



Latest Developments in Ocular Biometry

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Message from the Guest Editors

Many eye diseases and conditions can be predicted by looking at the axial length of the eye. Studies indicate that long axial length is associated with primary open-angle glaucoma, while short axial length and shallow anterior chamber predispose to primary closed-angle glaucoma. Another fundamental use of ocular biometry is the calculation of IOLs in cataract surgery, where accurate ocular biometry is essential to obtain the desired refractive result. For all these reasons, ocular biometry has become a routine practice in ophthalmic examinations, and is a field that has undergone intense evolution in recent decades. However, there are few studies on ocular biometry. This Special Issue plans to give an overview of the latest advances in this field. This Special Issue aims to provide contributions on the different methods of ocular biometry, as well as their applications. Potential topics include, but are not limited to:

- Types of ocular biometers.
- Comparison of the different methods of biometry.
- Biometry and intraocular lens calculation.
- Association between refractive errors and ocular biometry.
- Biometry and primary angle-closure glaucoma.

