Conclusions

The XEN gel implant as a standalone or combined procedure demonstrated similar efficacy and safety results in pseudoexfoliative and primary open-angle glaucoma.
Conclusions

Contact lens recordings contain information complementary to intraocular pressure that enable discrimination between hypertension and primary open-angle glaucoma. It provides a better indication of the presence of open-angle glaucoma than intraocular pressure alone. As such, the contact lens sensor may be a new biomarker for primary open-angle glaucoma.
Conclusions

Goniotomy with trabecular meshwork excision using the Kahook dual blade could be an alternative surgery for severe or refractory glaucoma, significantly reducing IOP and medication use at 6 months, with a low rate of complications.
Conclusions

This case report shows that fibrin formation could be an important factor in XEN gel stent obstruction, even in initially successfully filtering stents. This could lead to a refinement in success predictors and better patient selection for XEN surgery.
Conclusions

24-hour contact lens sensor recordings may be associated with prior rates of visual field progression of glaucoma. This association appears to be better than Goldmann mean IOP measured multiple times during office hours. Therefore, the contact lens sensor may be useful to assess the risk of future functional loss.
Conclusions

PASCAL laser iridoplasty can be a safe and effective alternative to argon laser peripheral iridoplasty in the management of eyes with plateau iris syndrome.
Conclusions

Diurnal changes in OCT-A-measured VD in glaucoma patients were small and clinically insignificant. These changes were not associated with IOP changes.
LITERATURE REVIEW

XEN Gel Implant: A New Surgical Approach in Glaucoma

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Conclusions

The XEN Gel Implant, although a novel technique, has the longterm potential to find its own place in glaucoma management.
Conclusions

This surgical approach offers a new way to reduce the number of early and late tube-related postoperative complications. The technique is simple and potentially increases the safety of surgery.