution in ophthalmic imaging, expanding the role of ophthalmic imaging from documenting abnormalities visible on clinical examination to the detection of clinically silent abnormalities, which can lead to an earlier and more precise diagnosis. Nagpal and Juneja review the principles and applications of optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA) a new, non-invasive imaging modality that offers the promise of visualizing the retinal vasculature in detail.

Vitreoretinal surgery has evolved considerably from the first report of pars plana vitrectomy in 1972. González-Saldivar and Chow provide a comprehensive update on the latest instrumentation for micro-incision vitrectomy surgery, as well as novel visualization techniques.

US Ophthalmic Review would like to thank all expert authors who contributed towards this edition. We would also like to thank our Editorial Board for their ongoing support and guidance. Thanks also go to all organisations and media partners for their continued support. The expert discussions and the wide variety of topics covered ensure there is much of interest for every reader and we hope you find this edition as useful and insightful as those before it. □