



香港眼科醫學院

A new home for the *Hong Kong Journal of Ophthalmology*

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The College of Ophthalmologists of Hong Kong (COHK) is committed to supporting academic research and the exchange of scientific ideas as well as overseeing the professional standards and affairs of ophthalmologists in Hong Kong. As such, the *Hong Kong Journal of Ophthalmology* (HKJO) provides a valuable platform. We therefore aim to raise the profile of the HKJO. In the current internet era, it is difficult to maintain a high profile of a journal with only a printed format. In other words, journals without an electronic version or online version have a limited readership. In keeping with this aim, in earlier Council meetings, the COHK approved the setting up of a new website. After months of preparation, I write with great pleasure to let you know that the HKJO has found its new home at <http://hkjo.hk>.¹

On the new site, one can access the current issue, as well as past issues back to 2000. All can be downloaded as an electronic version free of charge. All past issues have been carefully reformatted into searchable formats and uploaded onto the site. This provides easy access for readers, especially those who do not have access to the printed version. The link to HKJO on the official website of COHK now takes you to the new site where all future publications and matters will be posted. This will certainly boost the profile of our journal on the internet.

Another reason to upload the reformatted back issues on the site is to make them search engine-friendly. For instance, it is already possible to find articles in back issues on Google Scholar. For those who have previously published

in HKJO, they may find their H-index enhanced due to the cross-referencing generated from these new additions to the literature.

Apart from these features, the new site allows electronic submission of papers to HKJO. This has been made possible by use of the Open Journal Systems,² a free open source software for publishers to host their own journal online. We have adopted this system for HKJO, and had it optimized for authors to register and to submit manuscripts. One can also register as a reviewer. From this issue onwards, the editorial office encourages authors to submit manuscripts through the online system. After a grace period of 3 months, i.e. until the Annual General Meeting of the COHK in May 2016, we will only accept submissions through the online system.

With a long-term aim to have HKJO indexed in major medical and scientific search engines such as PubMed, Scopus, Scientific Citation Index, and Scientific Citation Index Extended, etc, manuscripts submitted to HKJO must comply with the criteria set forth by these databases.³ These include, but are not limited to, publishing issues regularly, a peer review process in manuscript evaluation, ethical publishing practices, and the availability of an electronic version.^{4,5} Authors must also include in their manuscripts a statement regarding ethical approval of contents, source of funding for the work, financial disclosures, and keywords. Details will be set out in the updated Instructions for Authors in this issue, and will be used and updated as per changes in the future.

In this issue, Li and Chu⁶ have reviewed the experimental autoimmune uveoretinitis animal models used in basic scientific research into the physiopathogenesis of autoimmune inflammatory disorders. This is of importance to clinical practice as it provides a basis for understanding the disease process, and a platform for therapeutic trials. To most clinicians this field of knowledge is more remote. This article will bridge the knowledge gap, and allow the clinicians to have a glimpse of what basic scientists are doing to help treat sight-threatening diseases.

The article by Chan et al⁷ on ocular perfusion pressure hints at the mechanism of glaucoma formation secondary to optic nerve head hypoperfusion and autonomic dysfunction. A literature review on the pathophysiology of glaucoma and ocular perfusion pressure is included in the article, together with a schematic explanation. This is an interesting topic as it suggests some causes of glaucoma. By using a simple equation, provided the mean arterial blood pressure, intraocular pressure, systolic and diastolic pressure are known, one is able to calculate the mean ocular perfusion pressure. This provides a valuable opportunity for glaucomatologists or general ophthalmologists to review the mechanism of glaucoma.

The study by Chan et al⁸ on the relationship between

symptomatic control and the incidence of air reflux following endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy (EnDCR) included 43 subjects with a minimum of 1-year follow-up after the procedure. They report that the presence of air reflux has no significant bearing on the success of EnDCR, but allows the patient to perceive the patency of the lacrimal duct.

Kam et al⁹ reported a case of neuromyelitis optica that did not fulfill Wingerchuk's criteria for diagnosis. The use of anti-aquaporin 4 autoantibodies helped the authors to arrive at the correct clinical diagnosis. The authors illustrated the clinical importance of this antibody when managing patients with neuromyelitis optica. Kamath and Chhablani¹⁰ reported a case of tuberculosis affecting the choroid and that presented as a choroidal granuloma. This again reminds us of the importance of remembering tuberculosis in the list of differentials when faced with patients with posterior uveitic disorders.

To sum up, readers are encouraged to register and submit prospective manuscripts through the new system. I would like to thank the COHK for their support in setting up the new website for HKJO. I would also like to thank Dr. Alvin Au who has devoted much of his time to help set up this platform for HKJO. It is hoped that HKJO can continue to thrive, and become an indexed journal in the near future.

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