



## EDITORIAL

The final issue of **European Eye Research** for 2025 arrives at a time when ophthalmology continues to evolve through innovation, interdisciplinarity, and refined imaging science. This December issue exemplifies transformation—bringing together investigations that bridge basic science and clinical applicability across a wide spectrum of ocular disease.

The opening article by **Toprak et al.** explores the intricate interplay between neurodegeneration and visual pathway integrity in **multiple sclerosis**, using high-resolution spectral-domain and enhanced-depth optical coherence tomography. It is a reminder that the retina remains a uniquely accessible window to the brain.

Equally thought-provoking is the study by **Dogan and colleagues**, who examined the effects of oral paracetamol on anterior-segment metrics and intraocular pressure. At first glance, a pharmacologic curiosity, the work prompts clinicians to revisit how widely used systemic medications might subtly influence ocular physiology. The theme of systemic–ocular intersection continues in **Ekinci and Caglayan's** cohort on uveitis associated with juvenile idiopathic arthritis, where the authors provide valuable real-world data on immunosuppressive outcomes—balancing therapeutic efficacy with long-term safety in a pediatric population.

The issue also turns our attention to the ocular surface, a realm of constant discovery. **Candan et al.** evaluate systemic inflammatory markers in pterygium surgery candidates, adding nuance to our understanding of lymphocyte-mediated processes, while **Cay and co-authors** introduce a fascinating experimental model assessing **epigallocatechin gallate, resveratrol, and autologous serum** in alkaline eye injury. These investigations collectively highlight the growing interest in antioxidant and regenerative pathways in surface disease management.

A bibliometric exploration by **Kocamis and Kesimal** maps global trends in **amniotic membrane transplantation**, tracing how this once niche therapy has matured into a cornerstone of ocular surface reconstruction. In another data-driven contribution, **Ceylan and Akbaş** compare the accuracy of patient-information responses generated by three large-language models—a timely reflection on **artificial intelligence** within patient counseling.

Advances in retinal imaging continue through **Guzel et al.**, who document microstructural effects of repeated anti-VEGF therapy on the corneal nerve plexus in wet-AMD, and **Bolac and colleagues**, who reveal lamina cribrosa alterations in schizophrenia—a novel window into neuro-psychiatric ocular correlations. The study by **Bezci Aygun et al.** further reminds us of the surgical dimension, examining how prior intravitreal injection experience modulates posterior-capsule rupture risk during cataract surgery, a highly practical concern for every anterior-segment surgeon.

The diversity of original work extends to public health and epidemiologic perspectives. **Adegbhingbe et al.** provide insight into the **pattern of childhood eye diseases** in southwestern Nigeria, emphasizing global disparities and the continued necessity of community-based preventive ophthalmology. Similarly, **Torun and Baysal's** six-month evaluation of **latanoprostene bunod 0.024%** offers real-world evidence supporting the sustained intraocular-pressure-lowering efficacy of newer nitric-oxide-donating prostaglandin analogues.

Among the experimental and histopathologic reports, **Şahin et al.** present a detailed microscopic analysis of excised pterygium tissues, revealing fibrovascular and inflammatory signatures that may guide adjunctive therapies.

Complementing these original investigations, the **review article “Advances in the Management and Therapy of Dry Eye Disease: Insights from TFOS DEWS III,”** authored by **Memis et al.**, synthesizes the latest consensus and therapeutic algorithms derived from the TFOS DEWS III report. Their comprehensive discussion, bridging ocular-surface biology and evolving treatment paradigms—from tear-film modulators to neurosensory approaches—will undoubtedly serve as a reference for clinicians navigating the multifactorial landscape of dry-eye management.

And another review entitled *“Ocular Surface Implications of Upper and Lower Blepharoplasty: A DEWS III–Guided Review of Mechanisms, Risks, and Management Strategies”* by **Comez**, offers a timely synthesis linking periocular aesthetics with ocular-surface physiology. Drawing upon TFOS DEWS III principles, the author contextualizes how surgical manipulation of eyelid anatomy may influence tear-film dynamics, blink mechanics, and meibomian gland function by bridging oculoplastic surgery and ocular-surface medicine.

The **European Eye Research** editorial board extends sincere gratitude to our authors, reviewers, and readers who sustain this mission of scientific integrity and open access. We look ahead to 2026 with optimism—anticipating continued partnerships that will illuminate new pathways in ocular science and patient care.